



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES

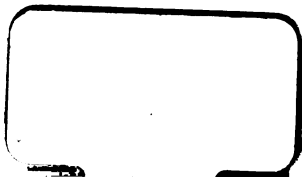


3 3433 00280844 6

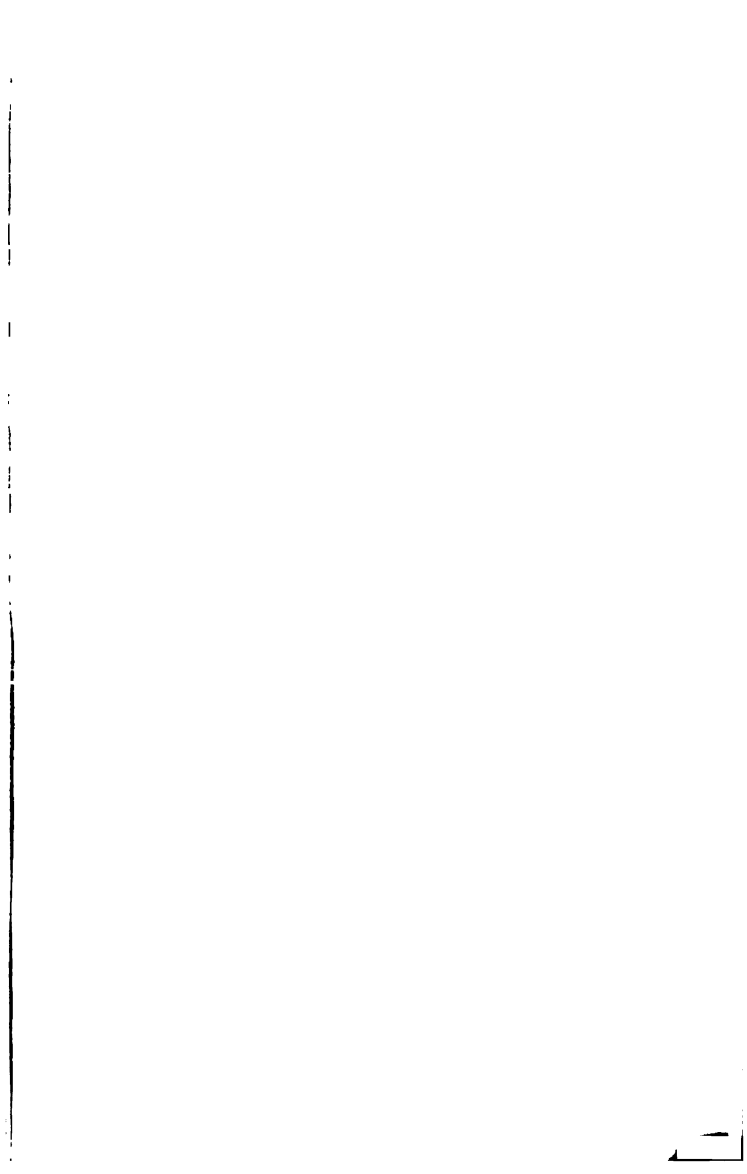


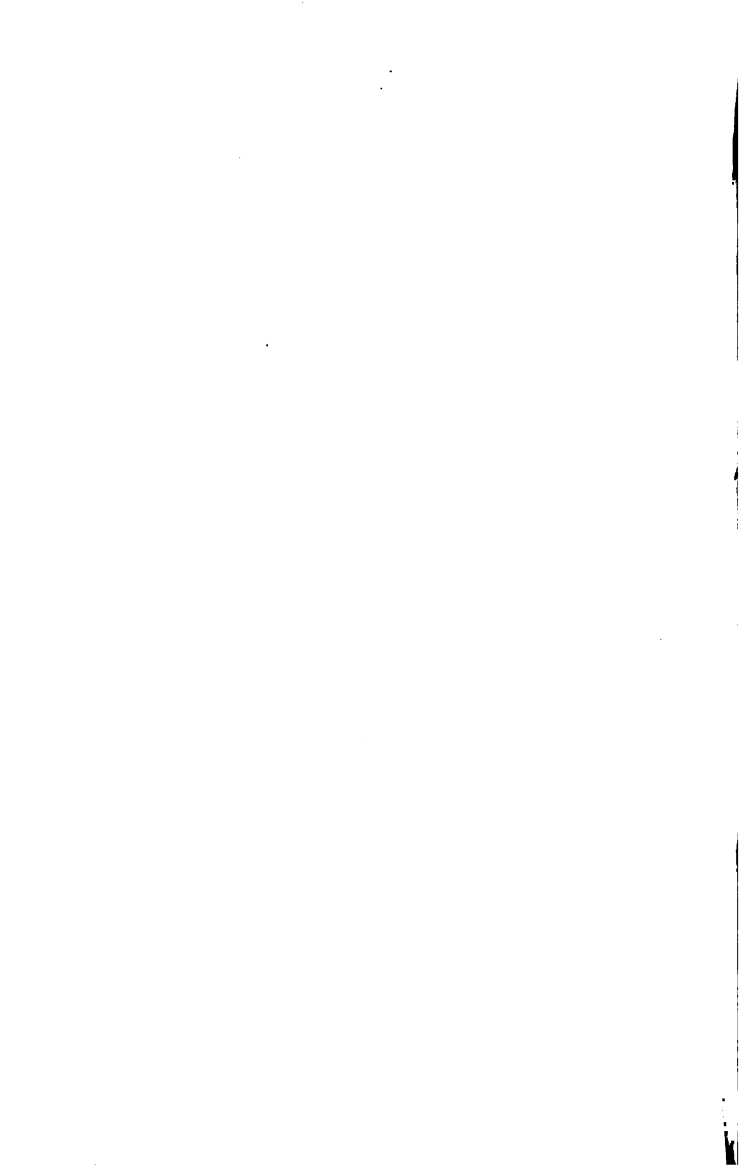
KENT.

*If thou art pleasing to a friend
Right welcome she or he
To read - study - but I'll not lend
A book that belongs to me,
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learnings store,
But oft I've found that books I've lent
Returned to me no more.*



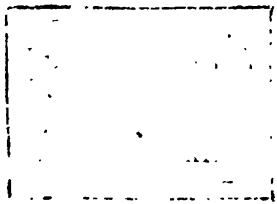
KGD
Bredel

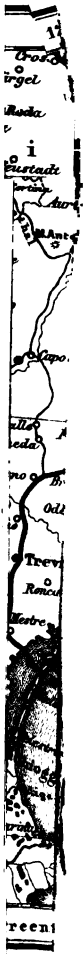




$$10 = \frac{f}{1}$$
$$189$$

1 - 2





SOUTHERN GERMANY

AND

AUSTRIA,

INCLUDING THE

EASTERN ALPS.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 18 Maps and 20 Plans.

Second Edition, revised and augmented.

Buy. to
Be Kept

COBLENZ: KARL BÆDEKER.

1871.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
921898A

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R 1987 L

"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

Chaucer. 1880.

PREFACE.

The principal object of the following volume is to render the traveller as independent as possible of hotel-keepers, commissionaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour. The magnificent scenery of the Danube, the Bavarian Mountains, the Salzkammergut, and the Tyrol is almost without rival, and the fact that these districts are comparatively unfrequented by ordinary tourists will prove an additional charm to the discriminating traveller.

The entire contents of the book have been compiled from the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has within the last few years been repeatedly visited by him with the view of gathering fresh information. As infallibility cannot of course be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any *bond fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation.

The Maps and Plans, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and to select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied

upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (12 Sgr.), published at Frankfurt on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, or the official '*Coursbuch*' (15 Sgr.), published at Berlin, issued seven or eight times during the year, will be found useful.

Altitudes are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Paris. ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the Populations from data furnished by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a number of his readers by enumerating, besides the first-class hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort and great saving of expenditure. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation; but these items of expenditure, tested either by the personal experience of the Editor, or from an inspection of data furnished by numerous travellers, even if given approximately, will prove of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made on him.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Language. Money	XV
II. Passports. Custom-House	XVI
III. Plan of Tour. Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery	XVI
IV. Excursions on Foot. Guides	XVIII
V. Conveyances. Railways etc. Diligences etc. in Austria	XIX
VI. Maps	XXI
VII. Hotels	XXI

Wirttemberg.

Route

1. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart	1
1. From Carlsruhe to Stuttgart by Pforzheim	1
2. Stuttgart and Environs	2
3. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen	6
1. From Ulm to Ehingen	8
2. From Ulm to Kempten	9
3. From Aulendorf to Mengen	9
4. The Lake of Constance	10
4. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen	10
1. From Böttweil to Tuttlingen	11
2. The Hohentwiel	12
5. From Tübingen to Constance	12
1. The Hohenzollern	13
2. The Valley of the Danube	14
3. The Island of Mainau	17
6. The Swabian Alb	17
7. Wildbad	21
8. From Stuttgart to Heilbronn, Hall, and Nördlingen	22
1. From Heilbronn to Heidelberg	23
9. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg	24
1. From Aalen to Heidenheim	25

Bavaria.

Route	Page
10. From Frankfurt to Nuremberg	26
1. From Aschaffenburg to Mayence	27
2. The Main from Lohr to Aschaffenburg.	28
11. From Leipzig to Nuremberg	31
12. Nuremberg	35
1. Franconian Switzerland.	42
13. From Nuremberg to Munich by Augsburg	42
1. The Danube from Donauwörth to Ratisbon	43
14. From Frankfurt to Munich by Würzburg and Ansbach	46
15. From Stuttgart to Munich	47
16. Munich	48
1. The Lake of Starnberg	68
17. From Munich to Lindau	69
1. From Immenstadt to Sonthofen and Oberstdorf. The Grünten	70
18. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein	71
19. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau	74
1. From Lindau to Reutte	74
2. From Reutte to Partenkirchen. Stuibenfall. Plansee.	78
20. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen	79
1. The Hohe-Peissenberg. Ammersee	80
2. From Peissenberg to Füssen	80
3. The Ammergau	80
4. Excursions from Partenkirchen	81
21. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern. Kochelsee and Walchensee. Jachenau. Tölz (Krankenheil)	84
1. From Tölz to the Achensee.	86
22. From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee	87
1. The Schliersee	87
2. Excursions from the Pertisau	89
23. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee	90
1. From Traunstein to Reichenhall by Inzell.	91
24. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon and Linz	92
1. The 'Nuremberg Switzerland'	92
2. From Ratisbon to Munich	96
3. The Bavarian Forest	97
25. From Würzburg to Bamberg and Baireuth	102
1. Kissingen. Bocklet. Brückenau	108
2. From Baireuth to Weiden and Schwandorf	105
3. The Fichtelgebirge	105

Bohemia.

26. From Hof to Eger and Carlsbad	106
27. Carlsbad and Teplitz	108
1. Marienbad	109
2. The Battle-Field of Kulm	112

Route	Page
28. From Dresden to Prague	112
1. From Bodenbach to Tetschen	113
2. From Aussig to Teplitz	112
3. From Kralup to Turnau	114
29. Prague	114
30. From Prague to Nuremberg	125
1. From Pilsen to Budweis and Vienna	125
31. From Prague to Vienna	126
a. By Brünn	126
1. From Pardubitz to Zittau	128
2. From Brünn to Prerau	128
b. By Olmütz	129

Archduchy of Austria.

32. Vienna	130
33. Environs of Vienna	153
34. From Vienna to Linz	157
35. The Danube from Linz to Vienna	159

Salzburg and the Salskammergut.

36. From Linz to Salzburg	163
1. The Attersee	164
37. From Linz to Ischl. Salskammergut	165
1. Excursions from Gmunden	167
2. Excursions from Ischl	169
3. The Ischl Salt-mine. The Chorinsky Klause	171
4. The Plassenstein	172
5. The Zwieselalp	173
38. From Ischl to Salzburg. Schafberg	175
39. Salzburg and Environs	178
40. From Salzburg to Reichenhall by Berchtesgaden. Königs-See	184
1. The Untersberg	184
1. The Gotzenalp. From the Gotzenalp to the Saletalp	187
2. Excursions from the Ramsau	188
3. Kammerlinghorn. Watzmann	188
4. From the Königs-See to Golling	189
5. From Berchtesgaden to Hallein	189
6. Environs of Reichenhall	191
41. Hallein and Golling	191
1. From Golling to Berchtesgaden	193
42. From Salzburg to Gastein	193
1. The Gamskahrkogel	196
2. The Kötschachthal. By the Klein-Elend-Scharte to the Maltathal	200
3. Anlaufthal. Ankogel	200

Route	Page
4. From Gastein by the Verwaltersteig and Riffscharte to the Rauris Gold-mine, and over the Kleine Zirknitz to Döllach	200
5. Over the Tramer Scharte to Döllach. The Sonnenblick	201
43. From Wildbad Gastein to Ober-Vellach. Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern	201
44. To Heiligenblut. The Grossglockner	201
1. The Franz-Josephs-Höhe	206
2. The Hohe Burgstall. The Johannisberg	207
3. Oedenwinkel Scharte. Riffthor	207
4. Ascent of the Grossglockner	207
5. From Heiligenblut to the Rauris Gold-mine over the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hochnarr	208
45. From Gastein to Salzburg by Zell am See	208
46. From Salzburg to Innsbruck	209
1. From Wörgl to Mittersill. The Hohe Salve	211

The Tyrol.

47. Innsbruck and Environs	211
48. The Zillertal	217
1. The Floienthal. Löffelspitze	219
2. The Schwarzensteingrund	219
3. From Ginzling to Sterzing by the Pfitscher Joch	219
4. From Mayrhofen to Brunecken by the Hörndl Joch	220
5. From Mayrhofen to Stafflach by the Duxer Joch	220
49. The Gerlos and Pinzgau	220
1. The Kapruner Thal. Over the Kaprunerthörl to the Stubbachthal, and over the Riffthor to Heiligenblut	224
2. The Fusch. Grosskopf or Schwarzkopf. Brennkogl	225
3. The Rauris. Hochnarr	226
50. From Kriml to Heiligenblut	227
1. The Gross-Venediger	228
2. The Lasörling	228
3. From Windisch Matrey to Lienz	229
4. From Windisch-Matrey to Mittersill over the Vélber Tauern. Obere Gschlössalm	229
5. From Kals to the Grossglockner	230
6. From Kals to Uttendorf by the Kaiser Tauern	230
7. From Kals to Peischlag	231
51. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg	231
1. Gebhardsberg or Schlossberg. Pfändler	231
2. From Bregenz to the Schröcken. Bregenzer Wald. The Upper Lechthal	231
3. From Feldkirch to Mayenfeld	233
4. The Montafuner Thal. Scesaplana	233
5. The Paznaunthal. Passes to the Montafun and Engadine	234
6. The Tschürgant	235
52. From Landeck to Bozen by Meran. Finstermünz	237
1. The Kaunserthal. Over the Oelgrubenjoch to the Pitzthal and over the Gepaatschjoch to Vent	237
2. The Martellthal. Madritsch-Joch. Hintere Schöntaufspitz	240
3. From Meran through the Ultenthal to the Baths of Rabbi	242

Route	Page
53. From Landeck to the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass	243
1. The Three Holy Springs	244
2. The Hochleitenjoch. Ascent of the Hochleitenspitze	245
3. From the Stelvio to the Münsterthal by the Wormser Joch	246
4. Piz Umbrail	247
5. From Bormio to Ponte in the Engadine	247
6. S. Caterina in the Val Furva. Monte Confinale	247
7. Malga di Forno. Passo Zebra	247
8. From S. Caterina to the Val Camonica by the Gavia Pass	247
9. From S. Caterina to Pejo by the Passo del tre Signori	247
54. The Suldenthal. Ortler District	249
1. Vertainspitze	251
2. Monte Cevedale	252
3. Hintere Schönaußpitze. Pederspitze. Plattenspitze	252
4. Ascent of the Ortler	252
5. The Königsspitze (Grosse Zebra)	252
6. From Sulden over the Eiassee-Pass and the Passo Cevedale to S. Caterina and Bormio	253
55. From Tirano over the Bernina to Samaden	253
1. Pizzo Sassalbo	255
2. From the Bernina Hospice to Bormio by La Pische	255
3. Piz Lagalp. Corno di Campascio	255
56. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden	255
1. Cavloccio Lake. Forno Glacier. Ordlegna Fall	256
2. From Sils-Maria to the Fex-Glacier	256
3. From Silvaplana to Pontresina by the Baths of St. Moritz	257
4. Piz Nair. Piz Ot	258
5. Piz Languard	259
6. Excursions from Pontresina	260
57. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine	262
1. From Zernetz to St. Maria in the Münsterthal (and Mals) by the Ofen and Buffalora Passes	263
2. Piz Miezdi. Piz Linard	263
3. From Ardetz to the Paznaunthal by the Futschöl Pass. Val Tasna	264
4. From Tarasp through the Scarl Valley to St. Maria in the Münsterthal, and over the Cruschetta to Mals	264
5. Piz Pisoc. Piz Chiampatsch	265
58. The Passeyr	265
1. From St. Leonhard to Sterzing	266
2. From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetzthal by the Timbler Joch	266
59. The Oetzthal	267
1. From Innsbruck to Umhausen through the Selrain Valley and by the Gleirscher Jöchl. Lisenser Joch. Längenthal	267
2. Ascent of the Wildspitze. Weisskugel	269
3. Similaun. Kreuzspitz	269
4. From Gurgl to the Etschthal by the Gurgler Joch or the Langthaler Joch	271
5. From Vent to Gurgl by the Ramol Joch. Hinter-Ramol-Kogl	271
6. The Pitzthal. Passes from the Pitzthal to the Oetzthal and Kaunserthal	272
60. From Innsbruck to Verona by the Brenner	272
1. The Stubay-Thal. From the Stubay to the Oetzthal over	272

Route	Page
the Mutterberg Joch and the Bildstöckl Joch. Ascent of the Wilde Pfaff	272
2. The Gschnitz-Thal. Pinnes-Joch	274
3. The Sarnthal. Over the Kreuz-Joch to Meran and over the Penser Joch to Sterzing	276
4. From Bozen by Kaltern to Neumarkt	277
5. From Kaltern to Cles in the Val di Non	277
61. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona	280
1. From Riva to Mori	281
2. Excursions from Riva. Fall of the Ponal. Monte Brione. Monte Baldo	281
3. Giudicaria	282
62. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana	284
1. Passagno	286
63. From S. Michele (or Bozen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. The Val di Non and Val di Sole. Monte Tonale	286
1. From Cles to Meran by the Gampen Pass	287
2. The Baths of Rabbi. Over the Gramser Joch to the Martellthal	288
3. From Pejo to the Martellthal by the Valle della Mare	288
4. From Edolo to Brescia through the Val Camonica. Lago d'Isco	289
64. The Valley of the Avisio (Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa Valleys)	290
1. From Predazzo to Primiero	291
2. From Primiero to Agordo by the Cereda Pass	291
3. From Bozen to Moëna by the Carossa Pass	292
4. From Moëna to Cencinigte by the Passo di S. Pellegrino	292
5. From Canazei to Buchenstein by the Pordoi Pass	293
6. From Penia to Caprille by the Fedaja Pass	293
7. Ascent of the Marmolata	293
8. From Campidello to the Gardena Valley. Seisser Alp. Schlern	293
9. From Ratzes to the Eisackthal. Castelruth	295
65. The Valleys of Enneberg and Gardena	295
1. The Rauthal (Vallon di Rudo or Mareò)	296
2. From Corfara to Campidello by the Colfosco and Sella Passes	296
66. From Brixen to Villach. Pusterthal	297
1. The Ahren or Taufers Thal. Rainthal. Riesenferner. Klamml Joch	298
2. The Antholzer Thal; over the Deferegen Joch to Peischlag, and over the Bachlanke to Pregratten	299
3. The Praxer Thal	299
4. From Sillian to Kötschach by the Kartitscher Joch and Maria Luckau	299
5. From Oberdrauburg to Tolmezzo by the Kötschach Pass and the Plecken	300
6. From Greifenburg to Villach through the Weissensee Valley	300
7. From Greifenburg to Hermagor by Weissbriach	300
67. From Brunecken in the Pusterthal to Conegliano (and Venice). Ampezzo Valley	301
1. Monte Piano	303
2. From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo delle tre Croci	303

Route	Page
3. From Cortina to Belluno by Caprile and Agordo. Cordevole and Agordo Valleys	304
4. From Belluno to Primolano	305

Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria.

68. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and Rottenmann	306
1. From Hiefau to Leoben by Eisenerz	307
69. From Salzburg to Villach	308
1. The Lungau	308
2. The Maltathal	309
3. From Spital to Brixen through the Pusterthal	309
70. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur	309
1. From Mariazell to Weichselboden by the Kastenriegel	312
71. From Mariazell to Eisenerz by Wildalpen	313
1. From Wildalpen to Eisenerz over the Eisenerzhöhe	314
72. From Vienna to Neustadt and Oedenburg. Rosalien- capelle, Forchtenstein, Eisenstadt	315
1. The Neusiedler See	317
73. From Vienna to Gratz	318
1. Schneeberg. Höllenthal. Schneecalp	319
2. Sonnenwendstein	320
3. The Schöckel	321
74. From Bruck to Villach	321
1. From St. Veit to Klagenfurt by the Zollfeld	323
75. Gratz and Environs	323
1. From Gratz to Köflach. The Schwanberg Alps	326
76. From Gratz to Trieste. Quicksilver Mines of Idria, Zirknitzersee, Caverns of Adelsberg	327
1. The Baths of Gleichenberg	327
2. From Pragerhof to Pest. Plattensee	328
3. The Baths of Rohitsch	328
4. Prewald. Ascent of the Nanos	331
77. Trieste	333
1. Environs of Trieste	335
2. Excursion to Istria and Dalmatia	335
3. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume	336
78. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley	337
1. Aquileja	337
79. From Villach to Laibach	338
1. The Sources of the Save. Planitz Valley	339
2. From Wurzen to the Isonzo Valley by the Pass of Kronau	339
3. The Baths of Veldes. Wochein Valley	340
4. Ascent of the Terglou. To Moistrana over the Kerma Pass	340
80. From Marburg to Villach	341
1. From Klagenfurt to Laibach over the Loibl	342
2. The Dobracz	343
3. From Villach to Kötschach by Hermagor. Gailthal	343

Hungary and Galicia.

Route	Page
81. The Danube from Vienna to Pest	343
1. From Presburg to Tyrnau and Szered	345
82. Pest and Ofen	348
83. From Pest to Vienna	351
84. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka	352
1. From Schönbrunn to Troppau	352
2. The Tatra Mountains	355
85. From Cracow to Lemberg	355

M a p s.

1. General Map of Austria, Western Part: before the Title.
2. General Map of Austria, Eastern Part: after the Index.
3. Map of the Swabian Alb: RR. 3, 4, 5, 6; between pp. 18, 19.
4. Map of Franconian Switzerland: R. 12; between pp. 42, 43.
5. Map of the Alps of Bavaria, Northern Tyrol, and Vorarlberg: between pp. 70, 71.
6. Map of the Environs of Reutte and Partenkirchen: RR. 19, 20, 21; between pp. 74, 75.
7. Map of the Fichtelgebirge: R. 25; between pp. 104, 105.
8. Map of the Environs of Vienna: R. 33; between pp. 152, 153.
9. Map of the Salzkammergut: RR. 37, 38; between pp. 154, 155.
10. Map of the Environs of Salzburg: RR. 39, 40, 41, 42; between pp. 184, 185.
11. Map of the Grossglockner, Gastein, and Pinzgau: RR. 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 66; between pp. 192, 193.
12. Special Map of the Grossglockner: RR. 44, 49; between pp. 202, 203.
13. Map of the Zillerthal: RR. 46, 48, 49, 50, 60, 66; between pp. 216, 217.
14. Map of the Vorarlberg: RR. 17, 51; between pp. 230, 231.
15. Map of the Oetzthal, the Stubayer and Ortler Alps: RR. 51, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60; between pp. 236, 237.
16. Special Map of the Ortler District: RR. 53, 54, 63; between pp. 250, 251.
17. Map of the Upper Engadine and Bernina: RR. 55, 56; between pp. 254, 255.
18. Special Map of the Oetzthal: R. 59; between pp. 266, 267.

Plans of Towns.

1. Augsburg; 2. Bamberg; 3. Cracow; 4. Gastein; 5. Gmunden;
6. Gratz; 7. Innsbruck; 8. Ischl; 9. Laxenburg; 10. Munich;
11. Nuremberg; 12. Pest and Ofen; 13. Prague; 14. Ratisbon;
15. Salzburg; 16. Stuttgart; 17. Trieste; 18. Vienna;
19. Vienna (interior of city); 20. Würzburg.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is highly desirable for those about to explore the more remote districts of Southern Germany and Austria. Travellers, however, who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to extortions practised by commissionaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished in the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may be changed at all the principal towns in Germany and Austria without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (1 l. = $11\frac{3}{4}$ S. Germ. florins = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are everywhere favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 9 fl. 20 kr. South. Germ. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should prefer the circular notes of 10 l., issued by the London bankers, to banknotes or gold; for, if the former be lost or stolen, the value may be recovered.

English and French gold, and also English and Prussian banknotes, formerly bore a high premium when converted into the paper currency of Austria, but the rate of exchange is now less favourable. A gain of 10—20 per cent is generally however still realized. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers. This is more advantageously effected in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns of Southern Germany. Silver coins of $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3 florins are occasionally met with, but banknotes of 1 fl. and upwards, as well as notes of 10 kr., are in most common circulation. The Austrian florin or gulden (= 2 s.), formerly di-

vided into 60 kr., has since 1857 contained 100 kr. The former 6 kr. pieces, which consist of a mixture of silver and copper, equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ fl., are now worth 10 kr. each. The 6 kr. pieces of S. Germany (e. g. Bavaria) are equivalent to 9 kr. Austr.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl. of S. Germany is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. Austr., or 1 Thlr. of N. Germany (comp. money-table at the beginning of the book).

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany and Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other European countries. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained a tolerable proficiency in the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8—10 s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of all the public conveyances, frequent hotels of the highest class, engage the services of guides, commissionaires, etc. must be prepared to expend 25—30 s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom-House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Austria as well as in Germany, Belgium, Holland, etc., but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. In Austria playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are confiscated if found. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 3 fl. per lb. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who on crossing the frontier pay duty for cigars or other articles should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day

and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

Season. The most suitable season for a visit to the mountains of Austria and S. Germany is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such occurrences are exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in their highest perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be visited until late in the autumn (from the end of September till the beginning of October), as the heat of an Italian climate in summer precludes the possibility of walking with any degree of comfort and safety. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other delicious fruits, which are plentiful and cheap in S. Tyrol.

Companions. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The more the number is extended, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their land, and is in the most favourable position for deriving instruction from his tour.

Scenery. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are particularly recommended to the notice of lovers of the picturesque: — Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nasserett, Innsbruck (R. 19), Partenkirchen and Garmisch (R. 20), the Walchensee (R. 21), the Schliersee, Tegernsee, and Achensee (R. 22), the Salzkammergut (RR. 37, 38), Salzburg (R. 39), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 40), Gastein and the Nassfeld (R. 42), the Pfandscharte, Franz-Josephs-Höhe, Heiligenblut (R. 44), the Upper Valley of the Inn from the Finstermünz to Innsbruck (RR. 51, 52), the Brenner Railway (R. 60), the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 52), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 53, 54), the Valley of the Adige, or Etsch, at Meran (p. 240), the Oetzthal (R. 59), the Valley of the Adige above Trent (R. 60), the Val Sugana (R. 62), the Val Sarca and the N. bank of the Lago di Garda (R. 61), the Ampezzo (R. 67), Fassa (R. 64), Gardena, and Enneberg (R. 65) valleys, in which the dolomite formations are the great attraction; the Upper Zillertal and the Dornauberg (R. 48), the Lower Ennstal (R. 68), the Semmering Railway (R. 73), Gratz (R. 75), and finally the Grotto of Adelsberg and Trieste (R. 76). If the traveller employ his time to the best advantage, and the weather be favourable, most of the above places

may be visited in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting one of these delightful spots as headquarters for excursions and rambles in the neighbourhood (e. g. Berchtesgaden, p. 185; Gmunden, p. 166; Riva, p. 281).

IV. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy the beautiful scenery with which Southern Germany, the Tyrol, and other parts of Austria are replete. For a walk of one or two weeks a couple of flannel shirts, two pairs of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout umbrella may be added. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he contemplates a visit to towns of importance; but even this should be contained in a valise, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Guides. In the more frequented parts of the Tyrol the guides have improved greatly within the last few years, chiefly owing to the exertions of the Austrian Alpine Club; a system of fixed charges has been introduced, and highly intelligent and well-informed members of the fraternity are frequently met with. Few of them, however, are acquainted with districts beyond those in their immediate neighbourhood. The usual fee for a tour of some length is 2 fl. per day; but the charges for the longer and more difficult glacier-expeditions are higher, and fixed by special tariff. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. A certain degree of good fellowship should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole travelling companion for several days. The judicious traveller will know when to share the contents of his cigar-case or spirit-flask with his guide, and he will find that such attentions are rarely thrown away. The guides provided by innkeepers are often bound to hand over their fees, or the greater part of them, to their employers, and they accordingly importune the traveller for an additional gratuity or 'Trinkgeld'. In remote regions, however, where the traveller has no alternative but to apply to his landlord for a guide, he must occasionally submit to these extortions. Travellers crossing mountain-passes without a guide should observe that the direction of the route is often indicated by heaps of stones or by posts at doubtful points.

V. Conveyances.

Railway-travelling is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little employed, but the lover of fresh air will here be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Zum nicht Rauchen' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $\frac{4}{5}$ d., $1\frac{1}{5}$ d. and $1\frac{3}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are somewhat higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organized and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impediments' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody (several days usually gratis) until he presents his ticket.

Diligences, termed 'Eilwagen' or 'Mallepostes' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only; two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery traversed, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is sometimes engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. No *Luggage* is admitted to the Eilwagen except small trunks or portmanteaus under 40 lbs. in weight; heavier articles must be sent by the goods' waggon ('Packwagen', 'Brancardwagen'), an arrangement often very inconvenient if the traveller's time be limited. Diligence-passengers are often required to book their luggage several hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening.

Extra-Post. The usual charge for a carriage for four persons with a moderate quantity of luggage is (according to tariff) 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i. e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8 s. 7 d.), per post of 2 Germ. miles (about $9\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province of Austria. Return post-carriages are charged for at a

lower rate. For a party of 4 pers. posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course far more agreeable.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a 'Laufzettel' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey is usually exacted in advance.

One-horse extra-post conveyances may often be hired at about 2 fl. 10 kr., including fee, per post; but as it is optional to the post-masters whether to provide them or not, they cannot always be reckoned upon with certainty. They are rarely denied to a single traveller with moderate luggage, but difficulties are sometimes made about admitting two persons, especially in mountainous districts.

Omnibuses, termed 'Stellwagen' in Austria, run on all the principal high roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50—60 kr. per post ($9\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.), which they take at least 2 hrs. to accomplish. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions these vehicles offer. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, the traveller who avails himself of them is recommended to postpone his principal meal of the day until he arrives at his destination. The 'Cabriolet' in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three farès; but as the maxim 'beati possidentes' appears to be greatly in vogue in some parts of the Tyrol, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Carriages (Ital. *vatturini*, *nolosinieri*) with two horses for 4 pers. may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10—12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (*ritorni*) may sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers and carriage-owners almost invariably demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, is to be at the disposal of the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money (*Handgeld*, *caparra*) from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day's journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. Travellers are cautioned against concluding bargains through the medium of touters (*sensali*), waiters, and commissionaires.

VI. Maps.

The most trustworthy map on a small scale (1 : 500,000) is that published by *Mayr* (sold by Palm at Munich, 4 plates, mounted, 2 Thlr. 25 Sgr.; or N. Tyrol, Salzburg, and the Bavarian Mts. alone, 1½ Thlr.). It embraces part of the Lake of Constance and the entire Salzkammergut, and extends from Augsburg to Milan, Venice, and Trieste. Another similar map strongly recommended to pedestrians is *Mayr's Atlas der Alpenländer* (scale 1 : 450,000; sold by Perthes at Gotha, 2 Thlr. per plate). The following plates will be found the most useful: — No. II. N. Switzerland, S. Bavaria, and N. Tyrol, extending N. to Tübingen, Ulm, Augsburg, and Landshut, E. to Alt-Oetting, Traunstein, Mittersill, and Windisch-Matrey, S. to Sterzing, Nauders, and the Lintthal, W. to Glarus, Radolfszell, and Rottenburg. — No. III. Archduchy of Austria, Salzburg, and Styria, extending N. to Passau, Linz, and Krems, E. to Vienna, Neustadt, and Fürstenfeld, S. to Gratz, Gmünd, and Döllach, W. to the Glockner, Lofer, Reichenhall, and Neu-Oetting. — No. V. S. Switzerland, S. Tyrol, Lombardy, Venice, extending N. to Coire, Sterzing, and Brunecken, E. to Mitterwald, Belluno, and Venice, S. to Padua, Peschiera, and Milan, W. to Como, Lugano, and Olivone. — No. VI. Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and the coast-districts, extending N. to Lienz, Klagenfurt, and Leibnitz, E. to beyond Marburg, Agram, and Carlsstadt, S. to Fiume, W. to Pordone, Ampezzo, and Lienz. — The old *Austrian Ordnance Maps* are not recommended, but a new edition will shortly be issued.

Reymann's Map (pub. by Flemming at Glogau, 10 Sgr. per plate) and *Wört's* (pub. by Herder at Freiburg in 12 plates, 10 Sgr. each) are on a much larger scale (1 : 200,000), and not sufficiently portable for the ordinary traveller.

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort, combined with moderate charges, as in the modern establishments. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2 s. 6 d., plain breakfast 1 s., dinner 2 s. 6 d., table wine 1 s., tea with meat 2 s., attendance 1 s., light 1 s., boots extra.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, that erroneous insertions may be at once detected.

Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 3 fl. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

The *Post Inns* are generally good, but those at which the *Stellwagen* halt very inferior, although convenient for travellers with much luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be combined with unacquaintance with the customs, misunderstandings and disputes too often ensue. They are therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a proficiency in the language as to render them intelligible to the servants, and to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* '*Traveller's Manual of Conversation*' will be found useful.

Valets de place generally charge 1 S. Germ. or Austr. florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for an entire day.

1. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart.

Railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 27, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 57 kr. (express 5 fl. 24, 3 fl. 83 kr.). Carriages on the American system. — Route viâ Heilbronn, see p. 23.

As stat. *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small watering-place with sulphur-baths, is approached, *Kislau*, a former château of the archbishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, is seen on the r. At *Mingolsheim*, in the distance to the l., Tilly was defeated by Mansfeld in 1622.

Bruchsal (**Badischer Hof*; **Rose*), junction of the lines to Bâle and Stuttgart, was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Speyer.

Stat. *Bretten*, commanded by an ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497). Stat. *Maulbronn*, which possesses a fine old *abbey-church in the Romanesque style, consecrated 1178, with lofty cloisters, is the seat of a celebrated Prot. theological school, founded by the Duke of Wirtemberg in 1556. Stat. *Mühlacker* is the junction of the branch-line to Pforzheim (see below).

After several small stations, the line crosses the profound valley of the Enz by a **Viaduct*, 108 ft. high, 1000 ft. long. Next stat. *Bietigheim*, where the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 8). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. Stat. *Ludwigsburg*, the most important place, see p. 6. From stat. *Zuffenhausen* a branch line runs to *Weil der Stadt*, by *Kornthal* and *Ditzingen*.

From Carlsruhe to Stuttgart by Pforzheim in $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The Pforzheim line diverges from the Baden main line at

Stat. *Durlach* (**Carlsburg*), ancient capital of the Duchy of Baden-Durlach, burned down by the French 1688; the lofty and conspicuous watch-tower of the *Thurmberg* commands a magnificent view as far as Strasbourg. From stat. *Wilferdingen* (Krone) omnibus to Wildbad in 3 hrs. (p. 21).

Stat. *Pforzheim* (**Hôtel Becker*, or *Post*), at the confluence of the *Enz*, *Wûrm*, and *Nagold*, with 16,301 inhab., is a busy manufacturing place, of which gold and silver wares are the staple commodities. The **Schlosskirche*, on an eminence, erected in the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., contains a number of monuments to the former Margraves of Baden. — From Pforzheim to Wildbad see p. 21.

Stat. *Mühlacker*, junction of the line from Bruchsal, and thence to Stuttgart, see above.

Stuttgart, see below.

2. Stuttgart and Environs.

Hotels. Marquardt, near the stat., R. 1—1½ fl., L. 18, B. 30, A. 24 kr.; *Royal, opp. the stat.; König von Württemberg; *Petersburger Hof, R. 48, B. 24, D. 1 fl. 12, A. 18 kr.; Adler, in the Market; Hirsch, Hirsch-Str., near the market, good cuisine; Gallmann, unpretending; *Bayr. Hof; Grossfürst. — Hôtel Kraus, *Oberpollinger, Kögler, all in the Friedrichs-Str., near the station.

Restaurants etc.: Marquardt, in Dannecker's former studio, Schlossplatz; Reissig, in the *Königsbau* (see below, opp. the palace); *Stollsteimer, Schul-Str.; *Bertrand (French cuisine), Post-Str. 4; Gutscher, Rothebühl-Str.; Weixler, Kronprinzen-Str. 1, near the stat.; Koppenhöfer, at the S.W. extremity of the town; Tivoli, Militär-Str.; Werner, Sophien-Str.; Hack'scher Garten, Rothebühl-Str.; *Englischer Garten, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen; Schützenhaus, Kanonenweg, with fine view.

Carriages. One horse ¼ hr. 12 kr.; two-horse ¼ hr. 1—2 pers. 18 kr., 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; per hr. 48 kr. to 1 fl., half-day 2 fl. 42 kr., whole day 4½ fl. Each carriage should contain a tariff.

Horse Railway every 10 min. through the principal streets to Berg and Cannstadt. Good carriages. Fare in the town 3, to Berg from the principal station 3, to Cannstadt 4 kr.

Theatre closed in July and August.

Baths see p. 5.

Railway Station at the corner of the Schloss and Friedrichs-Str., one of the finest structures of the kind in Germany.

Telegraph Office, Friedrichs-Str. 25, adjoining the station.

English Church Service by a resident Chaplain.

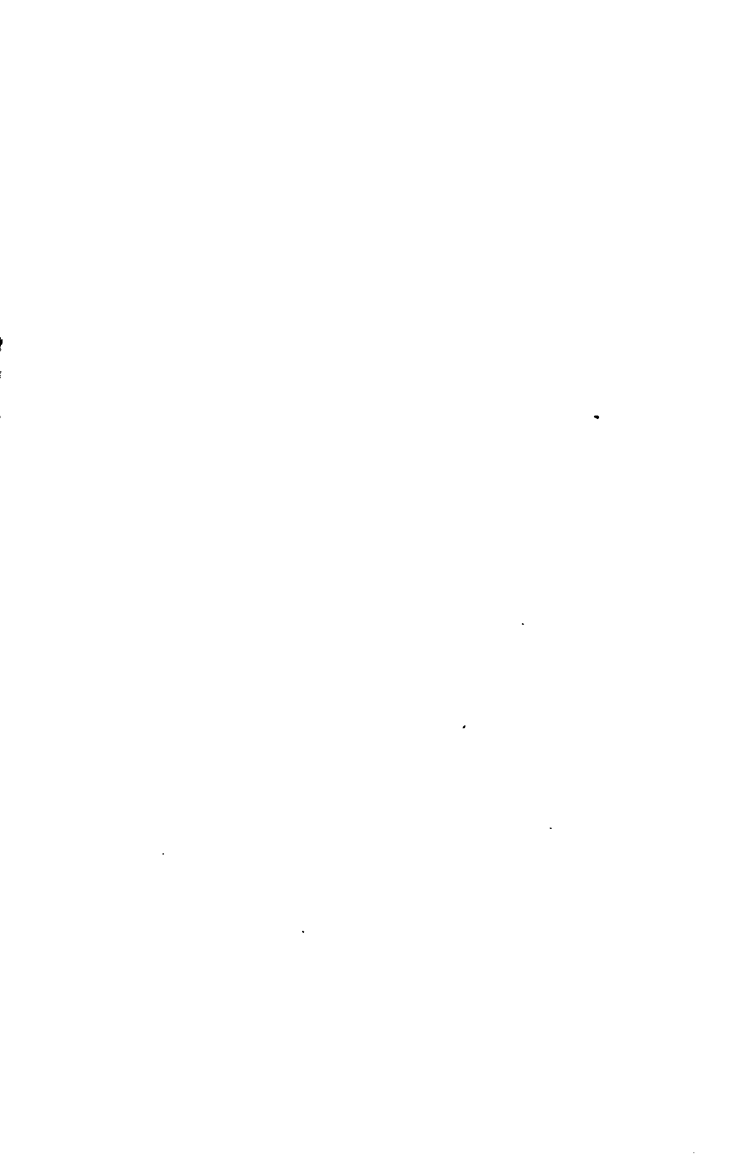
Stuttgart (862 ft.), capital of Württemberg, with 80,000 inhab. (5000 Rom. Cath.), a city of very recent origin, is the most beautifully situated of the German capitals, and surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The Stiftskirche, which is the principal church, and the old palace are almost the only important buildings older than the present century.

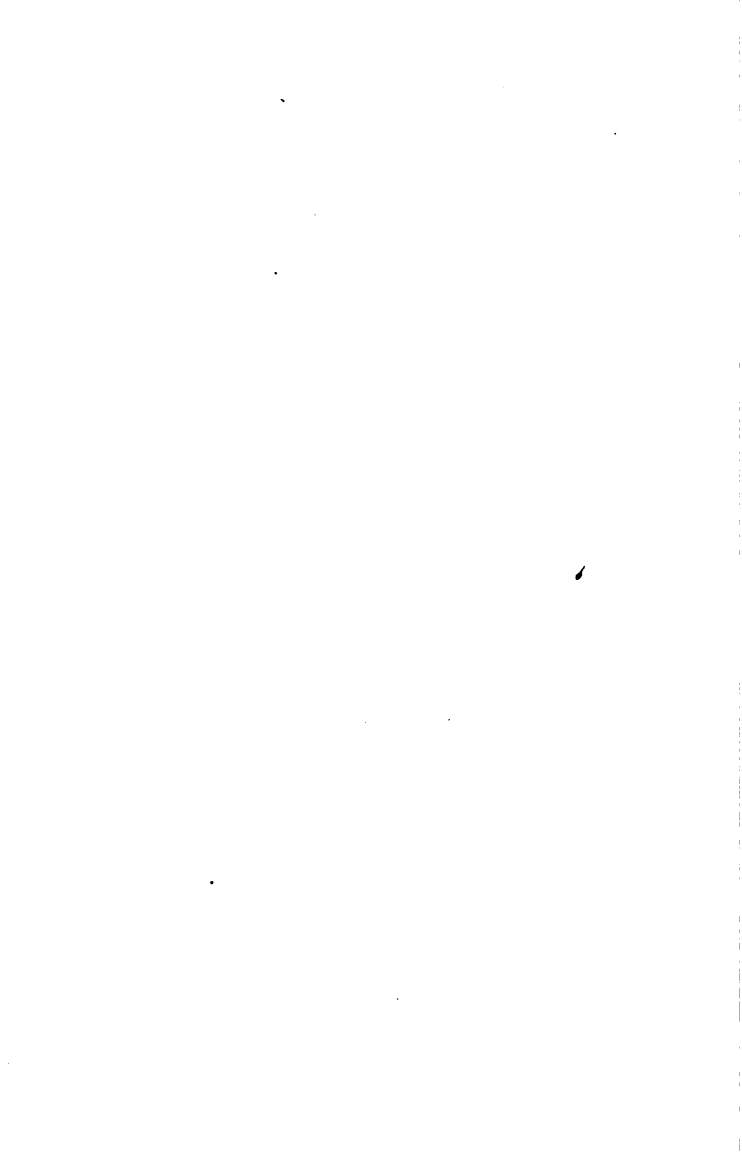
The town is intersected from S. W. to N. E. by the handsome *Königsstrasse*, ¾ M. in length, in which is situated the stately *Königsbau* (Pl. 11), with Ionic colonnade in front, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticos. On the ground-floor are the exchange (2—3 p. m.), an arcade with shops, &c., above which are concert-rooms. The *Neckarstrasse*, parallel with the *Königsstrasse*, consists of palaces and other handsome edifices. These two streets contain all the principal objects of interest in the town. The old part of the town centres round the market-place.

The ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. 18), Prot. since 1532, in the later Goth. style, was erected 1436—95. Towers unfinished. Reliefs on the S. Portal: Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles.

***Stained Glass** of 1848—51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; in the organ-choir king David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven ***Stone figures** of Counts of Württemberg, dating from the close of the 16th cent. Goth. pulpit in stone, of the 15th cent., with reliefs, unfortunately bronzed. In the N. aisle an old sculpture, representing the Adoration above, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins beneath.

The choir of the church abuts on the Schillerplatz with the ***Statue of Schiller** (Pl. 26), designed by Thorwaldsen, erected 1839. On the E. side of the Platz is the **Old Palace** (Pl. 42), built 1553—70. In the court the equest. **Statue of Count Eber-**





hard (d. 1496) (Pl. 25), a Count of Wirtemberg who was created a duke by the Emp. Max.

The large Platz in front of the new palace is adorned with a Column (Pl. 24) in memory of King William, surmounted by a *Concordia* in bronze. The new Palace (Pl. 40), an extensive building erected 1746—1807, may be visited daily 1—3 p. m. (entrance l. in court, 36 kr. for 1 pers., party 1—2 fl.).

It contains numerous sculptures and other objects of art, of which the following alone need be enumerated: *Gladiator, by *Canova*; Venus, by *Dannecker*; curious clock with rotatory ball; Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I.; Pompeian antiques; battle-pieces by *Sele*; Venus, by *Hofer*; *Bacchus and Bacchante, by *Thorwaldsen*; bust of a Bacchante, by *Dannecker*; new *frescoes by *Gegenbauer*, from the history of Count Eberhard.

The W. wing of the palace adjoins the Theatre (Pl. 45). The Royal Stables (Pl. 19), on the E. side of the palace, contain about 100 very fine horses (fee 12 kr.).

On the N. E. side are the *Anlagen, or pleasure-grounds, extending nearly to Cannstadt (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), and adorned 1849—54 with modern sculptures in marble. Near the Palace: Silenus and Bacchus, Telemachus, Diana of Versailles, Apollo Belvedere, Amazon; in the Rondel: Minerva and Fortuna, r. Germanicus, Muse, Venus of Melos, Thorwaldsen's Hebe, Rauch's Victoria, Discus-thrower; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, the Abduction of Hylas; 200 paces farther two Horse-tamers, all by *Hofer*.

At the extremity of the neighbouring Neckarstrasse is the Mint, and opposite to it the *Museum of Art (Pl. 29; Sund. 11—1, 2—4; Mond., Wed., Frid. 10—12, 2—4; on other days at the same hours, fee 2 kr.).

On the ground-floor Casts of antiques. — In the Thorwaldsen Museum models and casts of that great master's works, presented by himself (d. 1844): Christ, the Apostles, kneeling Angel, Ganymede, Cupid and Psyche, Procession of Alexander; also Canova's Graces, Rauch's statues of Victoria, Mich. Angelo's Moses. — In the Dannecker Cabinet originals and casts by this master (d. 1841), among them a celebrated bust of Schiller. Also a room containing numerous Rom. inscriptions and sculptures found in Wirtemberg.

Picture Gallery on the upper floor. 1st Saloon: (N.) *4. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; *5. *Titian*, Mary Magdalene; 8. *Tintoretto*, Venet. Senator; 10. *Titian*, St. Jerome; *11. *Giul. Romano*, Madonna della Seggiola; *12. *Pordenone*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; *14. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and saints; 18. *P. Veronese*, Lady in Venetian costume. — (E.) 24. *Bellini*, Madonna; 27. *Caravaggio*, the Tribute-money. — (S.) 37. *C. Dolce*, The Virgin; 42. *Bellini*, Madonna.

Cabinets: I. (W.) 92. *Caravaggio*, Soldiers playing dice. II. (W.) 141. *Palma's School*, Three female half-figures. III. (E.) 151. *P. Veronese*, Madonna; (W.) 162. *Titian*, Madonna; 165. *Raphael* (copy), Portrait; 191. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait. Cabinets IV. and V. contain nothing of consequence. VI. (W.) 247. *Van der Does*, Sheep.

2nd Saloon. (N.) *359. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 348. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old woman; 344. *Kupetsky* (d. 1740), Portrait of himself with spectacles, the face quite different from different points of view. (W.) 332. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a boy; 333. *Van Dyck*, Dead Christ; 329. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 330. *G. Reni*, St. Sebastian; 324. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Coronation of the Virgin; 327. *And. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 321. *Velasquez*, Duke of Olivarez and his gardener; 316. *Murillo*, Portrait of a boy. (S.)

299. *And. del Sarto*, Portrait of the artist Galeazzo Campi; 293. *Rubens*, Penitent Magdalene; 284. *Titian*, Portrait of Andrea Doria. (E.) 341. *Zurbaran*, St. Clara robed as a nun; 262. *Van Dyck*, The painter Snyders and his family.

3rd Saloon. Netherlands and old German masters. 368, 391, 457. *L. Cranach*, Portraits; 447, 410, 406. *Holbein the Elder*, Portrait, Praying woman, Christ mocked; 409. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 398. *Rog. v. d. Weijden*, Bathsheba bathing.

Corridor. Small Dutch pictures etc. (N.) 472. *A. v. Ostade*, Rustic Tavern; 487. *Teniers*, Peasant whistling; 526. *G. Dow*, Portrait; 547. *Ruysdael*, Portrait; 561. *Neitscher*, Portrait. (E.) 460. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape.

4th Saloon. Modern pictures. (S.) 664 *Schick*, David playing on the harp before Saul; 620. *Wächter*, Job and his friends; 662. *Langer*, Virgil conducts Dante to the infernal regions. (W.) 633. *Rottmann*, Greek landscape; 649. *Neher*, Descent from the Cross; 688. *Schüz*, Repose during harvest. (N.) 678. *Dietz*, Episode from the battle of Leipzig; 635. *Nahl*, Walenstein and Seni. (E.) 627. *Schendel*, Vegetable-woman; 632. *Voltz*, Sunday morning on the Alps. — *Kaulbach*, Sketch of the Battle of Salamis; *Häberle*, Suppression of the convent of Alpirsbach in 1648.

Permanent exhibition of modern pictures of the Art-Union (*Kunst-Verein*), Königs-Str. 41; also that of *Herdle and Peters*, Rothebühl-Str. 16, open daily 9—5, Sund. 11—5 o'clock (12 kr.).

The royal Library (Pl. 2), Neckar-Str. 8, open daily 10—12 and (except Saturdays) 2—5, contains 300,000 vols., 3600 MSS., 9000 Bibles in 80 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing. Connected with the library is the *Collection of Coins, Antiquities, &c.* (Neckar-Str. 10), accessible by giving notice at the library on the day previous. — The *Nat. Hist. Cabinet* (Pl. 31; daily 11—12 and 2—3), contains valuable specimens of silver ore, minerals and fossils of Wirtemberg, 13 teeth of a mammoth found near Cannstadt, skeletons, &c. — The *Liederhalle* (Pl. 20) is the property of a vocal society, with large concert-rooms. The adjoining garden contains a colossal bust of *Uhland* in bronze. The opp. building, with a long wing in the street leading to the Schlossplatz, is the *Carlschule*, a school of high repute, where Schiller received his elementary education.

The **Musterlager*, or Industrial Museum (in the barrack, Pl. 11), a very comprehensive collection of Wirtemberg products, should be visited.

**Ploucquet's Zoolog. Museum* (Pl. 33, Herdweg, open 10—12 and 2—6, Sund. 10¹/₂—12¹/₂; adm. 18 kr.) contains upwards of 1000 stuffed animals, very faithful to nature and artistically grouped. They have been exhibited at the exhibitions of London and Paris, and have gained a European reputation.

On the exterior of the choir of *St. Leonard's Church* (Pl. 17) is a *Mt. of Olives*, a fine sculpture of the 15th cent. In the *Spitalkirche* (Pl. 15), erected 1471—93, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ (p. 95). The cloisters contain the tomb of Reuchlin, the erudite friend of Melancthon. In the vicinity is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 44), with handsome domes.

The *Museum* (Pl. 28), property of a club, contains reading-

rooms, restaurant, &c. (introduction by a member). The *Silberburg-Garten*, belonging to the Museum, is a pleasant resort (concerts in summer) at the S.W. end of the town. Finest view in the environs from the **Jägerhaus* on the *Hasenberg*, a steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S.W. (by the *Rothebühlstrasse*). Charming views from the **Umlandshöhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); ascent by the Museum in the *Neckar-Str.*, indicated by sign-posts; also from the *Schillerhöhe*, on the *Bopser*, outside the *Wilhelmsthor*, reached by the *Neue Weinsteige*, a continuation of the *Olga-Str.*, commanding beautiful and varied views during the ascent.

Cannstadt (**Hotel Hermann*; *Bellevue*, and *Fahrenbach*, by the stat.; *Wilhelmsbad*, with 'Roman' and other baths), at the extremity of the *Anlagen*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, is a favourite resort of the townspeople. Horse-railway and carriages see p. 2; rail. in 8 min. At Cannstadt the Neckar becomes navigable. The warm saline and other springs attract a number of patients. Tolerable baths in the Neckar, above the stone bridge; also a bath-estab. by the theatre. The terrace of the *Hotel Hermann* affords a pleasant and fashionable afternoon promenade. An open-air theatre near the rail. stat. is also a favourite resort in summer (train back to Stuttgart after the performance). The *Cursaal*, near the *Sulzerain*, the principal spring, stands at the base of a small park, whence a survey of Stuttgart and the surrounding hills may be enjoyed. The *Sanitary Calisthenic Estab.* of Dr. *Tritschler* and Dr. *Ebner*, and *Hofrath v. Veiel's* estab. for the treatment of cutaneous disorders enjoy a high reputation. — The *Sprudel*, welling forth like that of *Carlsbad* (p. 108), and other mineral springs on the island between Cannstadt and *Berg* (horse railway see p. 2), a village on the l. bank of the Neckar, have given rise to a number of bath-houses. The '*Mineralbad Stuttgart*', at the extremity of the village, contains a swimming-bath.

The royal *Villa*, on the neighbouring eminence, surrounded by gardens, hot-houses, &c., commands a charming view. Interior uninteresting (tickets of admission obtained at the office of the *Obersthofmeister*, at the *Alte Schloss*). The *Rosenstein*, a villa in the Greek style on the neighbouring height (also accessible by tickets as above), contains nothing of special interest. At the N. base of the hill is the **Wilhelma*, a magnificent edifice in the Moorish style, with baths, hot-houses, and charming grounds, which merit a visit (tickets from the *Obersthofmeister* in the *Alte Schloss* necessary). Entrance adjacent to the theatre at Cannstadt.

At *Hehenheim*, another royal château, 6 M. S. of Stuttgart, there is an admirable agricultural school. A visit may also be paid on the same day to the model farms of *Klein-Hohenheim*, *Scharnhausen*, and *Weil* (with considerable stud), where remarkably fine cattle are kept. Permission to inspect the two latter is obtained at the office of the royal domains in Stuttgart, Frie-

driehs-Str. 26. Weil is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Esslingen. Stuttgart may be regained by carr. on the l. bank of the Neckar, or by railway.

Near stat. *Untertürkheim* (*Hirsch, with a much frequented garden) rises the **Rothenberg** (1300 ft.), where a Greek chapel, containing the tomb of Queen Catharine, a Russian princess (d. 1819), and of King William (d. 1864), occupies the site of the ancient ancestral castle of the princes of Wirtemberg. In the interior the four Evangelists by Thorwaldsen and Dannecker. Beautiful view. — *Obertürkheim* (rail. stat.) is another favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart.

The **Solitude**, 6 M. W. of Stuttgart, erected 1767, was in 1770—75 the seat of the Carlsschule, where Schiller received the rudiments of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart. The grounds and park command an extensive prospect. Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. In the vicinity a deer-park with bear's den and the *Bären-See* (cards of adm. at the office of the royal chasse, in the Academy at Stuttgart). Deer fed at 11 a. m., wild boars 6 p. m. — **Kornthal**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Solitude (railway see p. 2), is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, and like them possessing several good educational establishments.

Ludwigsburg (*Bär*), a dull town with 6500 inhab. (garrison of 4000), 9 M. N. of Stuttgart, is the great military depôt of Wirtemberg, and contains arsenal, gun-foundry, barracks, military schools, &c. It is reached by rail. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The *Palace* is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds; the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin, contains mediæval armour and other relics. The N. prolongation of the grounds is the *Favoriten-Park*, connected by an avenue of poplars with the *Seegut* (or *Monrepos*), a royal chateau with admirably conducted farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Ludwigsburg.

Marbach, a small town on a height on the r. bank of the Neckar, about 6 M. N.E. of Ludwigsburg, was the birthplace of Schiller (b. Nov. 10th, 1759; d. May 9th, 1805). The house in which he was born has been restored to its original condition, and contains various reminiscences of the illustrious poet.

3. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Wirtemberg 8. Railway: to Ulm in $2\frac{1}{4}$ —4, Friedrichshafen $6\frac{1}{2}$ —8 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 15, 3 fl. 33 kr. Carriages on the American system.

The line skirts the Anlagen, passes through the Rosenstein Tunnel, and crosses the Neckar to *Cannstadt* (p. 5). Fine view of Cannstadt and the valley of the Neckar, in the distance the Swabian Alb; retrospect of the royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. Stat. *Untertürkheim* at the foot of the *Rothenberg*; r., on the opp. bank of the Neckar, *Weil* (p. 5). This district is one of the most beautiful and fertile in Swabia.

Stat. **Esslingen** (**Krone*), on the Neckar, with 15,000 inhab., once one of the most important of the free imperial cities, still partly surrounded by walls, was founded by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1216. The Lion of the Hohenstaufen is still to be seen hewn in stone on the *Wolfsthor*, on the E. side of the town. The **Liebfrauenkirche*, erected 1406—1522 in the later Gothic style, contains some fine stained glass; admirable reliefs on the three portals; interior judiciously restored. Fine perforated tower, completed 1520, 237 ft. in height; beautiful view from the top. The *Old Rathhaus*, opp. the present Rathhaus, surmounted by the imperial eagle, was erected in 1430. The *Ch. of St. Dionysius*, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partially altered in the 14th and 15th, possesses a fine screen and ciborium of 1486. *St. Paul's Church*, in the early Goth. style, dates from 1268. The castle of *Perfried* above the town commands a very fine view. — Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. Kessler's machine-factory is the most extensive in Württemberg. Many other branches of industry also flourish at Esslingen.

Stat. **Plochingen** (*Waldhorn; Krone*) is near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. The line now follows the *Fils*. On a height near stat. *Uihingen* rises the château of *Filseck*; on the river *Faurndau*, formerly a cloister, with ancient church. The conical *Hohenstaufen* (p. 18), the loftiest and most remarkable of the spurs of the Alb, now becomes visible to the l. The villa e of *Staufen*, 20 min. walk from the summit, is about 5 M. from Göppingen; one-horse carr. thence to *Staufen* in 1¼ hr., 1 fl.

Stat. **Göppingen** (*Apostel; Sandwirth*, the nearest to the stat.) is a well-built modern town, re-erected after a fire in 1782. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected 1562 with the stones of the ancient Hohenstaufenburg. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically hewn spiral stone staircase ('*Traubenstiege*', vine-stair) ascends to the tower.

Opp. stat. *Süssen* (pp. 18, 25) rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck*. R. of stat. *Gingen* appear the long ridges of the Alb; l. on an eminence the rugged ruins of *Scharfeneck*. At stat. **Geislingen** (*Post*), in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, bone-wares are carved and turned. Above the town rises the ruin of *Helfenstein*, destroyed 1552. This is the most picturesque point on the line. E. is the Eibachthal with the village of *Eibach* and the château of Count Degenfeld; S.W. the valley of the *Fils* with the baths of *Ueberkingen* (3 M. from Geislingen) and *Ditzenbach* (4½ M. farther).

The *Filsthal* is now quitted; the line ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, in which fossils abound, to the table-land of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 6), the watershed between the Neckar (which falls into the Rhine) and the Danube. The

ascent is very considerable, about 350 ft. in 3 M. (1 : 44). The *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is termed, is then traversed, and the line descends into the valley of the Danube. The outworks of the fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (1.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the citadel of Ulm, erected on the spot where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack, hard pressed and surrounded by the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 47), surrendered and were taken prisoners.

Ulm (1164 ft.) (**Russian Hotel*, R. 48, B. 30, D. 1 fl. 12, A. 12 kr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, both near the stat. In the town: **Hirsch*; **Kronprinz*; **Baumstark*, and *Lamm*, second cl.; **Rail-Restaurant*. — *Wilhelmshöhe*, a fine point of view in the vicinity), formerly an imperial town, as its external aspect still indicates, popul. 22,736, is a fortress belonging to Wirtemberg (garrison 5000), on the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau*, above the town augmented by the *Iller*, and from this point downwards is navigable. The river is the boundary between Wirtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opp. bank belongs.

The **Münster*, a basilica with double aisles, founded 1377, completed at the beginning of the 16th cent., is one of the finest Gothic churches (Prot.) in Germany. The *Tower* (244 ft., projected height 490 ft.) is an imposing, though still unfinished structure. An inscription on the N. side announces that it was ascended in 1492 by the Emp. Maximilian. It commands an extensive view, the *Sentis* and the *Alps* of *Glarus* being visible in clear weather. The interior originally consisted of nave and two aisles, all of equal breadth; the latter were however divided by columns down the centre in 1502, for the better support of the vaulting. In area it exceeds the cathedral at *Speyer*, and is inferior only to that of *Cologne*. Nave 137 ft., aisles 69 ft. in height. The pulpit and shrine (93 ft. high, date 1469) are beautifully carved in stone. The **Stalls*, boldly carved in oak, were executed by *Jörg Syrlin*, 1469—74; on those on the N., paganism is embodied in a series of busts below, Judaism by busts in relief, Christianity in the pointed arches above; on the S. side, sibyls below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, those of the New Test. above. Stained glass in the choir coeval with the stalls. The *Organ*, the largest in Germany (100 stops), is an admirable instrument, built 1856. The chapel of the *Besserer* family, on the S. side, which the sacristan (18 kr.) shows, contains a good portrait of a member of the family, painted 1516.

The fine fountain, by the antiquated *Rathhaus* in the market-place, was also executed by *Syrlin*, 1482.

From *Ulm* to *Ehingen* by a branch-line in 1¼ hr.; fares 1 fl. 21, 54, 36 kr. — The line traverses the beautiful valley of the *Blau*, with picturesque woods and rocks. At stat. *Blaubeuren* an old monastery contains an altar admirably carved in wood. At stat. *Schelklingen* the ruins of a castle; near it is the source of the *Blau* ('*Blautopf*'). The line now enters the

Schmiegethal, where cement is extensively manufactured. *Ehingen*, on the *Danube*, an ancient town surrounded with walls, is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be continued to *Messkirch* (p. 14).

Branch Rail. to *Kempton* (p. 69) in 3 hrs.; fares 3 fl. 36, 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr.

The S. line now ascends for a short distance on the l. bank of the *Danube* and passes the influx of the *Iller*. The as yet insignificant *Danube* is soon crossed, and a flat and uninteresting district traversed to

Stat. *Biberach* (*Ente*; *Post*; *Rad*), once a free town of the empire, still surrounded by walls and towers. *Wieland*, who was born (1733) in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here 1760—69. The scenery now becomes more attractive. Several small stations. At stat. *Aulendorf* (**Löwe*) is the château of Count *Königsegg*, with deer-park and garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps.

From *Aulendorf* to *Mengen* by a branch-line in 1¼ hr.; fares 1 fl. 23, 56, 37 kr. — Stat. *Saalgau*, a small town with ancient church. At stat. *Herbentingen* the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube* (branch-line hence to *Riedlingen*, to be continued to *Ehingen*, mentioned above). From stat. *Mengen* dilig. 3 times daily to *Sigmaringen* (p. 14) in 1½ hr.

L., as stat. *Niederbiegen* is approached, rises the orphan-asylum of *Weingarten*, with its three towers, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded 1053 by the *Guelphs*; fine church, to which pilgrimages are often made. S. the *Sentis* and other Alps of *Appenzell* come in view.

Stat. *Ravensburg* (1399 ft.) (*Post*), surrounded by wine-clad heights, once subject to the *Guelphs*, then to the *Hohenstaufen*, finally a free town of the empire, still preserves a picturesque, mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by pinnacled walls and towers of various forms. The Goth. (Prot.) church, recently restored, is worthy of inspection.

The *Weitsburg* (1662 ft.), ¼ hr. from the town, commands an extensive prospect. A still finer point of view is the *Waldburg* (2538 ft.), 1 hr. E., the ancestral castle of the family of that name (**Truchsess von Waldburg*).

Beyond *Ravensburg* the line affords several picturesque views. The Lake of *Constance* becomes visible as the train approaches

Friedrichshafen (1273 ft.) (*Deutsches Haus*, at the stat., R. 48, B. 50, L. and A. 20 kr.; *Schwan*, half-way between the stat. and quay, R. 48, B. 30, D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr.; **König v. Württemberg*, ¼ M. N. of the stat., comfortable; *Sonne*; **Krone*, second cl. with garden, on the lake; *Leuthy's Restaurant*), a busy commercial place of modern origin, with a harbour, as its name indicates. It was founded and named by king *Frederick of Wirtemberg*, occupying the site of the former village of *Buchhorn* and the monastery of *Hofen*, which is now the palace. A pavilion in the palace-garden commands a charming prospect. The lake-baths attract numerous visitors in summer. — Travellers desirous of embarking without delay keep their seats at the principal stat., and are conveyed by a branch-line to the quay, ¼ M. distant. Steamers to *Romanshorn*, *Rorschach*, and *Lindau* correspond with most of the trains.

The *Lake of Constance*, or *Bodensee* (1262 ft.), about 42 M. in length and 8 M. in breadth, is the great reservoir of the Rhine, which enters it between Bregenz and Rorschach, and emerges at Constance. It is surrounded by the territory of five different states: Austria, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Switzerland. Meersburger (p. 16) is the best wine produced on its banks; Felchen and salmon-trout are the most esteemed kinds of fish. The shores of this fine expanse of water are generally flat, except at Bregenz and Rorschach (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*), where the beautiful grassy and wooded slopes attain a considerable height. The snow-clad Sentsis and the Vorarlberg Alps in the distance are very picturesque, forming an appropriate introduction to the more imposing scenery of Switzerland. The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance* (for *Schaffhausen*), *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, between which steamers ply several times daily, generally corresponding with the trains. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to examination at whatever station the traveller lands.

4. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen.

Railway to Plochingen in 1 hr.; fares 54, 33, 21 kr. — From Plochingen to Rottweil railway (Upper Neckar line) in 5 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 20, 2 fl. 13. kr. (to Tuttlingen in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 6, 4 fl. 4, 2 fl. 43 kr.); from Rottweil by Villingen and Singen to Schaffhausen in 4 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 35, 3 fl. 5, 1 fl. 59 kr.

As far as *Plochingen*, see previous Route. The Upper Neckar Railway begins here.

Stat. *Unterboihingen*. R. in the valley, near *Köngen*, a very ancient stone bridge crosses the Neckar. Branch-line to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (p. 18). L. the fine ruins of the *Neuffen*. Beyond the two next stations the Neckar is quitted for some distance. Near stat. *Bempflingen* a fine view l. of the Alb, Teck and Hohenneuffen (p. 19) being the most conspicuous points. The **Floriansberg*, l. of stat. *Metsingen* (**Grüner Baum*), commands a beautiful view of the Alb. Diligence and omnibus hence to Urach (p. 19).

Stat. *Rentlingen* (**Ochs*, in the market-place; *Kronprinz*; *Lamm*, at the stat.), once a free imperial town, is an industrial place, with 13,500 inhab., on the *Echas*, the water of which is conducted through all the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque; the ramparts and fosses of the former fortifications have been converted into long and handsome streets. The Goth. (Prot.) **Ch. of St. Mary*, the finest in Württemberg, was erected 1272—1343, restored 1844, on which occasion some very early frescoes were discovered in the baptistery. The *font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured in stone; the reliefs in the niches represent the Seven Sacraments. The **Holy Sepulchre* in the nave is of the same period. The sacristan lives near the W. portal, on the S. side. — The **Pomological Institution of Lucas* merits a visit.

The line soon crosses the *Echas*, and re-enters the valley of the Neckar. R. *Lustnau*, with picturesque church, a favourite point for walks from Tübingen.

Tübingen (**Post* or *Traube*, moderate; *Prinz Carl*; *Lamm*; **Goldner Ochse*, near the stat.), picturesquely situated in a fertile

district on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Duke Eberhard in 1477, the theological faculties of which enjoy a high reputation (800 stud.). Melancthon was lecturer here before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The house looking down on the bridge over the Neckar was the residence of the poet Uhland, where he died in 1862. The Goth. **Stiftskirche*, erected 1470—1529, contains some fine old stained glass in the choir, and 12 monuments with recumbent stone figures, among which is that of Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1490), founder of the university; also an old German winged picture of 1574.

The lower town is unattractive; the *University, Hospital*, and other important buildings are in the new and handsome *Wilhelmsstrasse* on the E. side. The university possesses a picture-gallery and other collections, among which that of *Fossils*, in the old building next to the *Stiftskirche*, deserves special attention. It contains a fine *Ichthyosaurus*, 24 ft. in length. — The spacious *Schloss*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected 1535, with a good portal (forming the outer entrance) of 1603, contains the well arranged *Library*. Fine *view, especially of the Alb-chain.

Railway to *Hechingen* see p. 12.

About 3 M. N. W. of Tübingen, on the old road to Stuttgart, lies the well preserved Cistercian monastery of *Ebenhausen*, founded 1183, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. Perforated tower, refectory with elegant turret of 1409, and cloisters worthy of inspection.

Stat. *Kilchberg*. On a height (1509 ft.), 5 M. W., rises the *Wurmlinger Capelle*, architecturally insignificant, but commanding a very extensive prospect. (It may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the *Schloss* at Tübingen, a route easily found.)

Rottenburg (Goldner Hirsch; Bär; Kaiser; Adler), an ancient town picturesquely situated on the Neckar, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Ehingen*, is an episcopal see. The *Ch. of St. Martin* should be inspected. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit monastery, contains a collection of Rom. antiquities found in the Rom. station *Sumelocenna*, which once stood here. The prisoners in the new house of correction are employed in the culture of silk. Hops extensively grown here.

The valley of the Neckar now contracts; attractive scenery. In the *Eyachthal*, 3 M. S., lies the pleasant watering place *Imnau (Frey)*. From stat. *Horb* dilig. twice daily to *Freudenstadt* (comp. *Badeker's Rhine*), in 3½ hrs. Next important stat.

*Rottweil (*Alte Post; Lamm)*, an old town on the Neckar, with well-preserved walls, and ten Rom. Cath. churches.

From *Rottweil* branch-line in 1¼ hr. (1 fl. 7, 44, 30 kr.) to *Tuttlingen (Post)*, on the Danube, rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1803. High above the town rises the ruined *Honburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. *Valley of the Danube*, see p. 14.

The banks of the Neckar now become flat; its source is 3 M.

S. of stat. *Schwenningen*. The line now turns to the W. and traverses a lofty plain which forms the watershed between the Neckar and Danube. Stat. *Villingen (Post)*, a pleasant and busy town on the *Brigach* (dilig. several times daily to *St. Georgen*, and to *Vöhrenbach*; comp. *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*). Railway by *St. Georgen* and *Triberg* to *Hausach* in the Black Forest in course of construction.

Then through the pleasant *Brigachthal* to *Donaueschingen* (2188 ft.) (*Schütze; Post*), a very ancient town, residence of the princes of *Fürstenberg*. The *Palace* contains collections of pictures, chiefly of the Old German school, and of engravings. The *Library* contains a valuable collection of Old German MSS. of the *Nibelungen-Lied* etc. A round basin with a spring of clear water, at the entrance to the palace-garden, is sometimes improperly termed the *Source of the Danube*. The name of *Danube* is applied for the first time to the united waters of the *Brigach* and *Brege*. In the park a group in sandstone, emblematical of the *Brigach*, *Brege*, and *Danube*.

The line now traverses the grassy banks of the *Danube*. At stat. *Immendingen* it turns S. and penetrates the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine by means of a long tunnel; then descends the narrow *Engener Thal* to stat. *Engen*, situated on the N. side of the *Höhgau*, a group of volcanic peaks (*Hohenhöwen*, *Hohenstoffeln*, *Hohenkrähen*, *Hohentwiel*), the E. verge of which is skirted by the railway. Stat. *Mühlhausen*, then *Singen* (**Krone*), at the foot of the *Hohentwiel*.

The fortress of *Hohentwiel* (2191 ft.), a small insulated possession of *Wirttemberg* in the *Höhgau*, rises on a lofty and detached volcanic cone. 2 M. to the N.W. of *Singen*. It was repeatedly defended with success by the *Wirttemberg* commandant *Widerhold* during the *Thirty Years' War*. In 1800 it was destroyed by the *French*. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the *Lake of Constance*, the *Alps* of the *Tyrol*, and those of *Switzerland* as far as *Mont Blanc*. Indicator and telescope at the top. A ticket for the tower must be procured (12 kr.) at the farm halfway up (refreshments).

From *Singen* the railway proceeds W. to *Gottmadingen* and *Thayingen*, and crosses the *Swiss frontier*. Then to the S. by stat. *Herblingen* to

Schaffhausen (1259 ft.) see *Baedeker's Rhine or Switzerland*.

5. From Tübingen to Constance.

Railway from *Tübingen* to *Hechingen* in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl., 40, 27 kr. — From *Hechingen* to *Sigmaringen* (28 M.) diligence twice daily in 6 hrs.; two-horse carr. from *Hechingen* to *Sigmaringen* in 8 hrs. (incl. halt of 1 hr. at *Gamertingen*), 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from *Sigmaringen* to *Heiligenberg* (p. 15) 4½, two-horse 7 fl., monastery of *Beuron* (p. 14) and back 3½ or 6 fl. — From *Sigmaringen* to *Messkirch* diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; from *Messkirch* to *Radolphszell* railway in 1½ hr., fares 1 fl. 38, 1 fl. 6, 42 kr.

The line traverses the W. side of the pretty *Steinlach-Thal*. At stat. *Dusslingen* a handsome bridge crosses the *Steinlach*,

and another at stat. *Mössingen*. *Bodelshausen* is the highest point on the line, which soon crosses the Prussian frontier and descends to

Hechingen (**Linde*, R. and B. 1 fl., D. 48 kr.; **Löwe*, nearest the stat., moderate, omnibus in waiting; beer at the *Museum*), which till 1850 was the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but became Prussian in 1849, when the principality of Hohenzollern was mediatized. It is an old town with 3700 inhab., situated on the lofty slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. The church, erected in 1728, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing a Count of Zollern and his wife. The Prot. church is a small, but elegant modern structure in the pointed style. On the road, on the S. side of the town, is the *Villa Eugenia*, with gardens, the property of the prince.

The **Hohenzollern* (2743 ft.), a prominent, isolated eminence rising to the S. of Hechingen, 900 ft. above it, is a very interesting point, easily attained by pedestrians in 1¼ hr. from Hechingen (carr. in 1 hr., one-horse 2, two-horse 3½ fl.). The route is from the inn to the l. as far as the (20 min.) cemetery, which lies on the l.; then by a shaded path indicated by sign-posts through the wood, at first in a straight direction, then slightly to the r., until the wood is quitted near a tower (connected with the waterworks of the castle), beyond which the road is followed (the zigzags may be cut off by steep paths). This magnificent old stronghold, long a complete ruin, has lately been admirably restored, partly as a barrack, partly as a royal château, in the style of the 14th cent. (fee to the castellan 30 kr.). Beyond the drawbridge the castle is entered by means of a tunnel. The fortress is of a heptagonal form, surrounded by walls 50—60 ft. in height, which crown the abrupt slopes of the rock. The castle itself, with its five towers, rises above the lower part of the fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

The principal attraction is the very extensive view, embracing the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil, beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its most conspicuous mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb. To the E., within the dominions of Wirtemberg, rises the *Zellerhörnte*, 200 ft. higher than the Hohenzollern.

A very attractive path leads E. on the *Trauf*, the ridge of the wooded mountains, in 2½ hrs. to *Starzeln* (see below), on the route towards Sigmaringen. This route is strongly recommended to pedestrians proceeding to the latter, in preference to returning to Hechingen.

The road from Hechingen to Sigmaringen presents several picturesque points. It crosses the *Starzel*, and ascends the valley of that stream, termed the *Killertal*, passing the villages of (3 M.) *Schlatt*, (1½ M.) *Jungingen* (Adler), (¾ M.) *Killer*, (¾ M.) *Starzeln* (**Hofele*), mentioned above (r. rises the ridge of the *Trauf*), and (¾ M.) *Hausen*. The road here quits the *Killertal*, and ascends the table-land of the Alb, to (¾ M.) a chapel (2350 ft.), the culminating point between the Rhine and the Danube; (¾ M.) *Burludingen*. The road descends, following the course of the *Vekla*, to (2¼ M.) *Gausseltingen* and (2 M.) *Neufra*, and after a slight ascent enters the *Laucharthtal*, and descends to (2 M.) *Gamertingen* (**Post*), a small town with an old castle, 15 M. from Hechingen, 13 M. from Sigmaringen, and

the same distance from the castle of Lichtenstein (p. 20). On a rock, higher up the Lauchartthal, rises the former monastery of *Mariaberg*, now a sanitary establishment for cretins.

The road to Sigmaringen continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Lauchart: ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Hettingen*, with an ancient castle of the counts of Montfort; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hermentingen*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Veringen* (Engel), near which the limestone rocks are curiously hollowed out at places, ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Veringendorf*, with a handsome church. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jungnau*, with its old watch-tower and glittering spire, the road ascends slightly, affording several picturesque retrospects, traverses a wood, and finally descends to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Sigmaringen (1795 ft.) (*Sonne*; * *Deutsches Haus*), a small (2300 inhab.), but important looking place, the residence of the princes till 1850. The considerable castle, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a collection of old armour and weapons etc. in the modern *Kunstabau*. The *Old German* saloon contains interesting pictures, carving, etc. A small saloon and a corridor contain family portraits, dating from Count Thassilo (d. 801) down to the present time. The *Prinzenbau* in the *Carlsplatz* is the family-residence of the Prince. The library contains valuable books, MSS., and objects of art of the Renaissance period. Picturesque view from the castle-terrace.

On the bank of the Danube opposite to Sigmaringen rises the *Mühlberg*, an attractive and easily attained point of view.

*Excursion to the (2 M.) * *Park of Inzighofen*. The precipitous and wooded S. bank of the Danube is ascended by steps, and laid out in delightful grounds. The current of the river is here so imperceptible, that it resembles a lake.

The * *Valley of the Danube* (carr. see p. 12; those of Bollmann recommended) above this point is rocky and picturesque. The road on the l. bank follows the windings of the river, and leads through 8 tunnels. It passes the Jesuit monastery of *Gorheim*, the village of *Laiz*, the beautiful ruin of *Dietfurt* on the opp. bank, and the picturesque village and château of *Gutenstein*, also on the r. bank. 9 M. *Thiergarten* (* *Inn*) possesses iron-works of Prince Fürstenberg; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. ruin of *Falkenstein*; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neidingen*; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hausen*, with lofty ruin, where a stone bridge crosses the Danube. The road, however, on the l. bank is still followed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langenbrunnen*, above it the old château of *Wernwag*, commanding a magnificent prospect. Farther on, the handsome castle of *Wildenstein*, entered by a drawbridge crossing a deep moat, is seen on the opp. bank. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Monastery of *Beuron* on the r. bank of the Danube, which is now crossed by a covered wooden bridge (the pedestrian may quit the road at a small house before the village is reached, and cross the river by a ferry, thus effecting a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The well-preserved monastery, founded 1077, suppressed 1802, is now again used as a Benedictine Abbey. The handsome church contains fine ceiling-paintings. The * *Pelican*, an inn and whey-cure estab., is a pleasant resting-place. A footpath to the l. in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Petershöhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — Above *Beuron* the scenery is less attractive; the road quits the river. *Friedingen* is 6, *Tuttlingen* 12, *Stockach* 15 M. distant from *Beuron*.

The road to *Messkirch* quits the Danube at *Inzighofen* (see above) and traverses an unattractive district. *Messkirch* is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be extended to

Mengen (p. 9). The line to Radolphzell traverses the wooded ravine of the Stockach. Stat. *Stockach* lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of *Ludwigs-hafen* on the Lake of Constance. The French under Jourdan were defeated here by Archduke Charles in 1799. To the r. in the distance the cones of the Högau are visible. At stat. *Radolphzell* the line unites with the Schaffhausen and Constance railway.

From Sigmaringen to Heiligenberg and Ueberlingen. Near Sigmaringen the road ascends, and traverses the beautiful deer-park of the prince. The highest point, in clear weather, commands a view of the Alps of Appenzell, the Sentis, and the Glärnisch. The small town of *Krauchenwies* (*Gold. Adler) contains a château of the prince. On the height near (3 M.) *Hausen* another extensive prospect is enjoyed; a short distance farther the dominions of Baden are entered. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfullendorf* (Ochs) is a venerable town, with an old Gothic church-tower.

The road now soon quits the high road, and traverses an uninteresting district to (9 M.) *Heiligenberg* (2293 ft.) (**Post* or *Adler*), an insignificant place, with the extensive château of Prince Fürstenberg, which contains a magnificent hall, 111 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully carved wooden *ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. A number of well-executed modern bronzes, older works in chased silver, and family-portraits are preserved here. The chapel also possesses a ceiling in carved wood.

** View from the castle, which rises conspicuously 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance, strikingly beautiful: E. the Vorarlberg Mts., beginning with the Hochvogel, the snow-clad Alps of Switzerland, Scesaplana, Kamor, Hohe-Kasten, Altmann, Sentis, Kurfürsten, Glärnisch, Tödi, Windelle, Titlis, Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; then the volcanic Högau, and the Belchen and Feldberg in the Black Forest; in the foreground the extensive and picturesque Linzgau, beyond it the Lake of Constance. — The same view is enjoyed from the flower-garden, l. of the road to the castle; also from the ³ *Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. N. W. of the inn. The walk may be prolonged through the beautiful beech-wood, and the inn regained by another path.

From Heiligenberg to *Ueberlingen* or *Meersburg* 9 M. The road descends rapidly, traverses the fertile *Linzgau*, and passes *Salem* (1411 ft.) and *Mühlhofen* (1332 ft.), where the road to Meersburg diverges (to the l.). Salem was formerly a Cistercian Abbey; the handsome buildings are now the property of the Margrave William (model farm); the Gothic church (1282—1311) formerly appertained to the abbey. — Near *Seefeld* the road to Ueberlingen reaches the vine-clad banks of the green Lake of Ueberlingen, as the N. bay of the Lake of Constance is termed, passes the suppressed convent (now château) of *Maurach*, and reaches *Ueberlingen* (**Löwe*, R. 24, D. 36, B. 15 kr.; *Bad-Hôtel*, with shady garden, both on the lake), an ancient place, once a town of the Empire, containing several mediæval buildings. The **Rathhaus* is a richly decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved wood-work is very interesting. The 40 statuettes on the walls, representing the various elements of the German Empire (the

Emperor, 3 spiritual and 4 temporal Electors, 4 Dukes and 4 Margraves of the Empire, Landgraves, Counts, Barons, Knights, Burghers, and Peasants), are attributed to Jörg Syrlin, the wood-carver of Ulm (p. 8). Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, from Rudolph II. At the entrance to the Rathhaus are representations of a huge pike, 12 ft. long, caught in the lake in 1570, and a bustard, shot in 1730.

The adjacent *Münster*, of the 14th cent., with double aisles and chapels, contains two altars with fine wood-carving of the 17th cent.

In the suburbs, by the lake, is a *Bath-Establishment* with chalybeate water, which enjoys some repute. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S.E., the summits of the Rætikon Mountains.

From Ueberlingen to Constance by steamer in 1½ hr.; r. the island of *Mainau* (p. 17). *Meersburg* (1414 ft.) (*Schiff; Wilder Mann; Löwe*) is commanded by an ancient castle, supposed to have been founded by Charles Martel, erected in its present form in 1508 by a bishop of Constance. The churchyard contains the tomb of the celebrated *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake. The steamer now crosses the lake (comp. p. 10). Custom-house formalities at Constance; the lake being neutral.

Constance. *Hecht, B. and L. 1 fl., D. incl. W. 1 fl. 24, B. 24, A. 24 kr.; *Adler or Post, similar charges, good beer; *Hôtel Halm on the lake; Badischer Hof; Krone. *Swimming-Establishment* well fitted up. — Swiss telegr. stat. at *Kreuzlingen* (p. 17), ¾ M. from the S. gate.

Constance (1290 ft.), a free town until 1548, but after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now only 9400 inhab. (1100 Prot.). though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges (1262 ft.). The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was secularized in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The **Cathedral*, founded 1052, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. Gothic tower erected 1846—1857; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform. A short stay in Constance should be employed in visiting the cathedral and ascending the tower (*view).

On the doors of the principal portal are *Bas Reliefs, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Balder in 1470. The *Choir Stalls with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (30 ft. high, 3½ ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone-slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of July 6th, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel, near the choir, an Interment of Christ in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, coloured stone figures life-size, 1460. — The Treasury contains missals embellished with

miniatures, 1426. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high. On the exterior of the N. side, two aisles of the cloister, from which an idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed, still exist. The sacristan shows the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the S. door is usually open.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., near the cathedral, contains some interesting wood-carving.

Farther S. in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, styled by an inscription '*Curia Pactis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. In the same square Frederick VI., Burggrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, April 18th, 1415.

The ancient *Dominican Convent*, in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, is now a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Waldshut intersects the N. extremity of this island.

The '*Wessenberg-Haus*' contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor (d. 1850). — The *Town-Hall* is decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance.

The saloon of the *Merchants' Hall*, erected in 1388, is said to have been occupied by the Great Council (1414 to 1418). Roman and German antiquities and relics of Huss (?) are here exhibited (fee 1 fr.). The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy sculptured in stone, of the 16th cent. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan monastery. In the suburb of *Brühl* the spot where the illustrious reformer suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the S. gate, now a school, contains curious carved wood-work: the Passion with about 1000 small figures, executed by a Tyrolese in the last cent.; also a mitre, adorned with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII.

In the N. W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See), $\frac{3}{2}$ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of *Mainau*, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasantly grounds. Comfortable inn, wine good.

Railway to Schaffhausen and Bâle see *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

6. The Swabian Alb.

This district, forming the central part of Swabia, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, N. by the valley of the Neckar, S. by the Danube. The portion adjoining the Danube, a lofty, unfruitful plain, is appropriately termed the *Rauhe Alb* (i. e. rough, inclement). The mountains on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous

views, and the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partially clothed with fine beech-forest, whilst many of the towns are antiquated and picturesque. Inns generally good. Pedestrians desirous of deviating from the usual route of tourists will find many attractions in this district. The most interesting points, which may be visited in five days are: *Hohenstaufen* and *Rechberg*, the *Lenninger Thal* and the *Teck*, *Hohenneuffen*, the *Uracher Thal*, *Reutlingen* with the *Achalm*, the *Honauer Thal* and *Lichtenstein*, *Tübingen*, *Hohenzollern*.

1st Day. By the first train from Stuttgart to *Göppingen* (p. 7). Thence by a picturesque road to (6 M.) the village of *Hohenstaufen* (Ochs, rustic; Lamm), on the slopes of the **Hohenstaufen* (2163 ft.)¹, to which a path ascends from the village in 20 min. Near this path is a small Church on the slope of the mountain, now partially restored, the sole relic of the period of the imperial House of Hohenstaufen. (Sacristan lives near, 12—18 kr.) The exterior is adorned with the imperial eagle, surrounded by the names of the emperors of this illustrious family (1138—1254), which became extinct by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. Above are the armorial bearings of the seven ancient electorates of Germany; beneath, those of the former kingdom of Jerusalem; then those of the other countries (part of France, Holland, Denmark, Poland, part of Italy, &c.) over which the emperors held supremacy. On the N. wall an old fresco, almost obliterated, of Frederick Barbarossa, with inscription, probably of the 16th cent., recording that the emperor, '*amor bonorum, terror malorum*', was in the habit of entering the church by this door (now walled up). Of the ancient castle on the summit of the hill scarcely a trace is left; it was destroyed in the War of the Peasants, 1525, and the stones afterwards employed in the construction of the castle at *Göppingen* (p. 7). Extensive prospect.

A path leads from the site of the castle along the crest of the hill in 1¼ hr. to the ruins of *Hohenrechberg* (burned down 1865), on the lower, and in ¼ hr. more to the higher of the two summits of the **Rechberg* (2239 ft.), with a much frequented pilgrimage-church (refreshm. at the curé's). Very fine view of the hilly and populous district, with the antiquated town of *Gmünd* (p. 25) in the foreground.

From the *Rechberg*, past the *Stuifenberg*, to rail. stat. *Süssen* (p. 7), at the base of the ruin of *Staufeneck*, 7 M. (The omnibus from *Gmünd* to *Süssen* passes the *Rechberg*, at the foot of which the traveller may await its arrival.) Then by evening-train, by *Plochingen* and *Unterboihingen*, to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (Post; Bär), a picturesque town in the *Lauterthal*, with handsome old castle. This is a convenient point for spending the night.

2nd Day. Excursion to the **Lenninger Thal*, one of the most beautiful in the Alb, extending 12 M. to *Gutenberg*, a very pleasant drive. From *Owen* (Post or Krone, moderate), a small town about halfway to *Gutenberg*, with a handsome restored Goth.



Veranstalt. v. d. Wagner. Geogr. Anst. 1:700000 5 Kilometre Geogr. Anst. Wagner.

church, the traveller may ascend (in 1 hr.) to the ruined castle of ***Teck** (ancestral residence of the Dukes of Teck; picturesque view; the 'Sibyllenloch' is a lofty grotto on the verge of the rock on the W.). On an imposing rock near *Ober-Lenningen* rise the remnants of the *Wielandstein*. From *Gutenberg* the pedestrian should proceed by *Schlattstall* and *Grabenstetten* (with guide) to the *Beuren Rock* and *Hohenneuffen* in 3 hrs., without descending into the valley (carriages drive by *Owen* and *Beuren* to *Neuffen*).

The ***Beuren** *Fels*, or *Rock of Beuren* (ascended by a good path from *Owen* or from *Beuren* in 1 hr.), is a prominent mass of rock commanding a beautiful view of the plains of *Wurtemberg* (*Black Forest*, *Melibocus*, *Donnersberg*, &c. in the background). Hence across the elevated plateau by *Erkenbrechtsweller* in 1 hr. to ***Hohenneuffen** (2318 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, crowned by the very picturesque and imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold. Fine view with charming foreground.

Urach may be reached hence in 2 hrs. by traversing the tableland, without descending into the valley. Pleasanter, however, to descend by a good path through the wood to the cheerful town of *Neuffen* (*Hirsch*). Thence over the *Sattelbogen* in 1½ hr. to *Dettingen* in the *Urach* valley, in ¼ hr. more to *Urach*. Of the three last-mentioned points of view, *Teck* may best be omitted where time is limited.

3rd Day. *Urach* (**Post*) is a small town of some antiquity. The Ch. of *St. Amandus* was erected in 1472, the monastery 1477 by *Count Eberhard im Bart*; the confessional of the count in the church is adorned with good carving. In the castle, erected 1443, partially of wood, is a *Rittersaal* containing reminiscences of the Counts, afterwards Dukes of *Wurtemberg*. The fine *Goth. Fountain* in the market-place also dates from that period.

The ***Uracher Thal** from *Dettingen* to *Seeburg*, 6 M. above *Urach*, vies in beauty with the valley of *Lenningen*; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. At *Dettingen* rises the conspicuous *Rosberg* (2483 ft.); farther up, the *Kugelberg* in a side-valley on the r.; then *Hohen-Urach* (2160 ft.) and the *Thiergartenberg*.

Beyond *Urach* the road ascends by the course of the *Erms*, with its numerous mills, into the *Seeburger Thal*, a picturesque, rocky, and well-wooded valley. Above the *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohenwotllingen*, beneath which is the fine stalactite cavern of *Schillingsloch*. Farther on, the ruins of *Baldeck*. In the upper and wildest part of the valley, between lofty walls of rock, lies the small village of *Seeburg*. The excursion from *Urach* to *Seeburg* may be accomplished most agreeably in an open carriage.

The most attractive excursion from *Urach* is to ***Hohen-Urach**, and to the waterfall. The summit is crowned with extensive ruins and affords a good view, but is inferior in interest to the *Hohen-*

neuffen. Beneath the second gateway of the castle, to the l., is the chamber in which the ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). A path through beautiful beech-wood leads hence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a grassy terrace, from which the **Waterfall of Urach* is precipitated to a depth of 80 ft. A steep rocky path leads to the foot of the fall, one of the most picturesque spots in this district. In a lateral valley in the vicinity is the rifle-practice ground of the Wirtemberg infantry. Hence back to Urach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The carriage-road from *Urach* to *Reutlingen* descends the valley by *Dettingen* and *Metzingen* (p. 10); railway thence to Reutlingen in 20 min. Pedestrians should select the far more attractive route over the hills (3 hrs., guide necessary). The path, coming from the waterfall, turns at the base of the Kugelberg into the other branch of the side-valley, to *Güterstein*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a stable; then a steep ascent to *St. Johann* (refreshments); in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the **Grüner Felsen* (green rock), a delightful point of view, is reached. Thence by *Eningen* (*Bazlen), a busy manufacturing market-town at the base of the Achalm, to *Reutlingen* (p. 10).

4th Day. From Reutlingen to the summit of the **Achalm* (2223 ft.), an isolated mountain, about halfway up which a sheep-farm of the king of Wirtemberg is situated. The sheep, 600 in number, find excellent pasture on the higher slopes of the mountain. The wool realises 15—16l. per cwt. On the summit a lofty tower with a huge vane. Admirable *view: Tübingen Castle, Lichtenstein, entire chain of the Alb, Hohenneuffen, Rechberg and Hohenstaufen, picturesque foreground, below the spectator Reutlingen, to the S. Eningen. The carriage-road to the Achalm, diverging from the Metzingen and Urach road, is much longer than the footpath, by which the summit is easily attained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.: from the post-office the Garten-Strasse (10 min.) is ascended l., at the end of it to the l. again; in 10 min. the base of the mountain is reached, and the road passes under a bridge; after 3 min., an ascent l. towards the sheep-farm, which is attained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence by winding paths to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Key of the tower (12 kr.) kept at the farm; view from the foot of the tower nearly the same as from the summit.

Delightful excursion from Reutlingen, one of the most attractive in the whole of Swabia, to Schloss **Lichtenstein* (2884 ft.), or the '*Schlösschen*', 9 M. S. of Reutlingen. This modern château, completed 1842, the property of Count Wm. of Wirtemberg, stands on an isolated, rocky peak, rising 800 ft. above the Honau valley. Interior accessible by permission of the count, who resides at Ulm. The road traverses a fertile district by *Pfullingen* (Hirsch), with two paper-mills, *Unterhausen* (Adler), with spinning-factory in the Swiss style, and *Oberhausen* (*Krone, unpretending), as far as

which driving is preferable (in 1 hr., one-horse carr. about 2 fl.). The ascent now commences by a good carriage-road on the wooded W. slope. After 10 min. the road is quitted at a cutting in the rock, a few steps ascended to the l., and after 8 min. in a straight direction the forester's house reached (refreshments), adjoining which is the entrance to the castle.

A drawbridge leads to the castle, the interior of which is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, &c. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the *view obtained from the lofty tower (126 ft.), which is unfortunately not always accessible. In fine weather, S. beyond the table-land of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfürsten, Sentis, Arlberg, and Zugspitze; N., far below, the picturesque Honauer Thal, through which the Echaz and the Albstrasse wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the count has erected a monument to the poet Hauff (d. 1827), by whose pen the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalized.

The *Nebelhöhle*, a stalactite grotto, 597 ft. long and 72 ft. high, 1 hr. W. of Lichtenstein, is frequently visited, but the stalactites have been deprived of their brilliancy by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 12 kr. each pers., guide 24, each torch 8 kr.; key and guides at the Krone at Oberhausen. A national festival is held here on Whitmonday.

The *Carlshöhle*, near *Erfingen*, 2 hrs. walk from *Pfullingen* (p. 24), is a more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. The *Stuhlsteige* is ascended, and about 200 paces to the l. beyond it a path leads direct to the grotto. A carriage-road leads through the Honauer Thal, ascends the *Honauer Steige*, and passes *Eastingen*; carriages can drive almost to the grotto. The principal curiosity here is the resemblance of the stalactite formations to Gothic architecture, human figures, etc. Near the entrance are two boxes filled with human and bear's bones. — In returning, the route by Lichtenstein to Pfullingen (2 hrs.) should be selected.

In the evening by rail. (p. 10) from Reutlingen to Tübingen in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

5th Day. Morning at Tübingen (p. 10); then by railway in 1 hr. to *Hechingen*, whence in the afternoon the **Hohenzollern* (p. 13) may be ascended.

7. Wildbad.

From Stuttgart to Wildbad (42 M.). Railway to Pforzheim in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fl. 21 kr. 1 fl. 30, 1 fl.); thence to Wildbad in 1 hr. (fares 56, 38, 25 kr.).

From Karlsruhe to Wildbad: railway viâ Pforzheim in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Beyond *Pforzheim* (p. 1) the railway traverses the pleasant grassy valley of the *Enz*. First important station

Neuenbürg (*Post*), a picturesquely situated old town, on a wooded eminence, above which rise a modern château (property

of the state) and the ruins of a castle erected by a duke of Wirtemberg.

Wildbad (1362 ft.) (**Badhôtel*; **Klump*; **Bellevue*; charges R. 1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 24 kr.; **Frey*, D. 1 fl.; **Keim*), in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, possesses a thermal spring (94—107° Fahr.), efficacious as a cure for gout and rheumatism. Most of the patients (3000 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three admirably arranged public baths for each sex (30, private bath 48 kr.). Pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the *Enz*; on the S. side as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort. Excursions recommended to **Kaltenbrunn* and the *Hohelohkopf*; more distant (a whole day) to the baths of **Teinach* by *Calmbach*, *Röthenbach*, and *Zavelstein*, returning by *Calu*, *Hirsau* (then *Liebenzell* and back to *Hirsau*), and *Ober-Reichenbach*. — Carriage to *Gernsbach*, one-horse 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to *Baden* (see *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*) 9 or 16 fl. (Invalid-carriages, in which the passenger can recline, may be ordered at the *Hôtel Klump*, or at the post-office.)

8. From Stuttgart to Heilbronn, Hall, and Nördlingen.

Railway to Hall in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 15, 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 51 kr.); from Hall to Nördlingen in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 12, 2 fl. 39, 1 fl. 54 kr.).

From Stuttgart the line is unattractive as far as

Stat. *Bietigheim*, where the main line is quitted. The *Enz* is crossed. Then stat. *Besigheim* (*Sonne*; *Waldhorn*), a small town at the influx of the *Enz* into the *Neckar*, probably of Rom. origin, with two stately towers, remnants of mediæval castles. L. is the *Michelsberg* (1236 ft.), on which stands a very ancient chapel, said to have been once a Rom. temple of *Luna*. The line follows the *Neckar*, passes through a tunnel (700 yds.) beyond stat. *Kirchheim*, and again reaches the river at

Stat. *Lauffen*, the old castle and church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river. L. on a height beyond *Nordheim* rises the *Heuchelberger Warte*. As Heilbronn is approached, the vine-clad *Wartberg*, 504 ft. above the *Neckar*, the finest point in the environs of Heilbronn, commanding a beautiful view, becomes visible on the r. Inn on the summit.

Heilbronn (**Falke* or *Post*, R. 48, B. 28, A. 28 kr.; **Rose*; *Eisenbahn-Hôtel*), formerly a free town of the Empire, and still retaining a mediæval aspect, is an industrial place in the dominions of Wirtemberg, with 14,033 inhab. The old-fashioned house, forming the first corner of the *Marktstrasse* and *Market*

on the l., is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born, whilst according to others the house of a farrier in the upper part of the town lays claim to that honour. The *Rathhaus* figured prominently in the feuds between the town and Götz v. Berlichingen, immortalized by Goethe. In the council-chamber his 'iron hand' is said to have distributed blows which effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady'. Letters from him, from Franz v. Sickingen, the intrepid reformer, and others are shown. The **Church of St. Kilians*, erected in the 11th and subsequent centuries (tower 1529), contains in the fine Gothic choir (1480) an altar in *carved wood with wings, representing the Nativity and Resurrection of the Saviour and the Death of the Virgin, date 1498. The *Diebsturm*, commonly known as *Götzens Thurm*, in which Goethe represents the knight to have died (he was really imprisoned here for one night only in 1519), is a lofty, square red tower on the Neckar above the bridge. — *Baths* above and below the bridge.

From Heilbronn to Heidelberg railway in 2—3 hrs. (2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 54, 1 fl. 12 kr.). At stat. *Neckarstein*, a pleasant little town with an old lodge of the Teutonic Order, the Neckar is approached. Near stat. *Kochendorf* are the saline springs of Friedrichshall. From stat. *Jagstfeld*, a saline bath at the mouth of the Jagst, a branch-line runs to *Osterburken*, stat. on the Heidelberg and Würzburg railway. *Wimpfen im Thal* and above it *Wimpfen am Berg*, with the saltworks and saline baths of *Ludwigshall* ('Hôtel Hammer), are 'enclaves' of Hessen. The fine Goth. church in the valley was erected in 1262—78. *Wimpfen am Berg* is said to occupy the site of the Rom. station *Cornelia*, which was destroyed by the Huns under Attila. The directors of the saltworks have a good collection of Rom. antiquities found here.

The line here crosses the Neckar, traverses an undulating district, and enters the *Elsenzthal*. At stat. *Meckesheim* it unites with the Würzburg railway; thence to *Neckargemünd* and Heidelberg, see *Basedeker's Rhine*.

The train crosses the Neckar at the foot of the Wartberg, passes through a long tunnel (1040 yds.), and reaches

Stat. *Weinsberg* (**Traube*), an ancient and historically remarkable town. The ruined castle of *Weibertreue* ('woman's faithfulness') on the height was the scene of the events on which Bürger founded one of his ballads. The handsome Romanesque church, a basilica with pointed arcades, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. During the war of the peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here. — The train now traverses the fertile and populous *Weinsberger Thal*, passes several stations, and enters the valley of the *Brettach*.

Stat. *Oehringen*, popul. 3400, on the *Ohrn*, with castle of the princes of that name. The old church is interesting. — Beyond stat. *Kupfer*, the culminating point (1332 ft.) between Heilbronn and Hall is reached, and the train descends into the valley of the *Kocher*.

Hall (**Lamm*; **Adler*), on the *Kocher*, has a picturesque appearance from the station. The Gothic Church of *St. Michael* (1427—1525) contains mediæval carving. The interesting old Benedictine church (12th cent.) of the *Komburg*, a castle tenanted by invalid soldiers, possesses an altar-covering (antependium) in embossed gold, and a huge candelabrum of the 15th cent. Considerable salt-works here. The salt-water is conveyed in pipes from the **Wilhelmsglück* mine (9 M.), which is more interesting than those in the *Salzkammergut*, and more resembles those of *Wieliczka* (R. 78). Descent by a long flight of steps (680), or by a slide. The spacious galleries and halls, glittering with crystals of salt, are imposing. Pure rock-salt is excavated here. Where the salt is less pure, it is obtained by filling portions of the mine with water, which in the course of 4—6 weeks becomes thoroughly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off and evaporated.

Next stations *Sulzdorf*, *Eckartshausen*, and *Crailsheim*, where the line turns S. into the valley of the *Jagst*; then *Jagstheim*, *Jagstzell*, and *Ellwangen* (*Adler*), an ancient town picturesquely situated. At stat. *Goldshöfe* the line unites with the *Remsthal-Railway*. Thence to *Nördlingen* see p. 25.

9. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg.

Railway (*Remsthal Line*) to *Nördlingen* in 4½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 42, 3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 8 kr.); thence by the *Bavarian N. Line* to *Nuremberg* in 3 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.).

The *Remsthal* line diverges l. from the *Stuttgart* and *Ulm* line at *Cannstatt*, and in considerable windings ascends the ridge which separates the valleys of the *Neckar* and the *Rems*. From the culminating point a fine retrospect of *Stuttgart* and the valley of the *Neckar*. The line gradually descends to

Stat. *Waiblingen* (*Post*; *Lamm*), a town of great antiquity, whence the royal *Salic* line, as well as the succeeding House of *Hohenstaufen*, derived their appellation of *Waiblinger*, corrupted by the *Italians* into *Ghibellini*, once so celebrated as the name of a faction. The Gothic church, outside the town, erected 1456—88, possesses a fine tower. — The populous, fertile, and picturesque *Remsthal* begins here.

Near stat. *Endersbach* a handsome viaduct. R., in a lateral valley, are *Beutelsbach* and *Schnaith*, producing good wines, the former with a very ancient church. On the height to the l. near stat. *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch*, r. the *Schönbühl*, both commanding fine views. Then stat. *Winterbach*.

Stat. *Schorndorf* (*Hirsch*), an old town formerly fortified, possesses an interesting Gothic church, with very fine portal and choir of 1477. — Near stat. *Waldhausen*, said to have been the birthplace of the Emp. *Frederick Barbarossa*, the wine-culture ceases. N.E. of stat. *Lorch*, on the *Marienbergr*, rises the *Bene-*

dictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partially destroyed in the war of the peasants, but recently restored. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen. *Wäschenbeuern*, a village between Lorch and the Hohenstaufen, on which their castle stood (p. 18), was the cradle of that illustrious race. B., as Gmünd is approached, the double peak of the *Bechberg* (p. 18) is visible, and a glimpse of the barren Hohenstaufen is obtained.

Gmünd (*Rad*; *Drei Mohren*; the stat. commands a fine view of the Hohenstaufen, *Rechberg*, and *Stuifen*), formerly a town of the empire, possesses three churches of great antiquity. Jewellery is the staple manufacture of the place. The Arler were once celebrated as architects here (p. 119). *Heinr. Arler* erected the Goth. *Kreuzkirche* (1351—1410); sculptures of the portal 1380, carving of the altar of the 15th cent. The pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator* on a neighbouring hill is hewn out in the rock. The Romanesque Ch. of *St. John* contains an old picture in which the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. The former monastery of *Gottes-Zell* is now a house of correction.

Omnibus several times daily between Gmünd and *Süssen* (p. 7). The road winds round the *Rechberg* (p. 18), the long ridge on the r., on one side of which is a castle, on the other a church (Inn of the curé), commanding a very beautiful view, 1 hr. walk from Gmünd.

The *Rosenstein* (2316 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle, ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Möglingen*, commands a magnificent view of the entire Alb. At stat. *Essingen* the line crosses the watershed (1661 ft.) between the *Rems* and *Kocher*, and then descends into the *Kocherthal*.

Stat. *Aalen* (*Krone*) was once a free imperial town. At stat. *Wasserafingen* are very extensive iron-works.

Branch-line from Aalen to *Heidenheim* on the *Brenz*, a thriving industrial town, commanded by the picturesque ruins of *Hellenstein*; diligence thence by *Neresheim* (with suppressed Benedictine monastery, the sumptuous church of which was erected in 1772; near it the castle and park of *Taxis*) to *Nördlingen* in 4 hrs.

Stat. *Goldshöfe* (railway hence by *Ellwangen* to *Hall* and *Heilbronn*, see B. 8); stat. *Lauchheim*; r. on the height the *Kapfenberg*, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order. The train now passes through a tunnel (670 yds.) and enters the attractive *Eger-Thal*. Above stat. *Bopfingen* rises r. the ruin of *Flochberg*, l. the *Ipf* (2160 ft.). The line now enters the *Ries*, a very fertile tract, probably once the bed of an extensive lake.

Stat. *Nördlingen* (*Krone*; *Sonne*; *Hôtel Wüst*, nearest the stat.), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and pinnacles. The Gothic *Hauptkirche*, erected 1427—1505, contains a fine ciborium, and some monuments. Extensive prospect from the tower, extending over the *Ries* with its numerous villages. The *Rathhaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schäufelien*, representing the history of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, date 1515;

on the upper floor a collection of old German pictures, autographs of the period of the Thirty Years' War, etc. (always accessible). In the Thirty Years' War the Imperial army under Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando, gained a signal victory over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, Aug. 27th, 1634, a success of as great moment to the former as the victory of Lützen had been to the latter.

Stat. *Oettingen*, on the Wörnitz, is the residence of the princely family of that name. The Wörnitz is soon quitted, and the *Allmühl* reached near stat. *Gunsenhausen*, the junction for Ansbach, Ingolstadt and Munich (R. 14).

At stat. *Pleinfeld* (branch-line to Trenchtingen) the line enters the valley of the *Swabian Rezat*, where hops are extensively cultivated. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises the castle of *Sandsee*, the property of Prince Wrede. Beyond stat. *Georgensmünd* the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the *Rednitz*, which the line follows nearly as far as Nuremberg. Near stat. *Roth* is an old castle of the 14th cent.

Stat. *Schwabach* is an old town of some importance. The church, erected 1469—95, contains *Wohlgemuth's* last large picture, an altar-piece with wings; also several other pictures of the 14th—17th cent.; the Goth. ciborium dates from 1505.

Near stat. *Reichelsdorf* the line crosses the *Rednitz*, then the *Ludwigs-Canal* near Nuremberg (R. 12).

10. From Frankfurt to Nuremberg.

Railway by Würzburg and Fürth in 7—9½ hrs.; express fares 11 fl. 24, 7 fl. 36 kr.; ordinary 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 18, 4 fl. 15 kr.

The Hanau Rail. Station is outside the Allerheiligenthor at Frankfurt, ¾ M. from the Zeil. Soon after the stat. is quitted, *Offenbach* (**Stadt Cassel*; *Schwan*; *Engel*), a prosperous manufacturing town, with the old castle of *Iscenburg*, becomes visible on the r., on the opp. bank of the *Main* (direct railway thither from the stat. on the W. side of Frankfurt in 20 min.). Farther on, also on the opp. bank of the *Main*, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel.

Stat. *Hochstadt*; then *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades, a watering-place frequented by the Frankfurters. On the *Main*, about ½ M. to the r., is the château of *Philippruhe*, property of the ex-Elector of Hessen, with extensive orangeries, once presented by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, used as a hospital in 1813 after the battle of Hanau. The train next crosses the *Kinzig*, which here falls into the *Main*.

Hanau (**Adler*, opp. the post-office; *Riese*; *Carlsberg*), a pleasant, well-built town, popul. 16,582, in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern portion of the town

owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands on account of their creed, and were denied an asylum at Frankfurt. The handicrafts practised by them, the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. Few of the present inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers, but divine service in Dutch and French is still performed here on Sundays. Near Hanau, on Oct. 30th and 31st, 1813, Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipzig with 80,000 French, defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Austrians, and Russians under Wrede, who had hastened to oppose him. The battle-field was in the *Lamboiwald*, on the opp. bank of the Kinzig, on the road to Leipzig. General Wrede was himself wounded on the occasion.

The district between Hanau and Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. At stat. *Dettingen* the English, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French, July 27th, 1743. This was the first success decisively favourable for Austria in the War of Succession. Several officers who fell in the battle are interred in the churchyard of stat. *Klein-Ostheim*, and General Rochecouart, who also fell, at the abbey-church of *Seligenstadt*, visible in the distance before the previous stat. *Kahl*. The stat. at *Aschaffenburg* is near the Pompeianum.

From *Aschaffenburg* to *Mayence* direct line viâ *Darmstadt* in 3 hrs.; uninteresting, flat district. *Darmstadt* and *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*.

Aschaffenburg (**Freihof*, R. 1 fl.; D. 1 fl.; *Adler*; *Oberle*, near the stat.; *Gold. Fass*), with 7200 inhab. (400 Prot.), was for centuries the summer residence of the Electors of Mayence, a period which its exterior and the extensive *Schloss* recal. Since 1814 it has belonged to Bavaria. The *Schloss*, with its four lofty towers (185 ft.), erected 1605—14, contains a library with valuable Incunabula, and several books of the Gospels with well executed miniatures (especially that by Glockenton, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and 382 pictures, several of them valuable, by Cranach, Grün, Grünwald, and a number of Netherlands masters. — On July 14th, 1866, Duke Alex. of Hessen and the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians near Aschaffenburg; 2000 Austrians were taken prisoner. — If the traveller on leaving the stat. turn immediately to the r., then outside the gate to the r. again, and follow the former fosse, he reaches the **Pompeianum*, a villa erected by King Lewis in 1824—49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. A mosaic on the wall was presented by Pope Pius IX. The interior affords an idea of the arrangements of a Roman dwelling. View from the platform (fee 24 kr.).

The **Stiftskirche*, a Romanesque edifice founded 980, frequently altered and enlarged, possesses cloisters of the 12th cent.

In the aisle on the r. a *Monument in bronze, with gilded sarcophagus containing the relics of St. Margaret, dates from 1540. In the choir, opp. to each other, a monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence, cast 1525 during his life-time, by P. Vischer, and a Madonna by Joh. Vischer. L. in the transept a large monument in alabaster of the Elector Fred. Ch. Joseph (d. 1802), who is supported by the geni of Religion and Eternity, at his feet the broken insignia of the Electorate; the passionate and forced attitude of the figures spoils the effect. A valuable 'Ascension' is probably by L. Cranach.

The Main is here crossed by a bridge, constructed 1430. The *Schöne Busch* on the l. bank, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, is a royal park with a château, orangery, etc.

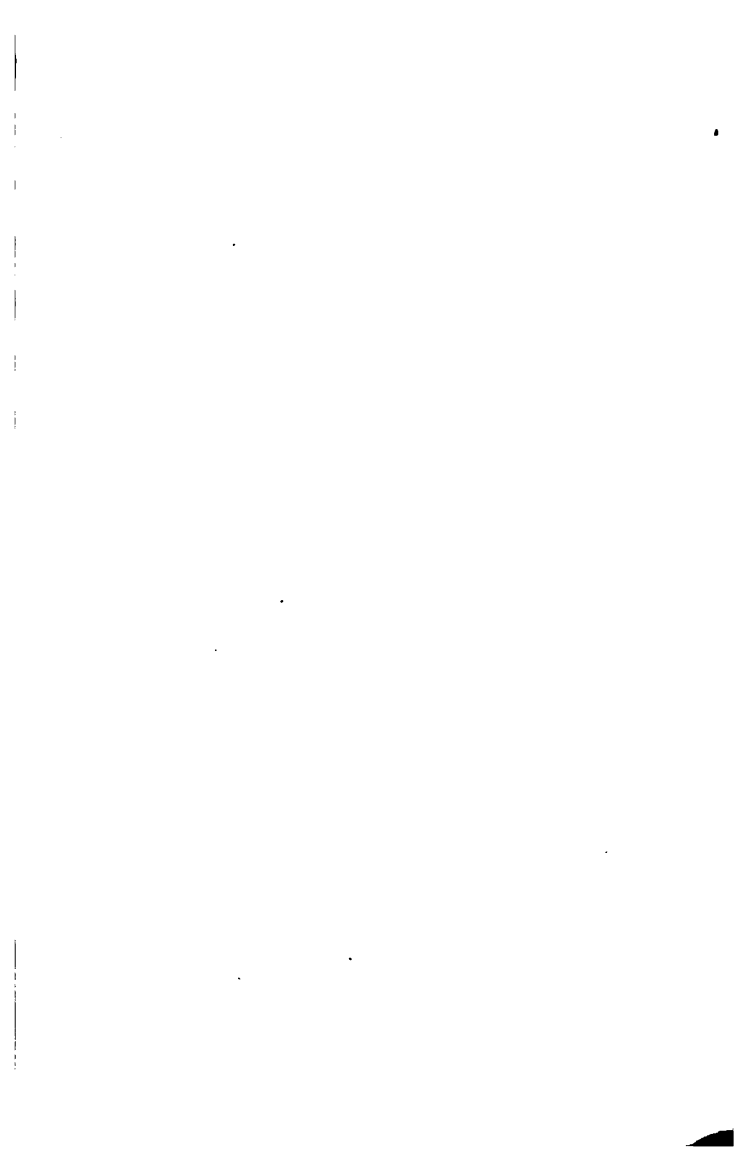
Beyond Aschaffenburg the line gradually ascends. Beyond stat. *Laufach* it passes through the long tunnel (1 M.) of *Heigenbrücken* and attains the elevated tract of the *Spessart Mts.*, one of the most extensive forest-districts in Germany. Numerous sequestered valleys are traversed, and cuttings in the red sandstone passed through. Beyond stat. *Partenstein* the line descends into the Lohrthal, and at *Lohr* (*Hôtel Gundlach*, or *Post*; *Krone*), a small manufacturing place, reaches the valley of the Main.

The Main from *Lohr* to *Aschaffenburg*, a distance of 70 M. by the windings of the river, is strikingly picturesque, but rarely visited since the steamboats have ceased to ply. The descent may be performed by small boat (in 2 days, for about 16 fl.); pedestrians will also find this scenery worthy of their notice. The finest points are: (r. bank) *Schloss Triefenstein*, property of Prince Löwenstein. (l. bank) *Werthheim* (**Badi-scher Hof*), a beautiful spot, with imposing ruined castle, somewhat resembling *Heidelberg*. (l.) *Freudenberg* (Rose), picturesque old town with ruined castle. (l.) *Miltenberg* (Engel), an old town, historically interesting and very charmingly situated. A monument on the rock, shaded by two poplars, below the town, erected by the Princess of Leiningen, afterwards Duchess of Kent (d. 1861), commemorates the melancholy death of 62 Saxon volunteers by the upsetting of a ferry-boat. (R.) *Klingenberg*, with picturesque ruin, produces a highly esteemed red wine. Below (l.) *Obernburg* the river presents fewer attractions.

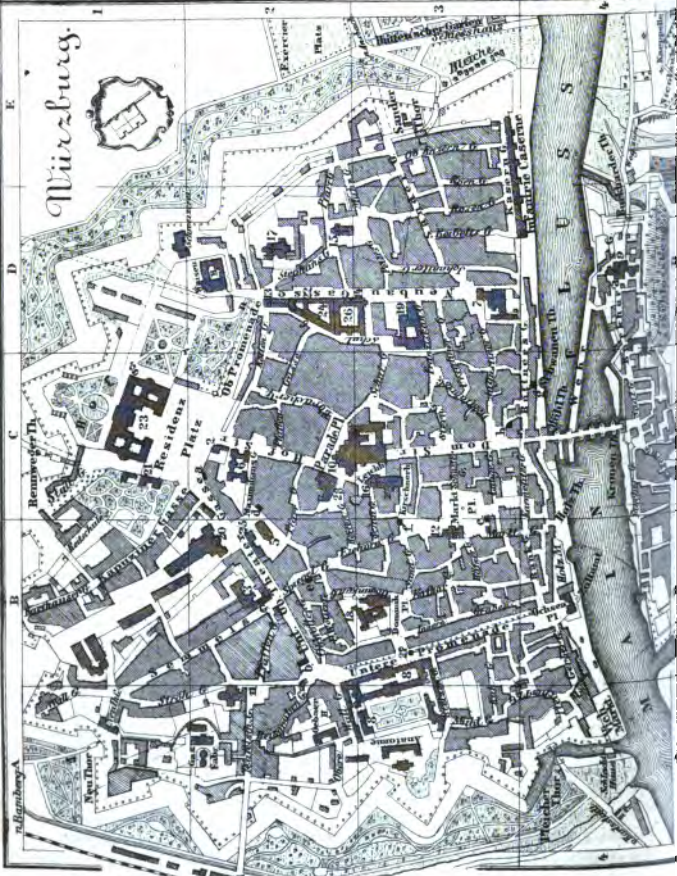
Near stat. *Gemünden* the line crosses the *Franconian Saale*, which here falls into the Main. The little town lies picturesquely on the slopes of the *Spessart* and *Rhön Mts.*, commanded by the ruins of the *Schorenberg*, destroyed as early as 1243. The red road ascending the wooded hills to the l. leads to *Kissingen* (p. 103), 23 M. distant (omnibus daily in summer).

The valley of the Main expands. Stat. *Carlstadt*, once the fortified frontier-town of the ancient episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. One of the great Puritanical 'iconoclasts' is mentioned in the history of the Reformation as 'Carlstadt', from having been a native of this place. On the opp. hill the ruined *Carlsburg*. At stat. *Veitshöchheim* a royal château and park.

Würzburg (Kronprinz; *Russischer Hof; Würtemberger Hof. — *Fränkischer Hof, second cl.; *Adler; Weisser Schwan;



Würzburg



- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Bahnhof | A. 2 | 9. St. Burkhard | D. 4 |
| 2. Bank | C. 2 | 10. Dom | C. 2. 3 |
| 3. Bürgerspital | B. 2 | 11. Franzger-K. | A. 2 |
| 4. Fruchthalle | CD. 4 | 12. Marien Kap | B. 3. |
| 5. Fruchthalle | B. 2. | 13. Michael | D. 2. |
| 6. Gemein-Schule | C. 2. | 14. Youbau K. | D. 2. 3. |
| 7. Gymnasium | D. 3. | 15. Peter K. | D. 2 |
| 8. Julius-Spital | AB. 2. 3. | 16. Yvainmünster | C. 3. |
| | | 17. Protestant K. | D. 2 |
| | | Klöster | |
| | | 18. Dominikaner | B. 2. 3. |
| | | 19. Franziskaner | D. 3. |
| | | 20. Post u. Telegraph | B. 2. |
| | | 21. Präsident Wohnung | C. 1. |
| | | 22. Regierung | D. 2. |
| | | 23. Residenz | C. 1. |
| | | 24. Seminar | D. 2. |
| | | 25. Theater | D. 2. 3. |
| | | 26. Universität | B. 3. |
| | | 27. Julius Echter Denkmal | B. 3. |
| | | 28. Harmonie | C. 2. |
| | | Hôtels. | |
| | | a. Kronprinz | B. 2. |
| | | b. Russischer Hof | B. 2. |
| | | c. Willebach Hof | B. C. 3. |
| | | d. Hotel Krugmer | C. 2. |
| | | e. Pfand Hof | B. 3. |
| | | f. Schwann | C. 4. |
| | | g. Bl. Glocke | C. 3. |

Sächsischer Hof, both moderate; Wittelsbacher Hof; *Blaue Glocke; Pfeuffer's Hôtel Garni), one of the most ancient and historically remarkable towns in Germany (36,119 inhab., 2000 Prot.), and of very interesting exterior, has for upwards of 1000 years been the capital of an episcopal see, over which 82 bishops have successively held jurisdiction.

The principal church is the *Cathedral* (Pl. 10), an extensive cruciform basilica, consecrated 1189, extended and embellished 1240 (to which date the four towers belong), restored 1852. Vaulting modern, in the style peculiar to the Jesuits. Numerous monuments of bishops in the interior. — The *Neumünster Church* (Pl. 16) dates from the 12th cent.; façade in the baroque, interior in the Jesuitical style, but well proportioned; handsome cupola adorned with stucco and gilding. On the exterior of the Byzantine choir, on the l., is a tablet in memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide*, or Walther the Fowler (d. 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German minstrels, who was interred in the old cloisters. A sum of money was left by him for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

The finest church at Würzburg is the **Mariencapelle* (Pl. 12) in the market-place, an elegant Gothic structure, erected 1377—1479, with beautiful portal and slender tower recently restored. Sculpture in the interior by Riemenschneider. On the N. portal a curious relief representing the Conception. — The *Stiftthaus Church* (Pl. 11), with two towers and lofty dome, on the N.E. side of the town, built 1671 in imitation (?) of St. Peter's at Rome, is locally regarded as a masterpiece of architecture. Altars in the interior overlaid with gilding.

In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the **Julius-Spital* (Pl. 8), an admirably organized hospital and medical school, containing a number of medical collections. The property of the hospital is computed at 6 million fl. (about 500,000 l.); 600 persons, of whom 300 are patients, are daily boarded and lodged here. The *Statue* of the founder, Bishop *Echter v. Mespelbrunn* (d. 1617), in front of the hospital, is by Schwanthaler. In 1582 the same bishop founded the *University* (Pl. 26), attended by 700 stud., most of them medical. It contains collections of antiquities, paintings, coins, engravings, etc., many of them interesting.

The extensive royal **Palace* (Pl. 23), formerly episcopal residence, erected 1720—44 in imitation of that of Versailles, was occupied by King Lewis in 1816—25 when crown-prince. The staircase, with lofty painted ceiling, is very imposing. The cellars, probably the most extensive in Germany, are capable of containing 4000 casks. The **Palace Garden* is a very favourite prome-

nade. — In the Hochstrasse, which leads to the palace-square, is the spacious *Gewerbeschule*, or commercial school.

The *Bridge* over the Main, constructed 1476—1607, is adorned with statues. On the l. bank, above the bridge, rise the grey towers of *St. Burkard* (Pl. 9), the only church of Würzburg which has retained its ancient exterior intact, erected 1033—42, choir of the 15th cent. The interior, however, has shared the same fate as that of the other churches.

On the height, 400 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of *Marienberg* (Pl. 4), erected 1650 on the site once occupied by one of the 50 forts of *Drusus*, afterwards by an episcopal castle. The steep S. slopes, termed the *Leiste*, produce the *Leistenwein*, one of the best of Franconia. *Steinwein*, produced by the vineyards of the *Steinberg* on the r. bank, is also highly esteemed. Cards of admission to the fortress are issued by the commandant. The view is the only attraction. — A still finer point of view is the neighbouring *Nicolauscapelle*, built 1650, a place of pious resort, containing some good altar-pieces.

Near Würzburg the Archduke Charles defeated the French General Jourdan in 1796. Here likewise, in 1525, the insurgent peasantry were defeated by the episcopal troops, and 60 of the ringleaders executed. In 1866 the German war terminated at Würzburg with the bombardment of the fortress (July 27th). The armistice was concluded on the following day.

Railway from Würzburg to Heidelberg, opened 1866; to Bamberg and Baireuth, see B. 25; to Ansbach and Munich, B. 14.

The line to Ansbach (p. 46) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next important place on the line to Fürth and Nuremberg is

Stat. Kitzingen (Rothes Ross), on the r. bank of the Main, a prosperous commercial town, celebrated throughout Germany for its beer. In 1525 the Margrave Casimir caused nine of the burghers to be executed at the Arsenal, and many others to be deprived of sight, on account of their participation in the insurrection of the peasants.

Beyond Kitzingen the Main is crossed. Then several small stations. Near *stat. Emskirchen* the *Aurach* is crossed by a handsome viaduct, 129 ft. in height, and beyond *stat. Burgfarnbach* the *Rednitz*.

Stat. Fürth (Eisenbahn-Hotel) is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing town, with 20,972 inhab., vying with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy articles. The most conspicuous building is the new *Rathhaus*, adorned with frescoes in the interior. The Rednitz is here crossed by the railway, and by an elegant modern iron bridge. The very extensive manufactories of gold leaf and of mirrors should be visited by those interested in such establishments. — The battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought near Fürth, Sept. 4th, 1632. Gustavus' head-quarters were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum' in the street

now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein proved unsuccessful.

The portion of the line between Fürth and Nuremberg is the oldest railway in Germany (1835). The Ludwigs Canal is crossed, and a few min. later the train enters the stat. of
Nuremberg, p. 35.

11. From Leipzig to Nuremberg.

Sax. Railway to Hof, express in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 21, 2 Thlr. 28, 2 Thlr. 6 Ngr.); Bavar. Railway from Hof to Nuremberg, express in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 35, 5 fl. 6, 3 fl. 24 kr.).

District at first uninteresting. To the l. the *Pleisse* is occasionally visible.

Stat. *Altenburg* (**Hôtel de Russie*; *Stadt Gotha*), with 16,184 inhab.; on the height, the ducal castle from which in 1455 the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. Lindenau's Museum, which contains 166 Ital. pictures, besides copies, casts, etc., merits a visit.

Stat. *Gössenitz* is the junction of the line to Chemnitz. Stat. *Crimmitschau* and *Werdau* (junction for Zwickau) are manufacturing towns; so also stat. *Reichenbach*.

Branch-line from Reichenbach to Eger (p. 106), beyond which the railway proceeds to *Schwandorf*, station on the Ratisbon and Nuremberg line.

The train now crosses the profound *Göltzschtal* by a long and imposing viaduct. Far below, to the l., are the small town and castle of *Mylau*. District mountainous. Three small stations, beyond which the *Elsterthal* is crossed by a viaduct (170 yds. long, in the centre 247 ft. high).

Stat. *Flauen* (*Deil's Hôtel*; *Engel*; *Grüner Baum*), a manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 24,000 inhab., capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Radschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt (*advocatus regni*). Stat. *Mehltheuer* and *Beuth*; then a lofty wooded plain, watershed between the Elster and Saale. As Hof is approached, the blue outlines of the Fichtelgebirge (p. 105) become visible to the l.

Stat. *Hof* (*Hirsch*; *Brandenb. Hof*; *Bayr. Hof*; *Lamm*, moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*), a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, re-erected after a fire in 1823. Gothic *Rathhaus*. (Railway to Eger see p. 106.)

The line traverses a hilly district, in the vicinity of the winding Saale. From stat. *Müncheberg* (**Bayr. Hof*) a carr. may be taken to Weissenstadt (p. 105) over the Waldstein in 3 hrs., 4—5 fl. On the l. rise the *Schneeberg* and *Ochsenkopf*, the highest summits of the Fichtelgebirge. The construction of the line itself is here an object of interest; country also picturesque. L. in the distance is *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the

burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady'), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stat. **Neuenmarkt** (*Rail. Restaurant*), whence the Baireuth (p. 104) line diverges S. — District picturesque, especially near **Culmbach** (**Goldener Hirsch*; *Rail. Restaurant*), celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, on the *Weisser Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg* which is now employed as a prison.

Near stat. *Mainleus*, the *Weisser* and *Rother Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed as far as Bamberg. Beyond stat. *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. Near stat. *Hochstadt* the *Rodach* falls into the *Main*.

Stat. **Lichtenfels** (*Anker*, at the stat.; *Krone*), junction of the *Werra* line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*). The monasteries of *Banz* (1 hr.) and *Vierzehnheiligen* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Carr. to either 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. The pedestrian desirous of visiting both should proceed first from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), then to Banz (1 hr.) and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) stat. *Staffelstein*.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of *Banz*, founded 1096, was suppressed in 1808. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, about 1550 ft. above the *Main*, now belong to Duke Max of Bavaria. *View from the terrace. Valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, and of fossils found in this neighbourhood, among which a remarkably fine and large specimen of an ichthyosaurus, the head alone 7 ft. long. A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. Cosmorama of scenery in Palestine, visited by the duke. — Inn at the château.

Opp. to Banz, at the same elevation, is the monastery-church of *Vierzehnheiligen* (*Hirsch*), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by upwards of 60,000 pilgrims annually. The well proportioned interior is in the Jesuit style, adorned with frescoes by a Munich artist. In the centre of the nave is an altar which marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothhelfer' (i. e. saints who help in time of need) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. Looking through this altar from the high altar, the visitor obtains a striking glimpse of Banz. In the two W. chapels are numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax etc.

Farther S. the *Staffelberg* rises abruptly from the valley; then on the opp. side the *Veitsberg*, crowned with a chapel and ruined castle, and commanding a magnificent view. Several unimportant places, then

Bamberg. **Bamberger Hof*, in the town; **Deutsches Haus*, by the suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the *Regnitz*; charges in both, R. 48, D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr. Of the second class: *Erlanger Hof*, by the stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town; **Drei Kronen*; **Gold. Adler*, and *Schwarzer Adler*, both opposite to the suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the *Regnitz*. — *Fiacre* into the town 12, 18, 24, 30 kr. for 1, 2, 3, 4 pers., box 6 kr. — *Baths* at the *Therestienhain* (p. 34) above the town. — **Porcelain Painting Etab.* of C. Schmidt, Jacobsberg No. 1800, 200 paces from the road to the *Altenburg*.

Bamberg, seat of an ancient episcopal see, with 23,542 inhab. (2000 Prot.), built on five hills, is a handsome looking town.



BAMBERG.



- 1. Dominische C.3.
- 2. S. Martins K. D.3.
- 3. S. Michaels K. C.3.
- 4. S. Jacob K. C.3.
- 5. S. Stephan K. D.4.
- 6. S. Wolfgang K. E.2.
- 7. Seccilenz C.3.
- 8. Alter Hof C.3.
- 9. Priesterseminar D.2.
- 10. Bibliothek u. Naturalienm., D.3.
- 11. Rathhaus D.3.
- 12. Schellensgericht D.3.
- 13. Bürgerhospital C.3.
- 14. Post D.3.
- 15. Theater D.3.
- 16. Schützenhaus E.3.
- 17. Caserne DE.3.
- 18. Probstei C.3.
- 19. Spital C.2.



The stat. is 1 M. from the cathedral. A *Suspension Bridge* across the E. arm of the *Regnitz*, leads from the suburb into the town. In the Maximiliansplatz, on the r., is the extensive *Priests' Seminary* (Pl. 9), in the market-place the Jesuit church of *St. Martha* (Pl. 2). The adjacent Lyceum possesses a *Library* of some value, with 2600 MSS., among which are a Bible written by Alcuin for Charlemagne, numerous miniatures, and rare impressions; also a Nat. Hist. Cabinet, a collection of drawings by Dürer and others, water-colours, etc. — The *Ludwig-Canal* (p. 34), which here unites with the *Regnitz*, is crossed by an old stone bridge (1456) and a modern iron bridge, between which stands the venerable *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11), adorned with faded frescoes.

On an eminence rises the fine Romanesque **Cathedral* (Pl. 1; open 5—11 a. m., 2—4 p. m) with its four towers, a basilica in the transition style, founded by Emp. Henry II.; the present structure was begun about the end of the 12th, completed 13th cent. The E. portion as far as the transept is the earliest, with round-arch windows and doors, whilst those of the W. part are pointed. The church was judiciously restored by order of King Lewis, 1828—37.

In the centre of the nave is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. and his consort Cunigunde, executed in marble by Riemenschneider, a sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499—1513. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot plough-shares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. St. Benedict curing the Emperor of illness; 4. He implores pardon forsin; 5. His death. — Interesting and very ancient sculptures on the walls of the E. choir. In the N. aisle the monument of the last bishop (d. 1806); opp. to it the equestrian figure of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, or according to others, that of Emp. Conrad III., the first of the Hohenstaufen, who died at Bamberg 1153. — The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar of the E. choir, was designed by Schwanthaler; so also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. In the W. choir is the low marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II. (d. 1047), who had previously been bishop of Würzburg, with reliefs of the 13th cent. An ivory crucifix on the altar adjoining the W. choir, supposed to date from the 4th cent., is said to have been presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. The *Antonius Capelle* contains an altar-piece representing a rosary and the saints, among whom are Emp. Max I., the pope, and other princes of that period. Monumental brasses by P. Vischer, as well as many old tombstones, may also be inspected, especially those in the *Burial Chapel*. The *Crypt* contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. — The fine *Tower Portals*, especially that on the E. side, should be particularly observed. The treasury contains, among other curiosities, the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Cunigunde, the crown from the Emperor's grave, his imperial sword, drinking-horn and knife, combs of the Empress, and a sacerdotal robe embroidered by her.

The *Palace* (Pl. 7), erected 1698—1708 by one of the bishops, was 1862—1867 the residence of the ex-king Otho of Greece. The French Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel, lost his life here in 1815 by falling from one of the windows. A white cross on the coping of the E. wall indicates the spot. In Oct., 1806, Napoleon's head-quarters were at the palace, from which he is-

sued his declaration of war against Prussia. Between the palace and the cathedral the '*Alte Hofhaltung*', of the year 1571, now a guardhouse, is a remnant of the older episcopal palace; curious gateway. Here in 966 the Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity, and here in 1208 Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew the Emp. Philip.

The modernized Romanesque church of *St. Michael* (Pl. 3), on the Michelsberg, formerly the property of a Benedictine Abbey, contains at the back of the high altar a monument of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent., and others transferred hither from the cathedral. The former abbey, founded by Henry II. in 1009, adjacent to the church, is now a hospital, the upper rooms of which contain a *Picture Gallery* (adm. 24 kr.) of no great value. The adjoining terrace affords a fine view.

The *Attenburg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Michelsberg, on a height W. of the town, originally a watch-tower, afterwards castle of the bishops, was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. View from the tower (162 steps) one of the finest in Franconia. The restored chapel contains monuments of the 16th cent. — In returning direct to the town the traveller should visit the **Obere Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 4), a building in the Jesuit style, with Goth. choir of 1378, wood-carving of 1533, and a fine sacarium of 1492.

The *Theresienhain*, a park S. of the town on the Ludwigs Canal, affords a pleasant walk. Swimming and other baths.

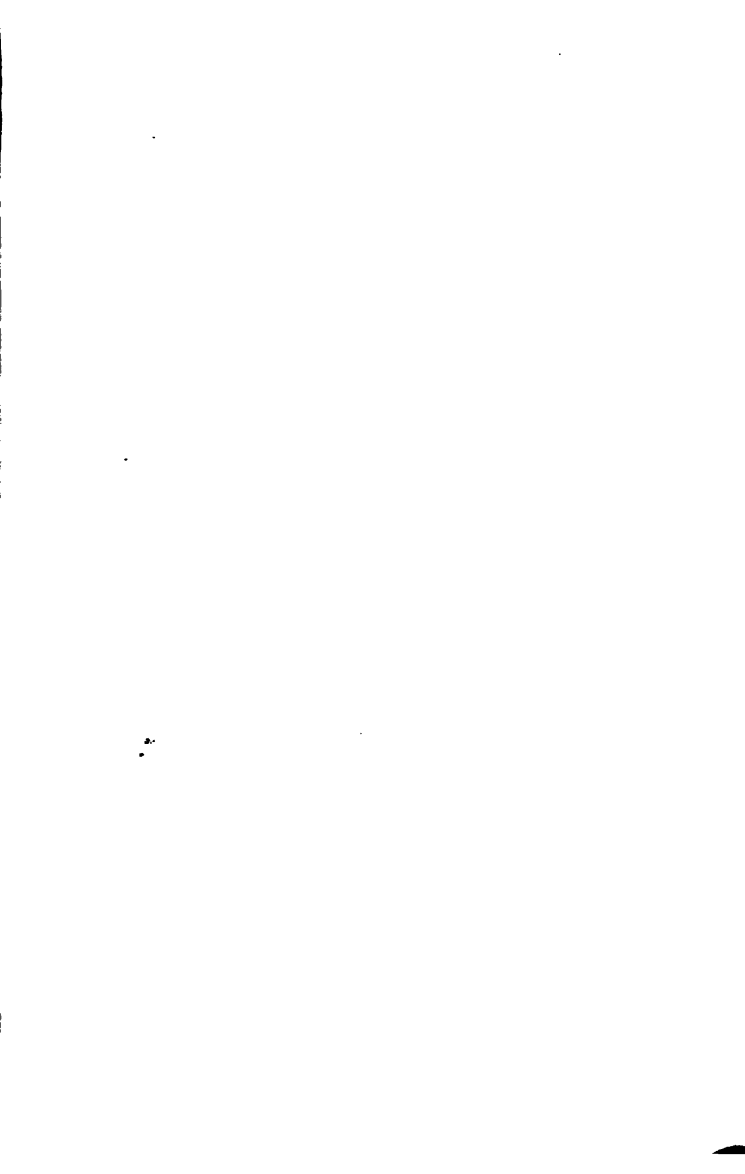
The *Ludwigs Canal*, completed 1846 under Lewis of Bavaria, connects the Danube and Main, and is annually navigated by 8000 barges. It is 108 M. in length, ascends from the Main to Neumarkt 648 ft., and descends to the Danube at Kelheim (p. 43) 280 ft. by means of 94 locks. The cost of this important work was 18 million fl. (1,340,000 l.).

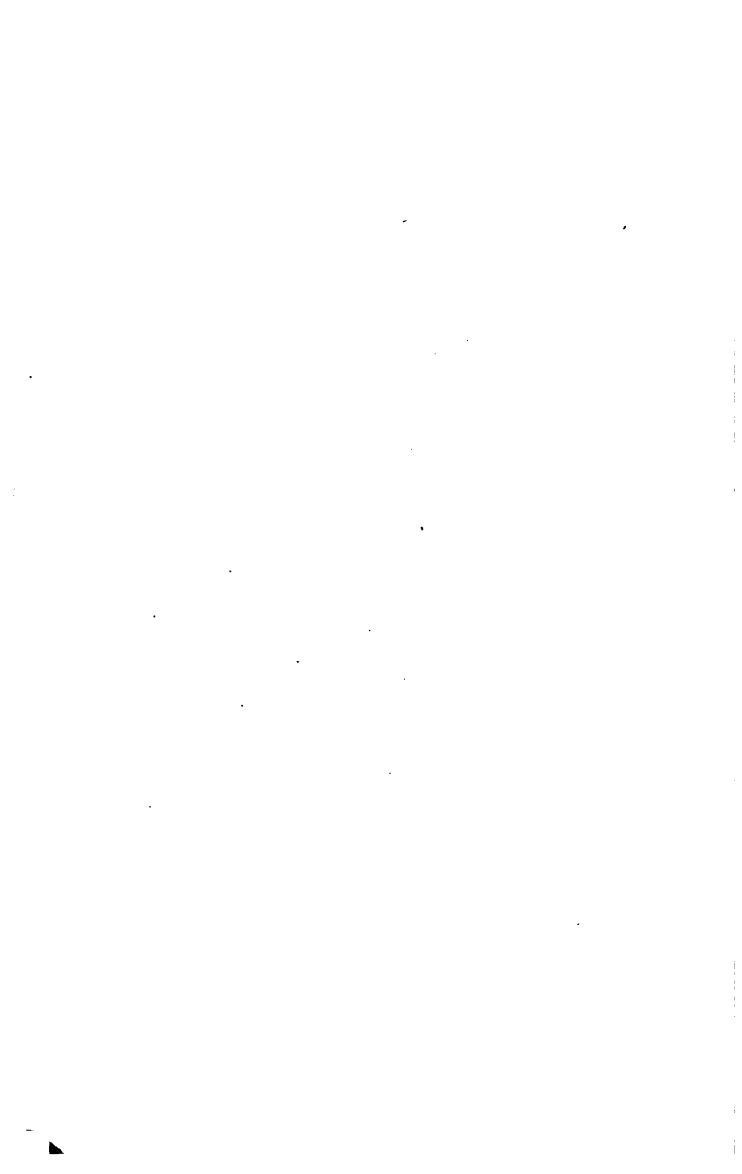
Very pleasant excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen* (p. 32): railway to stat. Staffelstein in 1 hr., walk of 2 hrs. to these two points, then a descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to stat. Lichtenfels.

Beyond Bamberg the railway, high road, Regnitz, and Ludwigs Canal run parallel to one another. — L. on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

Stat. *Forchheim* (*Schwan*; *Bayr. Hof*), once a frontier fortress of the bishops of Bamberg, was bravely defended by the troops of the League in the Thirty Years' War. The works are still well preserved. Charlemagne frequently visited Forchheim, where in the middle ages several diets and councils were held. The old church contains 12 scenes from the Passion by Wohlgenuth. Diligence hence to *Streitberg* (p. 42). — Near stat. *Baiersdorf* are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes 1643.

Stat. *Erlangen* (**Wallfisch*; *Blaue Glocke*; *Schwan*. Beer in the *Wolfsschlucht*), with 11,180 inhab., possesses an University (500 stud., principally of theology), founded 1743 by the Margrave Alex. of Brandenburg-Baireuth; in front of the building a *Statue* of the





founder by Schwanthaler. The library, containing several rarities, and the nat. hist. collections are in the former palace of the margraves. The town is indebted for its regular construction to a fire in 1706, which destroyed most of the houses, and for its prosperity to French Protestants, who, exiled from their country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), transferred their industrial pursuits hither. The beer of Erlangen is in high repute.

Half-way between Fürth and Nuremberg the line crosses the Regnitz, the Nuremberg-Fürth line, and the high road.

Nuremberg, see below.

12. Nuremberg.

Excursion to Franconian Switzerland.

Hotels. *Bavarian (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. 24, D. 1 fl. 30, B. 36, A. 24 kr.; *Red Horse (Pl. b), similar charges. — *Strauss (Pl. c), R. from 48 kr., L. 12, B. 30, A. 18 kr.; *Württemberg. Hof (Pl. i), near the stat., R. 5½, D. 54 kr.; *Rother Hahn (Pl. e), near the church of St. Lawrence, moderate; Deutsches Haus; *Gold. Adler (Pl. g); Europ. Hof (Pl. h).

Cafés etc. *Noris, Segitz, both near St. Lawrence. Panorama, outside the Spittlerthor. — *Ices* at Eisenbeis's, opp. Café Noris; and at Scheuermann's, Schustergasse, near St. Sebaldus. — *Restaurants* on the l. bank of the Pegnitz: *Himmelsleiter, Karolinen-Str., near St. Lawrence; P. Vischer; Kaltzwinger, at the Marienthor. — R. bank: *Leistle, near St. Sebaldus; Neumüller, at the Laufertor; Kronprinz, outside the Spittlerthor, and numerous others. — *Newspapers* at the Museum (Pl. 25), introduction by a member. — *Baths* near the Schüttinsel, on the E. side of the town.

Fiacres. For ¼ hr. 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 18, 3-4 pers. 24 kr.; same from stat. to town; travelling bag 3, box 12 kr. — *Porter* into the town for luggage unter 1 cwt. 12 kr.

Telegraph Office and Post Office at the railway-station.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern pictures) in the Waghaus (p. 39) daily, exc. Sat., 10-4; not open to the public, but strangers are readily admitted.

Nuremberg Wares. *Wahnschaffe, in the Josephsplatz, carved wood of superior workmanship, not expensive; Alt, opp. St. Lawrence, etc. — *Papier-maché* manufactory: Fleischmann, Hirschelgasse, estab. in an old baronial mansion. — *Ivory Carving*: Behl, Kaiser-Str.; Ziener and Ellenberger, Winkler-Str. 36. — *Fancy Articles*: J. G. Kugler, Königs-Str. — The Schwabenmühle in the Kaiser-Str. comprises a variety of handicrafts, the machinery of which is turned by the water of the Pegnitz; sale-rooms below. — *Pickert, in the Dürerplatz, and Beils, next to the Wittelsbacher Hof, are dealers in antiquities. Mr. Schrag, bookseller, keeps a large stock of photographs and engravings of Nuremberg and the works of the celebrated artists of the middle-ages. — The *Lebkuchen* (a kind of gingerbread) of Nuremberg is considered excellent. It may be purchased of Metzger, at the back of the Rathhaus, Forster, corner of the Tuchhaus, etc.

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (1112 ft.), popul. 70,000 (6000 Rom. Cath.), till 1806 an independent town of the Empire, has since been Bavarian. No other German town is so well calculated to convey an idea of the wealth, importance, and artistic development of a mediæval city. The following painters flourished here almost contemporaneously, about the commencement of the

16th cent.: *Alb. Dürer* (d. 1528), his teacher *Mich. Wohlgenuth* (d. 1519), and his pupils *Kulmbach*, *Schäuffelin*, and *Altdorffer*; the sculptor *Adam Krafft* (d. 1507); the brass-founder *Peter Vischer* (1529) and his sons; the wood-carver *Veit Stoss*; the glass-painter *Hirschvogel* (also the poet and minstrel *Hans Sachs*, d. 1576), all of whom still enjoy a high reputation. In the old, as well as the modern buildings, the pointed style of architecture is predominant.

The town is surrounded by a lofty wall, from which 75 *Towers* rise (once 365, it is said), most of them in solid masonry. The four principal round towers (*Frauen*, *Spittler*, *Neuen*, and *Lauffer Thor*) were erected 1558—68 from plans by *Dürer*. The *Pegnitz*, which is crossed by numerous bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal halves, the *Lawrence* and the *Sebald* sides. The single-arched *Fleischbrücke* is sometimes termed the 'Ponte Rialto' of *Nuremberg*, and the *Henkersteig* ('hangman's bridge'), leading from the former prisons to the *Lawrence* side, may be appropriately called a 'bridge of sighs.' Two obelisks on the *Carlsbrücke*, one with a dove and olive-branch, the other with the imperial eagle, commemorate the visit of the 'peace-bringing' Emp. *Charles VI.* to *Nuremberg*.

From the **Rail. Station** (Pl. 11), a handsome structure in the *Goth.* style, the traveller enters the town by the *Frauenthor* in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reaches the church of *St. Lawrence*. Pursuing the same direction, and crossing the *Königsbrücke*, he next arrives at the *Frauenkirche*; then l., past the *Schöne Brunnen* to the *Rathhaus*, *St. Sebald's*, *Dürer's* statue, *Dürer's* house, and the *Burg*. This order is accordingly observed in the following description.

The *Goth.* (*Prot.*) church of ***St. Lawrence** (Pl. 49) is the largest and most beautiful in *Nuremberg*; the effect is enhanced by the dark red sandstone of which it is built. It is said to have been founded by Emp. *Adolph of Nassau*. It was erected 1287—1477, and has been recently restored. Magnificent *W. Portal* (of 1332) with numerous sculptures, above it a superb rose-window. The *S. Tower* dates from 1400, the choir 1439—77. The *N. tower*, erected 1283, burned down 1865, has since been re-erected. The sacristan, who lives in the *Pfarrgässchen L. 49*, is generally to be found in the church about noon (fee 18 kr.)

Interior. Fine stained glass in the eleven windows of the choir, recently restored; the finest that to the r. of the choir, with representation of the genealogy of *Christ*. Fine altar-pieces, some of them by *Wohlgenuth*. The greatest work of art of which the church boasts is the **Ciborium*, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, 66 ft. in height, beautifully executed in stone in the *Gothic* style. It rests upon three kneeling figures, which represent the sculptor *Adam Krafft* and his two assistants, who were occupied in the work 1496—1500. In front of the altar, suspended from the roof, is a curious work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the *Salutation*; another, bronzed, representing the *Last Supper*

is to the l. on the opp. altar. In the S. aisle the monument of the Margravine Sophia of Brandenburg (d. 1639). Handsome modern pulpit and high altar by *Heideloff* and *Rotermund*.

A small *Fountain-Statue of Adolph of Nassau*, the founder of the church, stands by the opp. *Haus Nassau* at the corner, a fine old building erected about 1350. The *Fountain (Tugendbrunnen)* adjacent to the church on the N.W., with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589.

The Goth. (Rom. Cath.) **Frauenkirche* (Pl. 45) in the market-place, open 7—10 a. m., was erected 1354—61, on the site of a synagogue destroyed during the persecutions of the Jews. Magnificent façade with rich sculpturing by *Sebald Schonhover*. The interior, which is overladen with colour, contains an **Epitaphium* of the *Pergenstorfer* family of 1498, by *A. Krafft* (in the l. aisle) and adjacent to it an altar-piece by *Wohlgemuth*. The high altar-piece, a winged picture on gold ground (Crucifixion, Annunciation, Resurrection), is the best specimen of the painting of Nuremberg at the close of the 14th cent. Stained glass also old. — In the *Gänsemarkt*, in the rear of the *Frauenkirche*, is an elegant little fountain-figure in bronze, by *Labenwolf*, pupil of *Vischer*, termed the *Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm. — In the vicinity is the house of the poet *Hans Sachs*, in the street of the same name, No. 969 (Pl. 40).

The **Schöne Brunnen* (Pl. 33), opp. the *Frauenkirche*, erected in 1385—96, and entirely restored in 1821—24, is a Goth. column. 62 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures, some of which date from 1824 only. The statues below represent seven electors and nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis; Jud. Maccabæus, Josuah, David; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector); those above, Moses and the seven prophets. — **Wiss's House* (Pl. 39), between the *Schöne Brunnen* and the *Rathhaus*, has been so entirely renewed and extended by the eminent architect *Heideloff*, that it has become one of Nuremberg's finest modern buildings.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 31) was erected 1619 in the Ital. Renaissance style. The great hall appertains to an older part of the building erected 1522, and is adorned with frescoes by *Dürer*, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, town-pipers and minstrels, and discomfiture of Midas; it also contains stained glass by *Hirschvogel*, a candelabrum of 1613, etc. On the central buttress is represented an execution by the guillotine (1522), which proves that this terrible instrument is not a modern invention, as is generally supposed. On the ceiling of the long corridor in the upper story is a plaster representation of a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1434.

The second floor contains the municipal *Art Collection*, comprising 30,000 engravings, among which are some good *Dürers*;

wood-carving by *Veit Stoss*, e. g. his celebrated *'Rosenkranz', representing in several sections the life of Christ, the Last Judgment, saints, etc.; then a fine Madonna; bronzes by *P. Vischer*; goblets by *W. Jamnitzer*; ancient and modern stained glass; the tankards of the now abolished guilds; picture-gallery from the Monastery of Landau (p. 41). Two works in the latter deserve special notice: *Dürer*, Charlemagne and Sigismund; *Sandart*, Banquet at the Rathhaus of Nuremberg in celebration of the Peace of Westphalia, containing 47 portraits; the figures at the table in front are Ottavio Piccolomini, Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, afterwards king of Sweden, and Elector Charles Lewis of the Palatinate.

In the passage an old plan of city of Vienna, said to have been presented by the Empress Maria Theresa. The *Fountain* in the court is by *Labenwolf*, 1556. — Beneath the Rathhaus are subterranean passages and old dungeons, which the curious visitor may inspect.

The Prot. church of **St. Sebaldus* (Pl. 2), is a Goth. basilica with two choirs; nave and W. choir in the transition style (13th cent.); tower, aisles, and E. choir completed in a pure Goth. style in 1377. The sacristan lives at the deanery, but is often to be found in the church (18 kr.).

Exterior. The N. Portal, the so-called *Bride's Door*, the sculptures in half relief on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion, and the 'Schreyer Monument', a magnificent Entombment with numerous life-size figures in stone, executed 1492 by *Adam Kraft*, his master-piece (opp. the Rathhaus), and the Last Judgment over the S. entrance are all worthy of careful inspection. — Interior. Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives and the Kiss of Judas, sculptures in the E. choir by *Kraft*; near them the Margrave Window, representing the Margr. Fred. of Ansbach and Baireuth, with his wife and eight children, painted on glass by *Veit Hirschvogel* in 1515; also several good altar-pieces, especially a winged picture on the N. wall, painted 1518 by *Hans v. Kulmbach*, from drawings attributed to *Dürer*, probably the master's finest work; Crucifix; and figures in wood, of the Virgin and St. John over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss*. Modern high altar in wood (1821) by *Rotermund* and *Heideloff*. — **St. Sebald's Monument* (8 tons in weight, for which the administrators of the church paid a sum equivalent to 266 l.!), regarded by *Kugler* (*Hist. of Art*) as the most exquisite gem of German art, is the master-piece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, completed by him, assisted by his five sons, in 1519, after thirteen years' labour. The 12 Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus containing the relics of the saint are admirable; 12 smaller figures of church-fathers and prophets, about 70 fantastic representations of genii, mermaids, animals, etc., mingled with flowers and foliage, also merit minute examination. The miracles performed by the saint are the subject of the reliefs below the sarcophagus. In a niche beneath, on the side towards the altar, is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautifully executed statuette. Adjacent to the fine modern wooden pulpit is an Entombment, attributed to *Dürer*, with the armorial bearings of the *Holzschuher* family. In the W. choir a remarkable and very interesting copper font, with figures, in which Emp. *Wenzel* was baptized 1361, the most ancient specimen of the metal workmanship of Nuremberg.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the W. side, with its picturesque Goth. turrets, dating from 1318, was once occupied by

Melchior Pfünzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Tewrdannkh', an allegorical narration of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by the Emp. Maximilian I.

Opp. St. Sebald's, on the N., is the pretty Goth. chapel of **St. Maurice** (Pl. 50), erected 1354, restored and converted into a picture-gallery (Sund and Wed. 10¹/₂—12 o'cl. gratis; at other times fee 18—24 kr.), containing works by old German masters, some of them from the former Boisserée collection.

The following pictures are perhaps the finest, beginning on the l.: 17. *Mabuse*, Holy Family; *22 *J. v. Eyck* (?), Portrait of Cardinal Bourbon; 23. *Memling*, Resurrection; 37. Adoration of the Magi, master unknown; 44. *Burgkmaier*, St. Christopher and St. Veit; 49, 50. *Holbein the Elder*, Martyrdom of St. James and St. Andrew; 57. *Kuimbach*, St. Joachim and St. Anna; 58. *Zeitblom*, St. Margaret; *64. *Dürer*, Pietà; 65. *Zeitblom*, St. Ursula; 71. *Kuimbach*, 88. Benedict and Willibald; *73. *Cranach*, Woman taken in adultery; *76. *Pencz*, St. Jerome; 96. *Herlen*, Saints; *102. *Dürer*, Ecce Homo; 138, 140. *Hans Grimmel*, Portraits of himself and his wife.

A house to the S.W. of the W. side of St. Sebald's bears an inscription designating it, by order of King Lewis, as the former dwelling of the bookseller '*Johann Palm, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806*'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', the tone of which was displeasing to the Emperor, who accordingly caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot.

On the opp. building, over the gateway of the former *Stadtwaage*, or civic weighing-house, is a good relief by *Krafft*, of 1497, indicative of the destination of the building. Permanent Exhibition of Art here, see p. 35. In the vicinity is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with inscription.

***Dürer's Statue** (Pl. 10) was designed by the eminent *Rauch*. A few hundred paces farther on in the Bergstrasse is *Dürer's House* (Pl. 9), at the corner of the Alb.-Dürer-Strasse, No. 376., near the Thiergärtner-Thor, immediately below the Burg. The best picture at Nuremberg by *Dürer* is a *portrait of the burgo-master *Hieron. Holzschuher*, painted 1526, still in possession of the family of that name (preserved in the *Schöpff'sches Haus*, near St. Sebald's, easily accessible).

The *Collections of Colonel Gemming* (12 kr.) are very interesting. Medallions, portraits, engravings, and minerals near the *Fleischbrücke*, No. 2, on the l.; archæolog., ethnograph., and Nordic collection in the *Court of the Burg*. A number of specimens and many thousand duplicates are for sale. — The *Nat. Hist. Museum* (Pl. 36) of the brothers Sturm, Panierplatz 709, will interest the professional (24 kr.).

The ***Burg**, or *Imperial Castle* (Pl. 32), founded 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. and extended by Fred. Barbarossa in 1158, presented to the king by the city, and restored 1854—55 in the Goth. style, rises on a sandstone rock N. of the town. The castellan *Kellner*

(an artist in stained glass) lives on the r. by the castle-gate (24 kr.).]

The venerable lime-tree in the court is said to have been planted 800 years ago by the Empress Cunigunde. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador *Glansdorf*, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. In the porch, four heralds as torch-bearers, with the arms of Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia, and the Palatinate, are modern. In the Audience Chamber several old Germ. pictures by *Wohlgemuth*, *Kulmbach*, *Burgkmair*, *Schäuffelin*, and *Cranach*. In the *Kaisercapelle* (see below) numerous reliefs in wood. — A beautiful and extensive prospect, with varying foreground, is obtained from the windows of some of these apartments, but the finest point of view is the new balcony on the N. W. side of the castle. The *Vestnerthorthurm*, on the side towards the town (custodian 9 kr.), is another fine point. The *Heidenthurm*, by the castle-gate, is the oldest part of the building. It contains two late Romanesque chapels, one above the other; the lower, *St. Margaret's Chapel*, date 10th cent.; the upper, *St. Otmar's Chapel*, date 13th cent., with pointed vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals, partly of Corinthian tendency. The fortifications on the N. side are on Dürer's system.

By the pentagonal tower on the E. wall of the castle, two hoof-shaped impressions are shown, said to have been left by the horse of a knight who was brought here as a prisoner in the 16th cent., but escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — The *Well* is 300 ft. deep; candles are usually lowered into it to show its great depth (12 kr.).

The Count of Zollern was invested by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1273 with the dignity of Burggrave (i. e. governor of the castle) of Nuremberg. In 1415 Fred. VI., a Burggrave of Nuremberg, from whom the present royal family of Prussia descends, was created Elector of Brandenburg by the Emp. Sigismund. — Opposite the pentagonal tower (see above), to the l. by the wall, is a collection of *Instruments of Torture* (12 kr.). The well-known 'Iron Virgin', however (a hollow figure with projecting knives in the interior, into which malefactors were thrust), is preserved in the *Freithurm*, a tower at the *Maxthor*, a few min. walk E. of the castle.

In the lower rooms of the former Dominican monastery at the lower extremity of the *Burgstrasse* is the *Maximilian Collection* of mediæval monuments (adm. gratis), comprising casts of ancient sculptures of Nuremberg etc., property of the sculptor *Rotermundt*.

The upper floor contains the **Town Library** (open Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10—12), comprising 40,000 vols., 800 MSS., among which are several of great value; missals, and well-executed miniatures by *Glockenton*, a miniature-painter of Nuremberg; also early specimens of printing, e. g. the *Rationale* of *Durandus*, one of the first books printed by *Guttenberg*; autographs of *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, etc.; various curiosities, old astronom. instruments, medals, etc.

On the W. side of the castle is the *Thiergärtner-Thor*, beyond which a road leads from the *Pilatus-Haus* to the l., then r., passing *Krafft's Stations* (a series of reliefs in stone on seven pillars, the two last best preserved; 'Mt. Calvary' also by *Krafft*), to (3/4 M.) *St. John's Cemetery* (Pl. I. A), for centuries the bu-

rial-place of the most illustrious families of Nuremberg. The Goth. *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (Pl. 47), on the l. before the cemetery is reached, contains a fine altar in carved wood by *Veit Stoss*, the double wings painted by *Wohlgemuth* (custodian 12 kr.). On the W. side of the cemetery handsome modern arcades have been erected.

The *Holzschuber Chapel* contains a good Entombment with 15 life-size figures by *Krafft* (*Joseph of Arimathea* is a portrait of *Krafft* himself). *Dürer*, his friend *Pirkheimer*, *Veit Stoss*, and several other eminent men are buried here.

The *Cemetery of St. Rochus*, another large burying-ground, contains the grave of the celebrated *Peter Vischer*. Several pictures by *Dürer* in the chapel.

The church of *St. Egidius* (Pl. 3), originally a Romanesque basilica, erected by the Benedictines in 1140, burned down in 1697, was rebuilt in 1711—18 in the degraded style of that century. It contains an altar-piece by *Van Dyck*, the Body of Christ in the arms of the Virgin; at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by *P. Vischer* and his son. Adjacent is the late Romanesque *Euchartus Capelle*. In the Goth. *Tetzel-Capelle* a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by *Krafft*. — The adjacent *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. 15), is said to have been founded by *Melanchthen*, a statue of whom rises in front of it.

Three *Private Houses* in this neighbourhood are of interesting construction. The courts in the interior, as well as the turreted roofs, should be observed. *Fuchs's House* (Pl. 27), N. of, and nearly opp. to *St. Egidius*, erected in 1605; *Muffel's House* (Pl. 24), *Theresien-Str.* 573, now the property of the tobacco-manufacturer *Krafft*; *Petersen's House* (Pl. 29), in the *Panierplatz*, these two erected 1590; *Forster's House*, date 1582, in the market-place. — *Wiss's House* see p. 37.

The *Landauer Monastery*, now a commercial school, formerly contained a picture-gallery, lately removed to the *Rathaus*. The *Chapel* (now a studio for bronze-casting), erected 1507, contains a remarkably fine vaulting, supported by two elegant spiral columns.

The **Germanic Museum* (Pl. 14; daily, excl. Sund., 9—1 and 2—4 o'clock, adm. 24 kr.), destined for the promotion of German historical investigation, is established in the Goth. building (14th cent.) of a suppressed Carthusian monastery (W. of the *Frauenthor*) with fine and extensive cloisters. It contains a valuable collection of pictures, sculptures, drawings, coins, weapons, and articles of domestic use, most of them mediæval. The great hall is adorned with a large fresco by the eminent painter *Kaulbach*, representing *Emp. Otho III.* opening the tomb of *Charlemagne*, symbolical of the object of the Museum to bring to light the treasures of the past.

One of the most popular resorts near Nuremberg is the *Rosenau*, the property of the merchant *Wiss*, near the *Turkish Villa* of the

same proprietor. Also the *Tullnau*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Marienvorstadt, with an open-air theatre.

Another very favourite point is the *Allé Feste* (old fortress), about 6 M. from Nuremberg, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Fürth, where Wallenstein was stationed during the battle of 1632. Extensive prospect from the tower.

The *Franconian Switzerland* may be visited from Nuremberg in $1\frac{1}{2}$ day. This small hilly district (1800 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, and its wooded heights, forming the W. spurs of the *Fichtelgebirge*, and situated nearly in the centre of the triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Baireuth, is principally indebted for its reputation to its remarkable *Stalactite Caverns*, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are encountered in almost every museum in Europe.

By rail, in the afternoon from Nuremberg to Forchheim (p. 34), thence by dilig. to *Streiberg* (*Curhaus, with whey-cure and bath-estab.; *Goldenes Kreuz; *Goldener Löwe, moderate), above which rise the ruins of that name. On the following morning the valley of the *Wiesent* should be ascended to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Muggendorf* (Hôtel Schüller; Fränk. Schweiz; Stern); thence with guide to the summit of the **Riesenburg* (key brought by the guide), a wild group of dolomite rocks commanding a charming view. Then through the picturesque *Rabenecker Thal*, at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) mill an ascent to the r., and past the ruin of *Rabeneck* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schönhof*, to the castle of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rabenstein*; the castellan keeps the key of the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sophien*, or *Rabenstein Cavern*, the most interesting of those in this district, both on account of its fine stalactites, and the number of fossil bones which it still contains. From the *Rabenstein* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Gössweinstein* (Post), with an imposing pilgrimage-church, and castle commanding a magnificent prospect. Hence by omnibus back to Forchheim.

Those whom time permits may also visit the *Zoolith*, or *Gailenreuth Cavern*, a short distance W. of *Gössweinstein*, consisting of three or four stories, in each of which numerous bones of bears, lions, hyenas, and wolves are still found. This cave has attained an European celebrity owing to the investigations of Cuvier and other eminent naturalists.

13. From Nuremberg to Munich by Augsburg.

Railway in $5\frac{3}{4}$ —8 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 24, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 12 kr.; express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher.

From Nuremberg to stat. *Nördlingen* see R. 9.

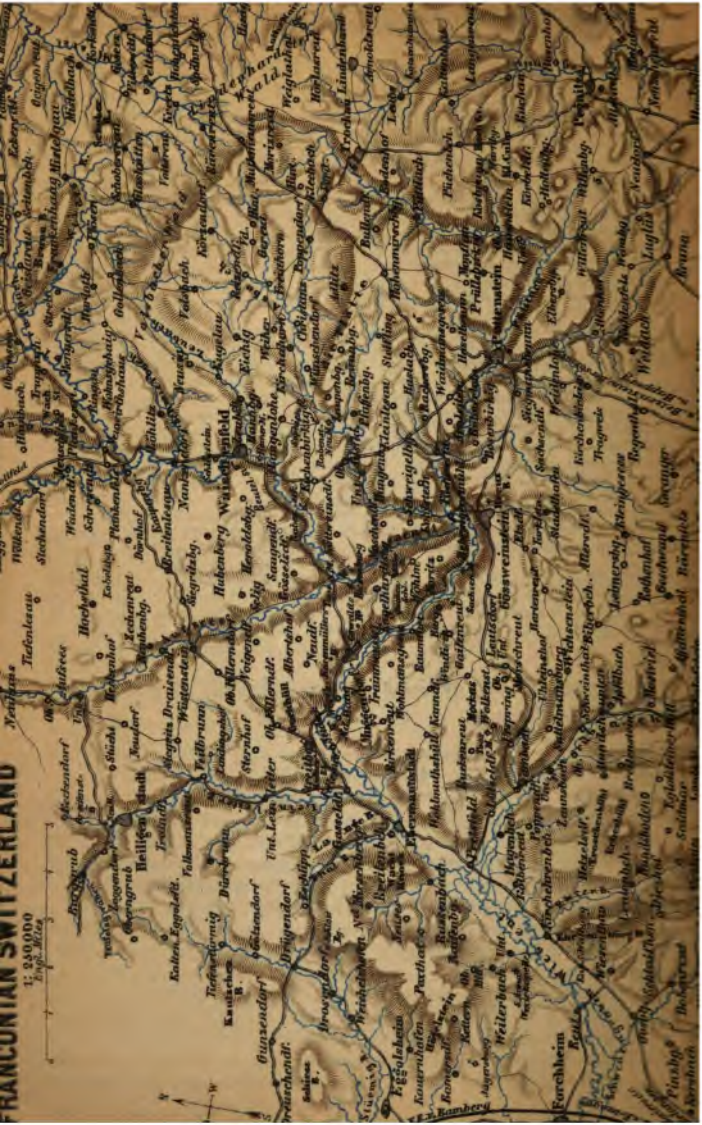
Stat. *Harburg*, a small town tenanted chiefly by Jews; on a rock to the r. lies the picturesque old castle of the same name, the property of Prince Wallerstein, and the seat of the authorities of the district. The fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*, which the train frequently crosses, is now traversed.

Stat. *Donauwörth* (**Krebs*; Post), on the *Danube*, is now a small town of little importance. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the Holy Cross are now the property of Prince Wallerstein. A chapel adjoining the abbey-church contains the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, to the r. near the stat., was destroyed by order of the inconsolable prince, after he had been convinced of his wife's innocence.



FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND

1: 250,000
Engl. Miles



The Danube from Donauwörth to Ratisbon. Steamboat daily in summer, after the arrival of the first train from Munich, in 8-9 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 57 kr. — In 3½ hrs. the steamer reaches

1. **Ingolstadt** (*Gold. Adler*), with 15,025 inhab., once a strong fortification and seat of a celebrated University, which was founded 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and at the end of the 16th cent. boasted of 4000 students (subsequently transferred to Munich, p. 58). In 1632 the town was besieged by Gust. Adolphus, whilst Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls. In 1800 it was taken, and the fortifications demolished by the French General Moreau. Since 1827 the place has been re-fortified. The Goth. *Frauenkirche*, consecrated in 1488, contains Tilly's tomb.

About 2 hrs. later, near the ancient and picturesquely situated (r.) Abbey of **Waltenburg**, the valley of the Danube suddenly contracts to a wild rocky defile, the most striking part of the journey, which the steamer passes in 10 min.

1. **Kelheim** (*Teutscher Hof*) is commanded by the *Befreiungshalle* ('Hall of Liberation'), a magnificent structure in the Græco-Roman style, begun by order of king Lewis in 1842, and inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1863, in commemoration of the battle of Leipzig. A substructure 24 ft. in height, supports a rotunda constructed of brick, the interior of which is lined with marble. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces. The interior, sumptuously decorated, contains 34 figures of Victory, in Carrara marble, between which are shields cast with the metal of captured guns, bearing the names of battles and generals (adm. gratis). — At Kelheim, which is a place of some commercial importance, the *Altmühl* (and by means of it the *Ludwigs Canal*, p. 84) unites with the Danube. Below this point the scenery is less uniformly picturesque. In 3 hrs. more the steamer reaches;

Ratisbon, p. 93.

The train now crosses the Danube, then the *Schmutter*. To the r. in the valley of the Danube the church-towers of **Blenheim** and **Höchstädt** are visible, where in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Eman. of Bavaria and Marshal Villars here won a victory over the imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, almost on the same spot, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, Aug. 13th, 1704. To the l., on the opp. bank of the *Lech*, the plain of which the line now traverses, rises the church of **Rain**, where Tilly in his 73rd year, whilst defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus, received the wound of which he died at Ingolstadt, Apr. 23rd, 1632. The train now passes **Nordendorf** (r. the suppressed nunnery of *Holzen*, now the château of a Count Fischler), **Meitingen** (r. on the height the castle of **Markt**, once a Roman fort, property of Prince Fugger), and **Gersthofen**, and crosses the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

Augsburg. *Drei Mohren*, R. 1 fl., L. 15, B. 30, A. 24 kr., one of the oldest hostelries in Germany. The room in which Count Fugger once entertained Emp. Charles V. still exists in its original condition. Curious visitors' book, containing autographs of princes, generals, and many eminent men. Numerous wines, Italian, and even Greek. *Goldene Traube* R. 42, L. 9, B. 24 kr.; *Bayrischer Hof*, near the stat. — *Weisses Lamm*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Eisenhut*, second cl.; *Grünes Haus*, near the *Rathhaus*.

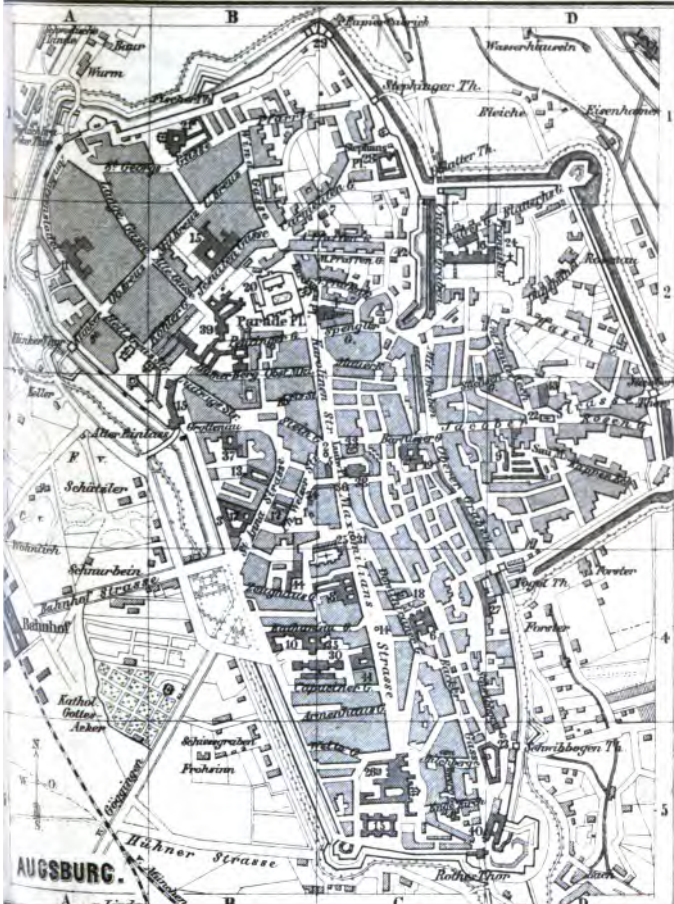
Augsburg (1508 ft.), with 45,389 inhab. (2/5 Prot.), the Rom. *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach*

and the *Lech*, was a free imperial town in the middle ages, and the great centre of the commerce between N. Europe, Italy and the Levant. It attained to the culminating point of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara v. Detten to Elector Fred. the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; whilst they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximil. I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Hans Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1516, is still called the *Fuggerei* (Pl. 25), closed by its own gates and consisting of 53 small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Rom. Cath. citizens. The exterior of many of the buildings of Augsburg still recal its ancient magnificence, being adorned with curious old frescoes of the 16th and 17th cent., many of which however are now in a very dingy and decayed condition. The old fortifications are now being removed. Deer are now kept in part of the former fosse.

At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets, that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the states the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melancthon, that of 1548, at which the '*Interim*' was issued, and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession probably took place in the hall of the episcopal palace, now a royal *Residence*.

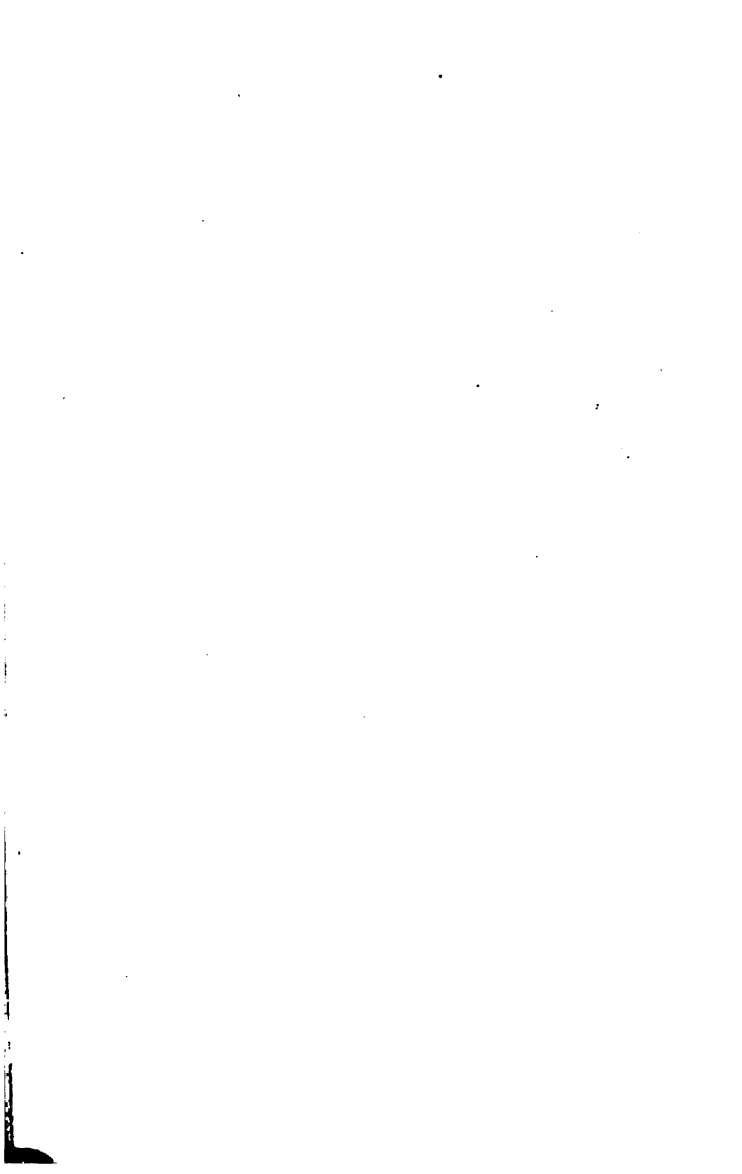
The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 12), erected 1616—20, was at that period the most imposing Renaissance structure in Germany. In the pediment in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, part of the armorial bearings of the city, the same as that of Rome under Augustus. In the vestibule are busts of Rom. emperors from Cæsar to Otho. The '*Golden Hall*', 25 ft. in height, lighted by three rows of windows, one above another, with panelled ceiling entirely supported by the beams and lattice-work above, should be inspected. An adjoining room contains a few mediocre pictures (among them Samson and Delilah by *Cranach*). The tower commands a fine panorama of the city and environs.

The *Perlach-Thurm* (Pl. 11), a clock-tower adjacent to the *Rathhaus*, erected 1063 as watch-tower and heightened in 1615, is surmounted by a vane consisting of a figure of *Cisa*, the ancient



AUGSBURG.

1. Anton Brunnar-Baus	B 3	15. Kanonien	B 2 B 3	C 3	29. Luog ins Land	B C 1
2. Anton Brunnar	C 3	16. Kranichhaus	C 2	30. Mauth	31. Mavors Brunnen	B C 4
3. B. Buchsch. (Antiquarium)	B 3	17. St. Anna (Protost. K.)	B 9	32. Museum	33. Parochthurm	C 3
4. Buchsch. Pallart	C 2	18. St. Anton	C 4	34. Philippine Welter Haus	35. Physioch. Schule	B 3
5. Canonien-Kloster	C 3	19. Bartholomaeus-K. (Starr-Kloster)	C 3	36. Polizi	37. Post	B C 4
6. Canonien-Kloster	C 4	20. Dom	B 2	38. Rathhaus	39. Residenz Schloss	C 3
7. Canonien-Kloster	C 2	21. St. Georg	B 1	40. Spital	42. Sternwarte	B 1
8. Canonien-Kloster	C 4	22. St. Jacob	D 3	43. Theater		C D 3
9. Canonien-Kloster	D 3	23. St. Margareth	D 5			B 3
10. Canonien-Kloster	B 4	24. St. Maximilian	D 2			C 3
11. Canonien-Kloster	A 2	25. St. Moritz	C 3			B 1
12. Canonien-Kloster	B 3	26. St. Ulrich	C 5			C D 3
13. Canonien-Kloster	B 3	27. St. Ursula	D 4			C 2
14. Canonien-Kloster	C 4	28. St. Stephan	C 1			D 3



heathen patroness of Augsburg. The *Fountain* near the Rathhaus is adorned with a statue of Augustus, as founder of the town.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. 20), an irregular Goth. pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, commenced 995, consecrated 1006, altered 1321—1431, now consists of nave with low cross-vaulting, and double aisles, borne by square pillars. Both choirs are elevated. The aisles are separated by slender round columns with foliage-capitals. The N. and S. portals of the loftier E. choir are worthy of careful inspection. The metal wings of the doors of the S. aisle, dating from 1070 (?), contain in 36 sections representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc. The numerous paintings are of little value. That opp. the N. portal represents the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks in 1683. On the wall of the N. aisle. portraits of all the bishops from 598. Very fine cloisters on the N. side with tombstones of great antiquity.

At the S. extremity of the Maximiliansstrasse, the principal street in Augsburg, in which Fugger's house is situated (re-decorated with frescoes on the exterior), are the two churches of *St. Ulrich* (Pl. 2), that in front Prot., the other Rom. Cath. The lofty nave of the latter was erected 1467—99, and in 1500 the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximil. I. Pictures of that period on the W. wall represent the ceremony and the procession of the Emperor with the estates and cardinals. The election of the Rom. kings Ferdinand IV. and Joseph I. took place in the sacristy here.

The late Goth. church of *St. Anna* (Pl. 7), erected 1472—1510, interior disfigured with the exception of the choir, contains portraits of Luther and Elector John Fred. of Saxony by *Cranach*, the Resurrection, by *Burgkmair*, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by *Amberger*, etc. The Fugger Chapel is sumptuously decorated with sculptures in marble. Ancient and modern tombstones in the cloisters. — The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 8) contains a few pictures by Germ. masters of the 17th and 18th cent., recently restored.

The **Picture Gallery* in the former monastery of *St. Catharine* (Pl. 16), open daily 10—12 (fee 24 kr.), is very interesting on account of the remarkably fine collection of the Swabian masters, the Older and Younger Holbein, Burgkmair, Zeitblom, and others. (*Polytechnic School* in the same building.)

Entrance Hall: 3 pictures by the elder, 2 by the younger *Holbein*. — 1st Room: *Holbein the Eld.*, History of Paul, a large winged picture; *Zeitblom*, Hist. of St. Valentine in four pictures; *Holbein the Eld.*, Transfiguration with wings. — 2nd R.: Netherlands masters. *Schalken*, Mocking of Christ; *Rubens' School*, Wallenstein; *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Queen Henrietta Stuart; *Rubens*, Combat with crocodiles. — 3rd R.: Ital. and Span. masters. *Titian*, Christ, SS. Mary and Catharine; *Murillo*, Savoyard; *Titian*, Magdalenene, Venus, Isabella of Spain; *Zurbaran*, St. Francis; *Vermiglio*, Finding of the Cross. In the cabinets pictures of inferior value.

The *Museum* contains Rom. and mediæval monuments, and the collections of the historical society. — In front of the *Arsenal* (Pl. 14) are several curious cannon of the 16th cent., very artistically decorated. — The old *Waterworks* of Augsburg supply most of the houses up to the higher stories, a convenience rarely met with even in modern German towns. Several of the public fountains are worthy of inspection: *Augustus Fountain* by the *Rathhaus*; then, farther up in the *Maximilian-Str.*, the **Mercury* and *Hercules Fountains*, both with statues and other adjuncts, finely executed in bronze by the Netherlands master *Adr. de Vries* 1596—99.

Beyond Augsburg the line traverses a sterile plain, consisting chiefly of moor and peat-moss. The locomotives here burn peat. Near stat. *Friedberg* the line crosses the *Lech*, near which it runs as far as *Mering*. Stat. *Altheimberg*, with château; *Nanhofen* with extensive peat-magazines; at *Olching* the *Amper*, outlet of the *Ammersee* (p. 80), is crossed; the *Dachauer Moos* is traversed, and at *Pasing* the *Wörn*, outlet of the *Starnberg Lake*, crossed. On the l. the *Nymphenburg* (p. 68) is next passed, then the *Marsfeld*, or military exercising-ground.

Munich see R. 16.

14. From Frankfurt to Munich by Würzburg and Ansbach.

Railway in 10—12 hrs.; fares 16 fl. 45, 11 fl. 12, 7 fl. 30 kr.; express 1/5th higher.

As far as *Würzburg* see R. 10. The Ansbach line here diverges from that to Nuremberg, and proceeds more towards the S. Near stat. *Heidingsfeld* it crosses the *Main* and traverses its vine-clad bank. Stat. *Ochsenfurt* possesses an old Romanesque church, and another (St. Michel's) with fine portal. Beyond stat. *Marktbreit* the *Main* is quitted, and the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald* reached. Three small stations, then *Steinach*.

Diligence hence 3 times daily in 2 hrs. to *Rotenburg (Schwan)* on the *Tauber*, an ancient, once free imperial town, with 6000 inhab. At the E. altar of the restored Goth. church of *St. Jacob* are 8 excellent pictures by *Herten* (1466). The wood-carving (dove) on the centre altar is of the same date.

Stat. *Burgbernheim* with old castle (1 1/2 M. S. W. lies *Wildbad*, an unpretending watering-place). At stat. *Oberdachstetten* the valley of the *Franconian Rezat* is entered.

Stat. *Ansbach* (**Stern* or *Post*; *Löwe*), with 11,975 inhab. (1100 Rom. Cath.), was the residence of the Margraves of Ansbach, who in 1769 inherited the principality of *Baireuth*. The garden of the Palace, erected 1713, contains a pavilion with modern frescoes and extensive orangery. *Platen*, an eminent author (d. 1835) was born here in a house in the street named after him. The finest church is the **Johanniskirche*, with choir of 1441,

burial-place of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The **Gumbertuskirche* contains the fine chapel of St. George, which was made over in 1485 to the Order of the Swan, founded by Elector Fred. II. in 1443; 12 stone monuments of knights of the order have since been placed here. In the *Johanniskirchhof* is Caspar Hauser's tombstone, with the inscription: '*Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833*'. In the palace-garden a monument has also been erected to him on the spot where he was assassinated; inscription: '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*.' It is generally believed that this ill-fated man, whose dark and mysterious history is so well known, was a victim throughout his life, as well as in his death, to the ambition of some noble family, to the dignities of which he was the lawful heir.

Next stat. *Winterschneidbach*, *Triesdorf* (3 M. E. is *Eschenbach*, birthplace of the early German poet Wolfram v. Eschenbach, d. 1228); then *Altmuhr*, where the valley of the *Altmühl* is entered. Stat. *Gunsenhäusen* is the junction of the lines to Nuremberg and Nördlingen (R. 9). The direct line to Munich proceeds hence by a number of small stations (*Eichstädt*, an episcopal residence on the *Altmühl*, possesses an interesting cathedral) to *Ingolstadt* (p. 43); the Danube is here crossed by an iron bridge; farther on through entirely flat country to

Munich, p. 48.

15. From Stuttgart to Munich.

Railway in 6-9 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 42, 6 fl. 21, 4 fl. 15 kr.; express $\frac{1}{2}$ th higher.

From Stuttgart to *Ulm* see R. 3.

The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which *Neu-Ulm* belongs. Near stat. *Nersingen* the town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen rising on the opp. bank of the Danube, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, Oct. 14th, 1805, but were taken by storm by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen.

Stat. *Günzburg* (*Bär*), the Rom. *Guntia*, a town with numerous towers, picturesquely situated on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. The castle, erected by Charles, son of Ferdinand of the Tyrol and Philippina Welser (p. 52), was afterwards presented by Emp. Leopold I. to Lewis of Baden, the conqueror of the Turks. As the train proceeds, a range of wooded hills is seen to the r., crowned by the castles of *Reissenburg* and *Landestrost*. The Danube is now quitted; hence to *Augsburg* uninteresting. Augsburg to Munich see R. 13:

Munich, see below.

16. Munich.

Hotels. *Four Seasons, Maximilians-Strasse, near the Hof-Theater, admirably fitted up, R. 2 fl., L. 36, B. 36, D. 1 fl. 45, A. 24 kr.; good restaurant at the back of the house. *Bavarian Hotel, Promenadenplatz, R. 1 fl. 24 kr.; L. 15, B. 36, D. 1 fl. 48, A. 24 kr.; *Hôtel Detzer, Kaufinger-Str.; Blaue Traube, Dienergasse, nearly opp. the post-office, all with similar charges. Leinfelder, and *Marienbad, both at the same time hôtels garnis, see below. Goldenes Kreuz, Kaufinger-Str., moderate. — *Rheinischer Hof, near the station. *Bellevue in the Carlsplatz. Hôtel Maximilian, Maximilian-Str., with café and restaurant. *Max Emanuel, Promenadenplatz. *Goldener Bär, Fürsten-Strasse, R. 36 and upwards, D. 36 kr., or à la carte. *Oberpollinger, at the Carlsthor (restaurant below). Augsburger Hof, well spoken of; Krone; Stachus, all outside the Carlsthor, in all R. 36, B. 18 kr., D. à la carte. Bamberger Hof, Neuhausergasse, near the Carlsthor, unpretending. — Stern in the Thal, for very moderate requirements. — During the Octoberfest (popular festival, with cattle-show, horse races, etc.), which begins on the first Sunday of the month and lasts a week, it is almost impossible to procure accommodation at Munich, unless previously bespoken.

Hôtels Garnis. Leinfelder, in the Carlsplatz; *Marienbad, Barer Strasse 4, near the Obelisk, with large garden and baths of all kinds, pension in winter 2½ fl.; Maximilian Hotel, Maximilian-Str. — *Private Apartments*, even for short periods, are also easily obtained.

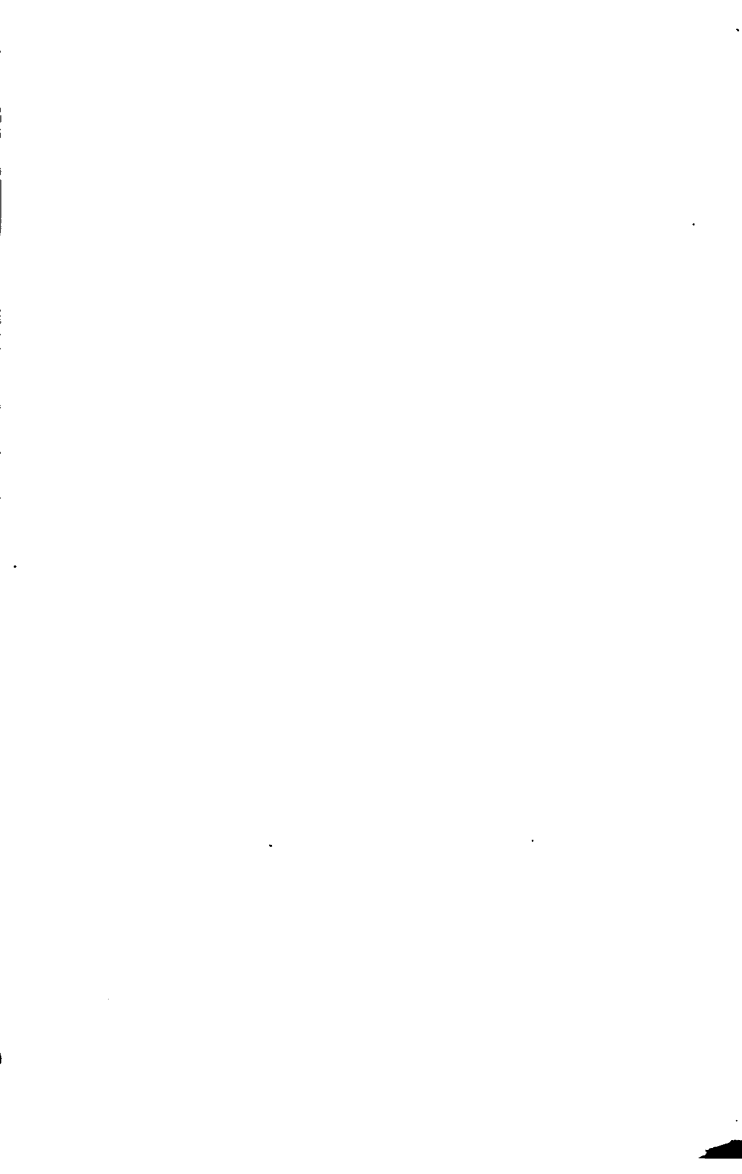
Cafés. Four Seasons (see above); Danner, *Probst, both near the Carlsthor, next door to Oberpollinger, coffee 6 kr. per glass, ice 12 kr.; Tambosi, under the arcades of the palace-garden; *Englisches Café, *Lorenz, *Maximilian, Opera, and Holsinger in the Maximilian-Str., the last on the Isar, also visited by ladies; Frisch, Königs-Str., with garden, also suitable for ladies. — *Confectioners:* Tambosi, Gampensrieder, both under the arcades; Rottenhöfer, Residenz-Strasse.

Restaurants etc. Most of the second-class hotels and the cafés are also restaurants. — *Wine* at the following; *Grodemange, Residenz-Str. 19; *Café National, Otto-Str. (entered from the Max-Joseph-Str.); Quatre-sous (French cuisine), Promenaden-Str. 4; *Ott, Brienner-Str. 12; Weinhalle, Augustinergasse; Mittnacht, Fürsten-Str.; Michel, Rosen-Str., Hungarian wines. — *Beer*, one of the great specialties of Munich, generally good and remarkably cheap (3 kr. per glass), may be procured almost everywhere. The following establishments are much frequented: Hofbräuhaus, in the Platzl, always crowded by persons of all classes, excellent beer, but bad accommodation, and little or no attendance. Oberpollinger (see above), near the Carlsthor; Franciscaner, opp. the post-office; Sternecker, in the Thal; Hacker, Sendlinger-Str.; Pschorr, and Spatenbräu, Neuhausergasse. The 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer. The following peculiar varieties of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator* or *Zacherloel* (strong) in the first half of April; *Bock*, or Eimbeck beer (imported into Munich in the 16th cent. from Eimbeck viâ Nuremberg), in which the malt preponderates considerably over the hops, usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June (at the Bockkeller). — Pleasant view and good beer at the Franciscanerkeller on the r. bank of the Isar, near the summer-theatre in the Au.

Newspapers at the Literar. Verein in the Odeon: subscription for 3 days 24, a week 36, fortnight 48 kr., month 1 fl. 12 kr.

Public Gardens. Dianabad in the Engl. Garten (p. 68), with baths; Engl. Café (see above); Westendhalle, Sonnengasse. Music almost daily in all.

Baths. Dianabad, hydropathic estab. (see above), with swimming and other baths; Marienbad (see above); Haushammer, St. Anna-Str.; Scheitler, Müller-Str.; Wirnhier, Bad-Str.; swimming baths at the two latter. Dr. Steinbacher's Naturheilanstalt, R. and med. attendance 8—25 fl. weekly.





Cabs. (*Fiaker* is a two-horse, *Droschke* a one-horse vehicle). To or from the stations: one-horse (for 2 pers. only) 15 kr.; two-horse, 1—2 pers. 24, 3—4 pers. 36 kr. Drive in the town 15, 24, 36 kr. One-horse, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 12 kr.; two-horse each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of first hr. 18, 24 or 30 kr., each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. or fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 15, 18 or 24 kr. Excursions in the environs according to a tariff hung in the vehicles. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares. After dark 3 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for the lamps. Luggage above 10 lbs. 6 kr., each heavy package 12 kr., irrespective of time or distance.

Omnibus to stat. 6, with luggage 12, heavy lug. 18 kr.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 49) in the Max-Josephs-Platz.

Theatres. Performances alternately in the Hof-Theater (Pl. 54) and the Residenz-Theater (Pl. 55), *Operas* on Sundays and generally on Thursdays. Boxes all let to subscribers (1 fl. to 1 fl. 24 kr.); *reserved seat in the 'Gallerie Noble' 2 fl. 30, *parquet 1 fl. 12 kr. to 3 fl., pit 36 kr.; adm. generally higher on opera-nights, 'Gallerie noble' 3 fl., parquet 1 fl. 30 kr.; pit 48 kr. Tickets sold 8—12 a. m., 3—5 p. m. on the ground-floor, entrance Maximilian-Str. — Volkstheater for operettas and ballet, reserved seats 36 kr.; representations in summer at 4 and 8 o'clock.

Parade at the guard-house and in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 57) at 12, with milit. music. A milit. band also plays every Wed. evening 6—7 in the Hofgarten, and Sat. evenings by the Chinese tower in the Engl. Garden at the same hour.

Commissionaires 2 fl. per day, 1 fl. for $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

English Church Service in the Odeon (p. 57).

Collections etc. accessible to the public as below; the days and hours are, however, occasionally changed. Admission gratis, unless the contrary is stated.

Antiquities (at the Academy, p. 67), daily 9—12 o'clock.

***Art Union** (p. 57), daily except Sat.; visitors enter their names in a book (fee 12 kr.).

***Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle** (p. 67), daily (in summer) 10—12 and 2—4 (fee 12 kr.).

Botan. Garden (Pl. 5), in the Carlsplatz, 8 a. m. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.; closed on Sundays and holidays.

Bronze Foundry (p. 67), daily 1—6, Sund. 12—2, fee 12 kr.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 67) daily 10—12.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 62), Mond, Wed. 11—1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 62), Tuesd., Frid. 9—12.

***Collection of Fossils** (p. 67), Wed. 10—12, daily by payment of fee.

***Festsaalbau** (p. 55) at 11 a. m. (Sat., Sund. excepted). *Odyssey Saloons* the whole day from 9 a. m. (fee 24 kr.; visitors knock at the door to the l. in the second portal from the arcades); *Nibelungen Saloons* also open daily. *Treasury* closed for the present.

***Glyptothek** (p. 64), Mond., Frid. 8—12 and 2—4, Wed. 8—12.

***Hof-Theater** (p. 53), arrangements of the interior, Mond., Wed., Sat. at 2 precisely, on application to the porter; entrance in the Maximilians-Strasse.

***Library** (p. 57), daily 10—12, fee 24 kr.

Museum of the smaller objects of art in the Exhibition Building (p. 66), Mond., Frid. 9—1.

Museum, National Bavarian (p. 54), May to Sept. 9—2, Oct. to April 10—2, closed on Mond.

***Museum, Ethnographical** (p. 56), Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 9—1.

Natural Hist. Collection (p. 67), Sat. 10—11, daily by payment of fee.

***Nibelungen Rooms** (p. 55), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

Observatory (p. 68), Tuesd, 8—11, Frid. 1—5.

***Odyssey Rooms** (p. 55), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

Palace (p. 55), see above (Festsaalbau).

***Pinakothek, Old** (p. 59), daily except Sat. 9—3 (in winter 9—2).

***Pinakothek, New** (p. 63), Sund., Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings after 9 a. m.

Polytechnic School (Pl. 48), models daily except Sund. 9—12 and 2—4.

**Porcelain Paintings* (New Pinakothek, p. 63), Sund., Tuesd., Thursd.

Reiche Capelle (p. 54), in the Festsaalbau (see above).

**Schwanthaler Museum* (p. 67), Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—2; daily by payment of a fee (24 kr.) at any hour.

Stables, Royal (Pl. 28), daily 11—1 and 2—5, by special permission only (gratis).

Stained Glass Institution (p. 66), daily (exhibition-room).

**Treasury* (p. 54), in the Festsaalbau, at present closed.

Vases (p. 63), in the Old Pinakothek, Mond., Wed., Frid. 10—1.

Winter Garden of the king (p. 53), daily (except Sat., Sund.) at 11 and 12 o'clock (gratis); tickets obtained at the office of the Oberhofmarschall, at the first portal of the Festsaalbau, l. on the ground floor.

Diary. Daily: Old Pinakothek 9—3, exc. Sat.; Library 10—12; Festsaalbau 11, exc. Sat. and Sund.; Schwanthaler Museum; Pictures of the Kunstverein 10—6, exc. Sat.; Bronze Foundry 1—6, Sund. 12—2; Stained Glass Institution; Models at the Polytechnic 9—12 and 2—5, exc. Sund.; collections at the Academy, fossils, optical and physical instruments, nat. hist. cabinet, coins, antiquities, by payment of fee 9—12, fossils and nat. hist. cabinet in the afternoon also; Palace and Festsaalbau; Winter-garden of the king at 11 and 12 o'clock, exc. Sat. and Sund. — Churches open till 12, Frauen, Ludwigs, and Basilica 2—6 p. m. also; Auerkirche open the whole day exc. 12—1; Allerheiligenkirche (p. 53) open only 7¹/₂—12, during the residence of the royal family also 3—4¹/₂. — Milit. music at 12 in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 57).

Sundays: in the *Court Church of St. Michael* classical music (by Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Pergolese, etc.) at high mass at 9 a. m., on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal compositions only, on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p. m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri etc.), whilst the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; milit. mass with milit. music in the same church at 11 (festivals 10¹/₂); church-music in the *Frauenkirche* at 9, in the *Allerheiligenkirche* at 11; parade with band at 12. New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings 9—12; Arcades and Art Union much frequented 10—6. — **Mondays:** Glyptothek 8—12 and 2—4; Museum in Exhibition Building 9—1; Drawings 11—1; Vases 10—1; United Collections 10—1; Reiche Capelle 10; Schwanthaler Museum 9—2 (see above); Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m. — **Tuesdays:** New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12; Ethnograph. Mus. 9—1; Engravings 9—12; Observatory 8—11. — **Wednesdays:** Glyptothek 8—12; Vases 10—1; Fossils 10—12 (see above); Drawings 11—1; Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m.; Schwanthaler Museum 9—2 (see above); United Collections 9—1; milit. music in the Palace Garden 6—7 p. m. — **Thursdays:** New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4, porcelain paintings 9—12; collections 9—1; Engravings 9—12; Schwanthaler Museum 9—2; Reiche Capelle 10; Observatory 1—5; Synagogue 6 p. m. — **Fridays:** Museum in the Exhibition Building 9—1; Glyptothek 8—12 and 2—4; Engravings 9—12; Schwanthaler Mus. 11—2; Observatory 1—5; Synagogue 6 p. m. — **Saturdays:** Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek 8—12 and 2—4; nat. hist. cabinet 10—11 (see above); Ethnograph. Museum 9—1; Hof-Theater (interior) 2 p. m.; milit. music, by the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 6—7 p. m. — A *Drive (fiacres see above) in the Engl. Garden is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing.

N. B. The *Tages-Anzeiger* (3 kr.) gives daily information with regard to collections, theatres, railways, omnibuses, etc. It should be taken in by those making some stay at Munich, and will be delivered daily before 9 a. m., for 20 kr. per week, on application to *Franz*, bookseller, Perusa-Strasse 4.

Munich (1728 ft.), capital of Bavaria, with 170,000 inhab. (16,000 Prot., 12,000 soldiers), situated on the *Isar* in the midst of a lofty and sterile plain, has been embellished and extended

by the erection of new suburbs and numerous palatial edifices during the present century, on a scale almost unknown in any other city in Europe. The population also has been quadrupled within the same period. Almost all the leading styles of architecture are here represented by perfect examples with their appropriate decorations, thus materially facilitating the study of the art. The city is indebted for these advantages to king Lewis (d. 1868), who even before his accession to the throne was a munificent patron of art. The Munich of the present day is almost entirely a work of his creation, and in treasures of painting and sculpture it is one of the richest cities in Germany. Living is cheaper here than in any other large town in Germany, but the climate is considered unhealthy.

The oldest church worthy of notice is the ***Frauenkirche** (Pl. 18), cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising. a brick-edifice (346 ft. long, 127 ft. broad) erected in the late Goth. style, 1468—88. The uncompleted towers, 346 ft. high, are covered with unsightly, helmet-shaped roofs. The nave and aisles are of equal height (118 ft.), supported by 22 slender octagonal pillars; rich net-work vaulting. In the nave is the ***Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian** (d. 1347), erected 1625 by Elector Maximil. I., in dark marble with figures and decorations in bronze; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which has lateral apertures. The figures over the stalls were carved in the 15th cent. (12 Prophe's and 12 Apostles). The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emanuel at Belgrade in 1688. Under the organ a relief-monument to Bishop Gebattel, by Schwanthaler; a spot is pointed out here whence every one of the 30 windows (each 72 ft. high) is entirely concealed.

The Court Church of **St. Michael** (Pl. 22), erected 1583 in the Rom. Renaissance style, with an imposing dome, contains (in the transept l.) the ***Monument of Eugene Beauharnais** (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg and once vice-king of Italy, erected by his widow (d. 1851), daughter of the king of Bavaria, executed in marble by Thorwaldsen; Eugene is represented as a Greek hero, with a wreath of laurels in his hand, on the r. the Muse of history, l. the genii of death and immortality; above is his motto '*Honneur et Fidélité*'. — *Church-music see p. 50.

The **Theatine Church** (Pl. 25), erected 1661—75 in the Ital. baroque style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. also reposes. The present façade dates from 1775. Pictures in the interior by Tintoretto, Zanchi, Cignani, &c.

The ***Auer Kirche** (Pl. 21), *Mariahilfkirche*, church of the suburb Au on the r. bank of the Isar, a modern imitation of the earlier Gothic style, was erected 1830—39 by *Ohlmüller*. Con-

trary to the rules of the style, the tower rises from the roof instead of independently. The façade and tower (278 ft.) are constructed of grey sandstone, the remainder of the edifice of brick; over the portal the Virgĭn by *Schwanthaler*. Variegated roof, resembling an embroidered carpet. The *stained glass which fills the 52 lofty windows, designed by *Schraudolph, Fischer, &c.*, under the superintendence of *Hess*, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin. The altars and walls of the aisles are decorated with carved wood by *Schönlaub*. — The *Ch. of St. John* (Pl. 22), in the suburb Haidhausen, also on the r. bank of the Isar, is another modern Goth. structure, completed 1863; central tower 310, side-towers 128 ft. high.

The **Basilica of St. Boniface* (Pl. 17), 270 ft. long, 128 ft. broad, an admirable imitation of an ancient Ital. basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., was erected by *Ziebland* and completed 1850. Nave 82 ft., four aisles 44 ft. in height. The 66 columns, supporting round arches, are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Beams of the roof richly gilded. R. of the entrance a sarcophagus of light brown marble, destined by King Lewis to be his burial-place. Beneath it his Queen Theresa (d. 1854) is interred. Fine frescoes by *Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and others, scenes from the life of St. Boniface and numerous Bavarian saints, decorate the choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are 34 medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. A Benedictine monastery adjoins the choir of the church; the **Holy Eucharist*, a fresco by *Hess*, adorns the refectory.

The **Ludwigskirche* (Pl. 20), erected 1829—42 in the mediæval Ital. circular style by *Gärtner*, is a handsome cruciform structure, 237 ft. long, 154 ft. broad, 92 ft. high; façade flanked with two towers 226 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of variegated tiles. Above the portal Christ and the four evangelists, statues by *Schwanthaler*. The entire wall at the back of the high altar is covered with the **Last Judgment*, the finest fresco of the artist *Cornelius*, 65 ft. high, 40 ft. broad; the light in the church, however, is so subdued that the picture is never seen to advantage except about noon on bright days. The other frescoes were designed by *Cornelius*, and executed by his pupils: on the vaulting of the principal choir, God the Father as Creator of the world, r. side of choir the Adoration of the Magi, l. side of choir Crucifixion. On the keystone of the vaulting at the centre of the cross, the Dove as an emblem of the Holy Ghost. The gaudy pictures of saints over the altars are by very inferior artists. The low aisles are divided into three chapels on each side. In the adjacent grounds (entrance by the gate l.) are frescoes by *Fortner* at the different shrines.

The ***Allerheiligenkirche** (All Saints' Church), or new *Court Chapel* (Pl. 16; adm. see p. 50; entrance on the E. side of the Palace, next door to the *Residenz-Theater*), erected 1837 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine style, with Romanesque façade, is a perfect gem of taste and magnificence. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles, and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess* and his pupils, emblematical of the Trinity. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner. The interior bears some resemblance to that of *St. Mark's* in Venice.

The **Greek Church** (Pl. 19) contains nothing of great interest; Greek service every Sunday. Paintings by a modern Greek artist. — The **Protest. Church** (Pl. 24), S. of the *Carlsthor*, only open during divine service (8, 10, and 3 o'clock on Sundays), is uninteresting.

The **Max-Josephs-Platz** is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (Pl. 32) (d. 1825), erected by the city on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, designed by the eminent *Rauch* of Berlin, cast in bronze by *Stigl-mayer*. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs emblematical of Science, Agriculture, Constitution, Religious Unity, and Art. — On the S. side of the square is the **Post Office** (Pl. 49), with open arcade in imitation of the Florentine palaces; the paintings of horses on red ground which adorn the latter resemble those of *Herculaneum*. — On the E. side is the **Hof-Theater** (Pl. 54) (performances see p. 49), the largest in Germany, accommodating 2500 spectators, erected 1825. The pediment of the Corinthian colonnade is adorned with frescoes designed by *Schwanthaler* (in the upper, Pegasus and the Horæ; in the lower, Apollo and the Muses). The arrangements of the interior merit inspection (adm. see p. 50). Visitors are conducted through the building and to the roof (fine survey of the town and environs) and sunk story in about 1½ hr. (fee 12 kr.). This theatre is connected with the palace by means of the **Winter-Garden** of the king (adm. see p. 50) and is adjoined on the N. by the *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. 55).

The houses in the broad **Maximilian-Strasse**, ¾ M. in length, beginning between the *Hof-Theater* and the *Post-office*, and extending E. to the *Isar*, were erected by desire of King Max in an entirely novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the r., is the *Hôtel Maximilian* with arcades decorated with small statues; farther on, l., the imposing '*Four Seasons Hotel*'. The street now expands into a long *Platz*, embellished with grounds; l. the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 52), in front of them a fine *Statue of General Deroy* (Pl. 35), who was killed at *Potolsk* 1812, designed by *Halbig*, and erected 1856; and one of *Count Rumford* by *Zum-*

busch. Opp. to it is the *Statue of Schelling*, the philosopher, erected 1861 by his 'grateful pupil Maximil. II., king of Bavaria'; beside which rises that of *Frauenhofer* the celebrated optician, by Halbig. The extensive building (Pl. 38) beyond these statues contains the

***Bavarian National Museum** (adm. see p. 49), comprising objects of historical interest, a series of 143 historical *frescoes, 25 statues, etc. The collection is one of the most valuable of its kind. — Beyond the handsome bridge over the Isar the termination of this fine street is formed by the **Maximilianeum** (Pl. 29), an institution for students about to enter the government service, and destined for the reception of a gallery of modern historical paintings.

The N. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is occupied by the royal **Palace** (Pl. 41), which consists of three parts: S. towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hofgarten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace. Strangers contemplating a visit to the interior of these extensive buildings are recommended to make themselves previously acquainted with the topography.

The **Alte Residenz**, erected at various periods, is adorned with fountain-groups and statues in bronze. That in the *Grottenhof*, Perseus with the head of Medusa, is a copy of the celebrated Florentine group by Benvenuto Cellini. The office for cards of admission is in the immediate vicinity.

The ***Treasury** in the Alte Residenz (at present closed; this collection is in the passage adjoining the 'Grotto' on the S.) contains a number of jewels and precious trinkets (magnificent blue diamond, 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black, &c.), goblets, orders, regalia, &c.; one of the principal curiosities is the group of St. George and the Dragon, the knight in chiselled gold, the dragon of jasper, the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; Bohemian crown of Fred. V. of the Palatinate, captured in 1620 at Prague; crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his consort Cunigunde of 1010; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier 1763—83. The ante-chamber contains numerous portraits of the princely family of Wittelsbach, most of them painted in the last cent.

The **Antiquarium** (adm. see p. 49; entrance l. in the Grotto) is a spacious hall containing Egyptian antiquities, mummies, inscriptions, Greek, Roman and other bronzes, vases, Germanic and Scandinavian relics, terracottas, &c.

The **Reiche Capelle** (adm. see p. 50), which derives its name from its sumptuous decorations, contains relics, gold and silver plate, two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled portable altar, 6 in. long, used by Mary Stuart; an interesting Descent from the Cross in wax, by Mich. Angelo.

The ***Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Josephs-Platz, 443 ft. long), erected 1826—23 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to some necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art, not now accessible. The S. W. apartments on the ground-floor are decorated with the magnificent **Nibelungen Frescoes*, painted by *Schnorr* in 1846 and follg. years; each of the four finished saloons contains $\frac{1}{2}$ large paintings, the lunettes numerous smaller ones. The 5th room is not completed. Admission see p. 49.

Entrance Hall: the principal persons of the poem, r. Sigfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; l. Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Sigmund and Sigelinde, Sigfried's parents; next, King Etzel and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. Marriage Hall: Sigfried's return from war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Sigfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opp., by the window, the delivery of the girdle. Hall of Treachery: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Sigfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Sigfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen discovered to be the murderer, as the corpse begins to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. Hall of Revenge: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild questions Volker and Hagen; conflict on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. The following Hall of Lamentation is unfinished.

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hofgarten, 824 ft. long) erected 1832—42 by *Klenze* in the later Ital. Renaissance style, a 'building of festive halls', possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different sections of the kingdom. The saloons of the ground-floor are decorated with encaustic **Mural Paintings* from the *Odyssey*, by *Hillensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (adm. see p. 49).

The upper apartments are accessible (gratis) daily by cards of admission (see p. 49). Entrance on the E. At the public hour in summer, about one hundred persons are conducted through these rooms so hastily that nothing beyond a superficial glance at the beautiful frescoes can be obtained. It is therefore far preferable to procure access at another hour by payment of a fee.

Ante-Chamber: adjoining it, the staircase with 6 handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg; 2nd ante-chamber with genii in relief by *Schwanthaler*; 3rd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hillensperger*. — Magnificent Ball Room, tribunes supported by Caryatides of papier maché, coloured reliefs (dancing genii) by *Schwanthaler*. Two Card Rooms with 36 **Portraits of beautiful women* by *Stieler*, whose names the custodian enumerates. — Battle Saloon: 12 large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805—15. — *Hall of Charlemagne: encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr*. Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius at Pavia; victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak and erection of the cross; synod at Frank-

furt; coronation; also 12 smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — *Barbarossa Hall, by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, banishment of Henry the Lion, installation of Otho of Wittelsbach, reconciliation with Pope Alex. III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler*. — *Hapsburg Saloon, chiefly by *Schnorr*: Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial dignity; victory over Ottokar of Bohemia; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. *Throne Saloon. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden, here form a very imposing and appropriate termination to the suite.

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the *Hofgarten*, or palace-garden, planted with trees and bounded on two sides by open *Arcades (Pl. 2), adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted 1827—34, the effect of which is most striking when viewed from the garden outside.

Over the entrance to the Arcades from the palace: 'Bavaria'. The Historical Frescoes represent events from the history of Bavaria. Over the first outlet to the street: Bavarians storming a Turkish intrenchment in 1717, by *Monten*. Then: 1. Rescue of the German army in the Chiusa di Verona by Otho of Wittelsbach, 1155, by *Förster*; 2. Otho invested with the Duchy of Bavaria in 1180, by *Zimmermann*; 3. Nuptials of Otho the Illustrious with the Countess Palatine Agnes in 1225, by *Röckl*; 4. Falling of the bridge over the Inn at Mühldorf, with Bohemians retreating across it, 1258, by *Stürmer*; 5. Victory of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian at Ampfling in 1322, by *Hermann*; 6. Coronation of Lewis at Rome in 1328, by *Stilke*. — Over the outlet to the street: Foundation of the Academy of Science by Elector Max Joseph III. in 1759, by *Foltz*. On the pillars towards the garden, 7 allegorical paintings in allusion to the pictures opposite: Plenty, Moderation, Severity, War, Happiness, Fidelity, Strength. Over the sides of the entrance to the following section of the Arcades: the Danube and Rhine, Isar and Main. Over the outlet to the street: Bavarians at the battle of Arcis sur Aube in 1814, by *Monten*. — Then: 7. Duke Albert declines the crown of Bohemia in 1440, by *Hiltenschmidger*; 8. Victory of Duke Lewis the Rich at Giengen in 1462, by *Lindenschmidt*; 9. Duke Albert IV. establishes the right of primogeniture in 1506, by *Schilgen*; 10. The castle of Godesberg, in the Electorate of Cologne, stormed by Bavarians in 1583, after *Stilke*, by *Gassen*; 11. Maximil. I., Duke of Bavaria, raised to the dignity of Elector in 1623, by *Eberle*; 12. Elector Max Emanuel storms Belgrade in 1688, by *Stürmer*. Over the last outlet to the street: King Max Joseph I. gives his people the charter of the constitution in 1818, by *Monten*. On the garden-pillars: Victory, Religion, Defence, Peace, Wisdom, Wealth, Piety. — The Landscapes, scenes from S. Tyrol, Italy, and Sicily, are by *Rottmann*. The distiches over the pictures are from poems by King Lewis. — In the N. side of the Arcades are 39 small encaustic pictures (high up), scenes from the Greek war of liberation, from drawings by *Hess*. The niches on the same side, r. of the entrance to the Engl. Garden, are the achievements of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed 17th cent., restored 1852.

The apartments over the N. portion of the Arcades, formerly the picture-gallery, are now occupied by the **Ethnographical Museum**, distributed in 7 rooms (adm. Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—1).

In the centre of the W. saloon are preserved the most ancient relics of pre-historic times; flint-tools from the diluvial strata of Picardy and the caverns of the Dordogne; tools of the later flint period from Denmark and the Swiss lake-dwellings; bronzes from the latter, and also from the lake-villages of the

Starnberger See. Then weapons and implements from the polar regions, the South Sea Islanders, etc., some of them brought over by Captain Cook and other celebrated navigators; also products of the most civilised Asiatic nations.

Adjacent, on the ground-floor, the *Society for Industrial Improvements* is established, the object of which is the introduction of art into practical life. — The row of shops, opp. the Odeonsplatz, in a line with the W. Arcades, is termed the **Bazaar**.

In the Arcades next door to the Restaurant is the entrance to the premises of the **Art Union**, or *Kunstverein* (adm. see p. 49), containing paintings and sculptures of living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

The ***Ludwigs-Strasse**, entirely originated by King Lewis, 50 yds. in width and nearly 1 M. in length, begins at the *Feldherrnhalle* on the S., and terminates with the *Siegesthor* (p. 58) on the N. Most of the buildings in this handsome street are in various forms of the Romanesque style, constructed, like the *Basilica*, of brick and stone carefully combined.

The *Feldherrnhalle* (Pl. 10), or *Hall of the Generals*, a successful copy of Orcagna's *Loggia dei Lanzi* (1376) at Florence, erected in 1844 by *Gärtner*, at present contains the statues of Tilly and Wrede only, both by *Schwanthaler*. Military music here daily at 12. Adjacent is the *Ch. of the Theatines* (p. 51).

Opp. the Bazaar is the *Odeon* (Pl. 40), erected 1828 by *Klenze*, destined for concerts; one of the apartments is fitted up as an *English Chapel*. The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by *Kaulbach* and others; on the orchestra, busts of celebrated composers. In front of the Odeon is the equest. **Statue of Lewis I.**, by *Widmann*, erected by the 'grateful city of Munich' in 1862. — Farther on in the *Ludwigs-Strasse*, l. is the *Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg* (Pl. 44), now the property of Prince Luitpold, also erected by *Klenze*. Then (l.) the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. 45) by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze, representing the myth of Bacchus, by *Schwanthaler*; r. the *War Office* (Pl. 26), also by *Klenze*.

The ***Library** (Pl. 4, adm. see p. 49), erected 1832—42 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style, the steps adorned with statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, is magnificently and appropriately fitted up. Imposing ***Staircase**; in the colonnades above, statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler*. After that of Paris the library is probably the most extensive in Europe, comprising 400,000 works (in about 800,000 vol.; annual increase 2000—3000 vols.) and 22,000 MSS., especially rich in theological and biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities are exhibited in glass-cases in a separate saloon (*Cimeliensaal*).

1st Cabinet: brazen *tabulae honestae missionis*, or certificates of honourable discharge of Rom. soldiers; No. 2. *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Bk. of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters. — 2nd C.: 12. *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Grt., made in Spain by order of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 484—506. — 3rd C.: Earliest Germ. MSS. 20. *Liber de inventione S. Crucis*, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; 24. *Otfried of Weissenburg's Gospel* in verse, written at Freising 833—906; 26. Oldest (13th cent.) MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the monastery of Hohenembs near Bregenz; 27. *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strasbourg, MS. of 1240 with paintings. — 4th C.: 34. Koran on parchment with gold letters; 36. Miniature Koran, the smallest MS. in the collection; 37. *Schach Nameh*, Persian epic by Firdusi. A drawer contains the tournament-book of Duke Wm. IV. of Bavaria, painted 1541—44. — 5th C.: *38. '*Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*', a translation made in 1409 by Prince John of France, with very fine illustrations (attrib. to Van Eyck). — 6th C.: 40. Prayer-book of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian; 41. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling (?); 42. Latin prayer-book with illustrations, executed at Florence in 1485; all three richly bound and decorated with silver, pearls, and enamel; 46. Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, miniature-paintings by Hans Muelich; 50. Alb. Dürer's prayer-book with marginal drawings by himself and Cranach. — 6th C.: a. Two folios of the penitential palms of David set to music by Orlando di Lasso, and decorated with admirable miniatures by Hans Muelich. — 7th C.: *55. *Codex Aureus*, written in gold letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. — 8th C.: *56—60. Four Bks. of Gospels and a missal of the Emp. Henry II. (1024), presented to the cathedral of Bamberg. — 9th and 10th C. contain specimens of the first attempts at printing.

The adjacent *Ludwigskirche* has already been mentioned (p. 52).

The **University** (Pl. 59) on the l., and opp. to it the *Priests' Seminary* (*Georgianum*) (Pl. 50) and the *Max-Joseph-School* (Pl. 30), erected by *Gärtner*, form a large square, intersected by the Ludwigs-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* in imitation of those in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (1400 stud.), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 43), was transferred to Landshut (p. 96) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826.

The **Siegesthor* (Pl. 58), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', commenced by *Gärtner*, and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome, surmounted by 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, a group in bronze by *Schwanthaler*. Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls bas-reliefs, representing the occupations of war (below) and peace.

On the W. side of the Odeon (p. 57) is the Wittelsbacher Platz, adorned with the equest. **Statue of Elector Maximil. I.* (Pl. 33), founder and leader of the Rom. Cath. League, and conqueror at the Weisse Berg near Prague (p. 124), designed by *Thorwaldsen* in 1839, and cast by *Stiglmayer* of the metal of captured Turkish cannon. Farther W. is the *Wittelsbach Palace* (Pl. 42), in the mediæval pointed style, commenced by *Gärtner*, completed by *Klump* in 1750, residence of King Lewis (d. 1868).

Visitors are admitted on application to the castellan (to the r. in the court). The most interesting objects in the interior are the artists' album and the Goth. cabinet, presented to the king at the inauguration of the Bavaria. At the N. W. end of the Maximilianplatz is a *Statue of Schiller by Widmann*. In the centre of the Carolinenplatz rises an *Obelisk* (Pl. 39), 100 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of guns captured in war, 31 tons in weight, and erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war.

The **Old Pinakothek* (Pl. 46) (i. e. 'Repository of Pictures', from the Greek), erected 1826—36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style, is adorned on the S. side, on the gallery above, with 24 statues of celebrated painters by *Schwanthaler*. Entrance on the E., opp. the Barracks. It contains about 1300 pictures, arranged chronologically and according to schools, in 9 large saloons lighted from above, and 23 small cabinets. One of the principal treasures is the *Boisserée* collection of early German pictures (1st—6th Cabinet), obtained by the brothers of that name at the time of the first French revolution from churches at Cologne and the Lower Rhine, once deposited at Heidelberg, then at Stuttgart, afterwards purchased by King Lewis (1827). The gallery likewise possesses several Ital. masterpieces. All the pictures have recently been furnished with the family-names of the artists, instead of those by which they are commonly known; thus, *Vecellio* for Titian, *Cagliari* for P. Veronese, *Allegri* for Correggio, *Robusti* for Tintoretto.

IX. Italian School.	<i>North.</i>													Resto- rat. Room.										
	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	In- specto- r.
VIII. Italian School.	VII. Italian School.			VI. French and Spanish Schools.			V. Dutch School.		IV. Rubens Saloon.		III. Dutch School		II. Upper and Lower German School of 15th and 16th cent.					I. Hall of the Found- ers.						
	<i>Loggie.</i>																							Ves- tibule.
Dirac- tor.	<i>South.</i>																							

In order that a better view may be obtained of the various schools and epochs, the cabinets belonging to the different saloons may be inspected along with them. The saloons which contain the greatest treasures are Nos. 1, 4, 5 (portraits by Van Dyck), 6 (*Murillo's beggar-boys*), and above all 9; the most important cabinets are Nos. 1 to 7. (N., S., E., W. indicate the position of the walls.)

Entrance Hall. Portraits of the founders, from Elector John William (d. 1719) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868).

*1st Saloon. (E.) *Dürer*, 1. and 3. Citizens of Nuremberg, 2. Nativity; *Holbein*, 16. St. Barbara, 18. St. Elisabeth; (S.) *M. Wohlgemuth*, *Dürer's* teacher, 22. Prayer on the Mt. of Olives, 27. Crucifixion, 34. Descent from the Cross, 39. Resurrection; (W.) *Hans v. Kuimbach*, 40, 43. Saints; *45. *Horeboub*, Adoration of the Magi; *M. Coxcie*, after Van Eyck, 55. Mary, 61. John the Baptist; 56. *Cranach*, The woman taken in adultery; (N.) *Holbein the Younger*, 61, 63. *Behlinger*, a citizen of Augsburg, and his children; 66. *Sustermans*, Pietà; *Dürer*, *71. 88. Peter and John, *76. 88. Paul and Mark.

2nd Saloon: chiefly pictures of the later German and Flemish schools. (E.) *97. *Holbein*, Portrait; (N.) *146. *Hamilton*, Larder with dead game and a cat; 152. *Angelica Kauffmann*, 153. *Raph. Mengs*, 156. *Oefele*, 157. *A. Graff*, portraits of the artists themselves.†

3rd Saloon: later Netherlands masters. (E.) 174. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of himself; 175. *Van Dyck*, Holy Family; *Rembrandt*, 185. Old man, (S.) 195. Turk; 205. *Snyders*, Larder; *Van Dyck*, 206. Portrait of *Snyders*, 207. Portrait of himself; (N.) 243. *Terburg*, Peasant's room.

*4th Saloon: 48 pictures by *Rubens*. (E.) 249. Reconciliation of the Sabines and Romans; (S.) 250. Condemnation of the sinners, 255. Samson and Delilah, 256. Portraits of himself and his first wife, *258. Last Judgment, 19 ft. high, 15 ft. broad; (W.) 274. Boar hunt, 275. Portrait of his second wife, 277. Franciscan; (N.) 237. *Rubens* with his wife and son.

*5th Saloon: Netherlands masters. In the lowest row are *six large portraits by *Van Dyck*. Then (E.): *Snyders*, 267. Lionesses pursuing a roebuck, 305. Lioness killing a boar; (W.) *Rembrandt*, 323, 329. Portraits of the painter *Govaert Flink* and his wife. — (The visitor should now retrace his steps to the 1st Saloon, and thence enter the cabinets.)

*1st Cabinet: early Cologne School of the 14th and 15th cent. (E.) *Meister Wilhelm*, 1, 2. Saints on gold-ground, (W.) 15. St. Veronica.

*2nd Cabinet: *Israel v. Meckenem*, (E.) 18. Three Apostles, 19. and 20. Apostles, *22. Mary entering the Temple, *23. Her Nuptials, 24. Annunciation; (W.) 26. Assumption.

*3rd Cabinet: *Rog. v. der Weyden*, (E.) 35. Annunciation, 36. Adoration of the Magi, *37. Presentation in the Temple; (S.) *Early Cologne School*, 39, 39, 40. Saints; (W.) *42. *Rog. v. der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait of Mary; 43. *Hugo van der Goes*, Annunciation.

*4th Cabinet: *Memling*, (E.) *48. John the Baptist, *49. Adoration of the Magi, *50. St. Christopher; *Stuerboub*, 55. Abraham and Melchisedech; (S.) *58. Christ taken prisoner; (W.) *63. *Memling*, The seven joys of Mary.

*5th Cabinet: (E.) *Jan Schoreel* (?), 69, 70, 71. *Death of Mary with saints and founders of the picture, the heads in minute detail. According to others the picture was painted about the year 1500 by a Cologne master.

*6th Cabinet: (E.) *Bruyn*, 95, 96. Saints and the founders of the pictures; *97. *Gossaert*, Crucifixion; (S.) 102. *J. v. Calcar*, Virgin.

*7th Cabinet: *Dürer*, (E.) 120. Portrait; 128, 127. *Saints, 124. Portrait of himself, 128. His father; (W.) 139. His teacher *Wohlgemuth*; *L. Cranach*, 141. Luther and Melanchthon, 142. Virgin; *Holbein*, 143, 149. Portraits.

8th Cabinet: (E.) 155. *Feaelen*, Porsenna before Rome; (S.) 164. *Cranach*, Virgin; (W.) *Denner*, 175, 187. Old man and woman; 185. *Netscher*, Musical entertainment.

9th Cabinet: Dutch cottage and tavern scenes by *Teniers*, *J. and P. Breughel*, *Brouwer*, etc. (E.) *Teniers*, 194. Monkeys feasting, 196. Concert of cats and monkeys, 211. Monkeys smoking and drinking, 212. Peasant playing on the violin.

10th Cabinet: (W.) *Teniers*, 248, 249, 252. Rustic scenes.

*11th Cabinet: (E.) *Rembrandt*, 255—260. Scenes from the history of the Saviour; (S.) 263. *J. Steen*, City physician; *G. Dow*, 272. Portrait of himself, 277. Lady at her toilet, (W.) *284. Fair; *Ostade*, 282. Brawl, 286. Village tavern; 285. *Slingelandt*, Mother and child; *287. *F. Mieris*, Woman in a swoon.

*12th Cabinet: (E.) 39 pictures by *Rubens*; 297. Last Judgment; (S.) 309. Flight of Sennacherib, 316. Resurrection of the saints; (W.) *325. Battle of Amazons.

13th Cabinet: (E.) 334—338. Sketches by *Van Dyck*; 341. *De Heem*, Flowers; (S.) *Pynacker*, Landscape.

14th Cabinet: (E.) *394. *G. Dow*, Old woman and children by lamp-light; *400. *Schalken*, Wise and Foolish Virgins; (S.) *417. *F. Mieris*, Lady with parrot.

15th Cabinet: (W.) *Huysum*, 464, 471. Flowers and Fruit; 476. *Terburg*, The message; 473. *P. Neefs*, Architecture.

16th Cabinet: all the pictures by *A. van der Werff*.

17th Cabinet: (E.) 510. *Mieris*, Salmon dealer; 511. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 517. *Dow*, Hermit; (W.) 530. *P. de Hooghe*, Woman reading. — The visitor now returns to the 12th Cabinet, passes through the *Rubens* and *Van Dyck* Saloons, and enters the

6th Saloon: Spanish and French Masters. *Murillo* (E.) 348, 349, 357, 358. *Beggars-boys, (S.) *368. Girl counting money, and boy with basket of grapes, 376. Old woman cleansing an urchin; 375. *Velasquez*, Portrait of a warrior; (W.) 398. *Vivien*, Portrait of Fenelon; (N.) *N. Poussin*, 408. *Midas* before *Bacchus*, 415. Adoration of the Shepherds, 417. Entombment.

7th Saloon: Italian Masters. (E.) 421. *Guercino*, Crown of thorns; 422. *Agost. Caracci*, St. Francis; 433. *Tiarini*, Tangled in the enchanted wood; (S.) 435. *Lodov. Caracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; 436. *P. Veronese*, Portrait; 437. *Tintoretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 449. *Pontormo*, Mary and Child; 450. *Titian*, Mary and Child with saints; (W.) 451. *Rotari*, Girl with letter; *Carlo Dolce*, 453. Virgin, 466. Innocence; 467. *Titian*, Portrait of the poet *Aretino*; (N.) 470. *Giorgione*, Vanity of the world; 471. *C. Dolce*, Penitent *Magdalene*.

8th Saloon: Italian Masters. (E.) *Titian*, 489. Portrait of a Venetian, 496. Emp. Charles V.; (S.) 514. *Cignani*, Assumption; (N.) 522. *Domenichino*, *Susanna* bathing; 524. *Titian*, *Venus* and *Bacchante*; 527. *G. Reni*, Assumption; 532. *Caravaggio*, Christ crowned with thorns.

*9th Saloon: greatest treasures of Ital. art, most of them the private property of the King. (S.) 533. *Granacci*, St. Jerome; *Raphael*, St. Cecilia; *Franc. Francia*, Virgin and Child in embroidered robe; 536. *Granacci*, John the Baptist; 539. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of himself (introducing his son to the Doge); 546. *Leon. da Vinci*, St. Cecilia; 548. *And. del Sarto*, Madonna; (W.) 547. *Raphael*, Madonna and Child (Madonna della Tenda); 550. *Perugino*, Virgin; 553. *Lor. di Credi*, Adoration of the Child; 561. *Perugino*, The Virgin appears to St. Bernhard; (E.) 557. *Fr. Francia*, Mary before the Child among roses; 561. *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape; 583. *Innoc. da Imola*, Madonna; 585. *Raphael*, Portrait of *Bindo Altoviti*; 588. *Palma Vecchio*, Virgin beneath a vine-arbour; 590. *Perugino*, Virgin with St. John and St. Nicholas. — The remaining cabinets, which contain nothing of great value, may now be traversed.

23rd Cabinet: (E.) 654. *N. Poussin*, Portrait of himself. — 22nd: (S.) 637. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; (W.) 646. *Titian*, Jupiter and Antiope. — 21st: (E.) 614. *Raphael*, Madonna di Casa Tempi. — 20th: (E.) *Raphael*, 581. Baptism of Christ, 583. Risen Christ; (S.) 566. *Giulio Romano*, Portrait; (W.) 600. *C. Dolce*, Infant Jesus; 602. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — 19th: Older Tuscan School. (E.) *Spinello*, 550, 553. Saints; 551. *Taddeo Bartolo*, Small winged altar-piece; (S.) 560. *Giotto*, Christ on the Cross. — 18th: Mosaics.

On the S. side are the *Loggie, an arcade in 25 sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first 13 bearing reference to the history of Ital. art (that in the centre, the 13th, to *Raphael*), the remaining 12 to art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany. A brief explanation is here annexed, without which the pictures would hardly be intelligible.

E. Series: 1. *Religion in union with the Arts.* Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the r. on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art.* Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). Instruction among Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1336), when a shepherd boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1457). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark. He declines the archiepiscopal dignity. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d. 1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael.* Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* (d. 1519) birth; Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School.* Dürer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sixtine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; applies his compasses to the model of the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican. — In order to obtain a chronological review of the history of art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany, the visitor should now proceed to the last loggia on the W.

W. Series: 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck*: the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *Joh. Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas v. Leyden* (d. 1533) drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. *Albert Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemuth; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the cupola *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes. Allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de Medici; as ambassador in England.

On the Ground Floor of the Pinakothek, N. side, are the **Cabinet of Engravings** (adm. see p. 49), 300,000 in number, and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm. see p. 49), 9000 by old masters, among them 5 by *Raphael*, 10 by *Fra Bartolommeo*,

seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein*, &c. — The Cabinet of Greek and Etruscan Vases (adm. see p. 50), at the W. end of the S. Wing of the Pinakothek, on the ground-floor, is very comprehensive. A great number found at Vulci and Girgenti are brown vessels of various forms, with rude sketches, generally in black outline.

The *New Pinakothek (Pl. 47; adm. see p. 49; catalogue 36 kr.), erected by *Voit* 1846—53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures* of the present century (arrangement occasionally altered). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered considerably from exposure to the atmosphere, are best appreciated by an examination of *Kaulbach's* designs in the 3rd small saloon (see below). In the entrance-hall the model of *Schwanthaler's* Quadriga on the *Siegesthor* (p. 58). Near it, to the l. is the entrance to two rooms, containing small *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm. see p. 50), admirably executed copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, often affording a better insight into the nature of the composition than the originals, which are sometimes unfavourably hung.

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.

	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
VI	V		IV		III			II		I		Stair-case.			
	V		IV		III			II		I					

South.

1st Saloon: **Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Lewis. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; porphyry vase from King Ch. John of Sweden.

2nd Saloon: 9. *Piloty*, Wallenstein's death. 7, 8. *Ainmüller*, Views of the interior of Westminster Abbey. ***Schorn* (d. 1850), The Deluge, a magnificent picture (18 ft. high, 25 ft. broad), but unfinished.

3rd Saloon: 13. *Jacobs*, Shipwreck; 15, 17. *Kaulbach*, Portraits of the painters *Heinlein* and *Monten* at an artists' masquerade; *16. *Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem, admirable group on the r. conducted by angels (reproduced as a fresco in the new museum at Berlin).

4th Saloon: 21. *Kobell*, Battle of Hanau (p. 27); 22. *Etzdorf*, Forge in Sweden; 26. *P. Hess*, King Otho entering Nauplia (Feb. 1833); 23. *And. Achenbach*, Storm at sea.

5th Saloon: 31. *Weiss*, Collision at sea; 32. *Schraudolph*, Ascension; 38. *Overbeck*, Mary and Elisabeth; 39. *Hein. Hess*, Altar-piece, church fathers on each side of the throne, on the steps the patron-saints of the four churches built at Munich by King Lewis; 35, 36. *Millner*, Chiemsee, View from the Hohe Kampe.

6th Saloon: *Twenty-three Greek landscapes, encaustic paintings by *Rottmann*, ingeniously and effectively lighted from above.

Hence back through the

Smaller Saloons. 1st: °70. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheepfold; 71. *Kirner*, Fortune-teller; 61. *Schadow*, Holy Family; 58. *Adam*, Cattle-market among the Bavar. Mts.

2nd: 55. *Gierl*, Girl feeding doves; 51. *Catel*, Palermo; 52. *Gallait*, Monk distributing food; 54. *Riedel*, Mother and daughter; 56. *Adam*, French cuirassiers during the burning of Moscow; 41. *Schön*, Interior of cottage; 45. *M. Müller*, Rustic Wedding.

3rd: °*Kaulbach*, Sketches in oil of the frescoes on the outside of the building, representing the artistic activity of King Lewis at Rome and Munich, some of them in a humorous style, all the figures portraits. 32. The king surrounded by artists and scholars; 33. Germ. artist at Rome; 34. The king gives orders; 35. Downfall of formalism, represented by Cerberus with a wig, and attacked by Winckelmann, Thorwaldsen, Carstens, and Schinkel on one side, and by Cornelius mounted on Pegasus, Overbeck, and Veit on the other; 36. R. historical, l. battle, landscape, and genre painters; 37. Architects; 38. Sculptors; 39. Festivals of artists; 40a. Allegor. figures, architecture, sculpture, art of casting in bronze; 40. Fresco-painting, glass-painting, vase-painting; 40b. Activity of the Stained Glass Institution; 40c. Bronze-casting; 40d. Presentation to the king of the Artists' Album (p. 59); 40e. Porcelain painting estab.; then a number of portraits of artists painted as statues.

4th: 24. *Koch*, Schmadri Fall in the valley of Lauterbrunnen; 22. *Adam*, Battle of Custoza, 1848; 21. *Diday*, Mountain landscape; 20. *Adam*, Battle of Novara, 1849; 81. *Rottmann*, Acropolis of Sicyon (near Corinth); 28. *Jacquand*, Examination of gipsaes; 25. *Zimmermann*, Winter scene.

5th: 11. *Rhomberg*, Schoolboys smoking; 10. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn morning in the Pontine Marshes; 9. *Geyer*, Consilium medicum; 8. *Marko*, Landscape with the Flight into Egypt; 7. *Overbeck*, Italia and Germania; 5. *Geyer*, End of the masked ball; *Riedel*, 15. Judith with the head of Holofernes, 14, 16. Rom. women; 12. *Jacobs*, Sunrise in the Archipelago.

Cabinets. I.: 2. *Camphausen*, Captive Puritans; 5. *Schendel*, Nocturnal scene in a market-place; 8. *Schmidt*, Dutch schoolroom; 9. *P. Hess*, Catching horses in Wallachia; 11. *Fries*, Fall of the Liris near Isola di Sora; 13. *Schleissner*, Coppersmith reading the newspaper to his wife; 14. *Rottmann*, The Hohe-Göll near Berchtesgaden. — II.: 20. *Overbeck*, Rom. woman; 24. *Sir D. Wilkie*, Opening the Will; 25. *Rottmann*, Brannenburg (p. 72) and the Wendelstein; 26. *Quaglio*, Ch. of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg; 31. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; 32. *Maes*, Rom. woman praying. — III.: 39. *Schraudolph*, St. Agnes; 40. *A. Achenbach*, N. Sea; 44, 48. *Kunz*, Cattle pieces. — IV.: 55. *Rottmann*, Ætna; 56. *Stieler*, Portrait of Goethe; 61. *Brackeleer*, Beggar musician. — V.: 67. *Schönfeld*, Quai des Bouchers at Strasbourg; 72. *Huyck*, Stable; 74, 77, 81. *Adam*, Horse-pieces. — VI.: 85. *Bürkel*, Cattle in a shower; 92. *P. Hess*, Scene before a locanda; 100. *J. Becker*, Reapers discover a fire in the village during a thunderstorm. — VII.: 106. *Hasenclever*, Conjugal differences; 108. *Marr*, Capuchin on an ass; 112. *P. Hess*, Greek peasants on the coast; 120. *Vennemann*, Dutch rustic scene. — VIII.: 128. *Schraudolph*, Madonna; 130. *Schotel*, Storm at sea; 139. *Schilgen*, Abduction of Helen (after Cornelius); 141. *Schnorr*, Hagen and Dankwart refuse to salute Chriemhild; 144. *H. Hess*, Rom. pilgrims. — IX.: 145. *Bürkel*, Flock in the Rom. Campagna; 147. *Adam*, Cavalry encampment; 152. *Preyer*, Glass of strong beer; 154. *Fried*, Blue Grotto in the island of Capri; 160—164. *P. Hess*, Sketches for the frescoes of the Grk. war of liberation in the Hofgarten (p. 56). — X. and XI.: views of Munich by *Neher*, *Adam*, and *Quaglio*. — XII.: 182. *Stange*, Venice burying its Doge; 185a. *Lichtenheld*, Landscape by moonlight. — XIII.: 189—191. *Kirchner*, Views of Heidelberg. — XIV.: 195a. *Lichtenheld*, Treasure-diggers; 193. *Bischof*, First fall of snow; 193. *Adam*, Equestrian figure of Radetzky.

The **Glyptothek** (Pl. 14; adm. see p. 49) (i. e. 'Repository of Sculptures') contains ancient sculptures collected by King Lewis

when crown-prince, most of them specimens of Greek art. The building, erected by *Klenze* 1816—30, is in the Ionic style, somewhat arbitrarily adapted, with porch of 12 columns: the interior is vaulted and tends to the Roman style. In the tympanum a group designed by *Wagner* at Rome, executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in white marble. The 12 halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. In the niches of the front are new marble statues, l. Pericles, Phidias, and Vulcan; r. Hadrian, Dædalus, and Prometheus, mythical and historical personages important in the history of the plastic art. The niches on the E. side are filled with the marble statues of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler; on the W. side Ghiberti, Donatello, Peter Vischer, Mich. Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, and Giovanni da Bologna. — Each hall represents a distinct epoch of art, with which the decorations harmonize.

I. *Egyptian Hall*: 15. Antinous in rosso antico; 17. Isis; 23. Horus; 31. Obelisk.

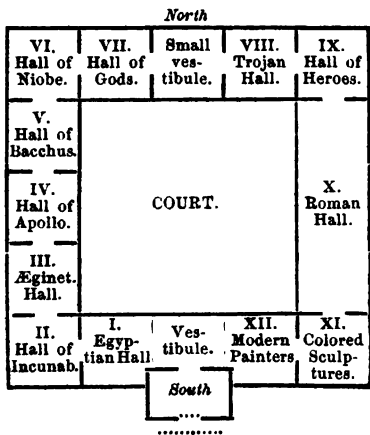
II. *Incunabula Hall* (i. e. works executed when the art was 'in cunabulis', in its cradle): 47, 48. Tombstones; *50. Priest of Bacchus, of a less ancient period.

III. *Aeginetan Hall*: Fragments from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found 1811, and of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups, representing the combats around the body of Patroclus, and that of Laomedon, the first consisting of 10, the latter of 5 figures, restored by Thorwaldsen. The proportions are admirably accurate, but the faces destitute of expression. A model of the temple on the wall above affords a comprehensive survey of the whole. Group on the r.: 54. Hercules, *55. Laomedon, 56. Telamon, 57. Combatant overthrown backwards, 58. Combatant stooping forwards. Group on the l.: 59. Minerva, 60. Patroclus, 61. Ajax Telamonius, 62. Teucer, 63. Ajax Oileus, 64. Wounded Greek, 65. Hector, 66. Paris, 67. Æneas, 68. Wounded Trojan.

IV. *Apollo Hall*: *90. Apollo Citharæus, with fine drapery; 91. Achilles, 92. Pallas, 93. Diana, 87. Ceres, 84. Æsculapius, 86. Minerva.

V. *Bacchus Hall*: Works of the golden age of Greek art, that of Phidias and Praxiteles. *95. The sleeping or 'Barberini Faun'; *96. Ino, surnamed Leucothea, the nurse, and *114. Silenus, the teacher of Bacchus; 98. Silenus; 99. Laughing satyr; *100. Sarcophagus, with representation of the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne; 101. Drunken satyr; 105, 106. Satyrs

VI. *Hall of the Children of Niobe*: 141. A son of Niobe struck by the arrow of Apollo; *142. Torso of a kneeling son of Niobe; 128. Head of Medusa, the 'Medusa Rondanini'; *138. Clio, with finely executed drapery.



VII. *Hall of the Gods*: This and the two following rooms are adorned with beautiful frescoes by Cornelius, executed 1820—30. The principal pictures are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore to him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus, Jupiter, and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler. — *Small Entrance Hall*. Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket.

VIII. *Trojan Hall*. Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon on account of the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises.

IX. *Hall of the Heroes*: transition from Greek to German art. 149. Demosthenes, a bust; *151. Jason, a statue, 153. Alexander of Macedonia, portrait-statue; 154. Hannibal, a bust, the right eye drooping (which he is said to have lost from illness); 166. Athlete; 166. Socrates, a bust; 155. Xenocrates (or Hippocrates?), a bust; 158. Statue of Nero, as a youthful hero.

X. *Hall of the Romans*: sculptures of inferior artistic value. Busts of: 178. Germanicus, 181. Nero, 186. Vespasian, *198. Ant. Pius; *206. Reliefs, Victories sacrificing (on the wall above); 219. Statue of Augustus; 211. Mæcenas; *216. Cicero; 217. Hadrian; 226. Livia, wife of Augustus, with admirable drapery; 236. Tiberius; 238. Vitellius; 263. Cato; 271. Seneca.

XI. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures*: 298. Ceres, in black and white marble; 299. Laughing Satyr, in bronze; *314. Draped statue, bronze; 309. Faun, bronze; 302. Athlete.

XII. *Hall of Modern Masters*: *318. Paris, by *Canova*; 319. Sandal binder, *R. Schadow*; 320. Napoleon, bust by *Spalla* (1808); 321. King Lewis when crown-prince, bust by *Thorwaldsen*; 323. Cupid and Muse, *Eberhard*; 324. The Russ. Marshal Münnich, *Eberhard*; *327. Admiral Van Tromp, bust by *Rauch*; 327. Barbarossa, *Tieck*; 325. Raphael, in terra cotta, 330. Elector Palatine Fred. the Victorious, colossal bust, both by *Dannecker*; 333. Vittoria Caldoni, 'the beauty of Albano', bust by *R. Schadow*; 334. Catharine II. of Russia, colossal bust by *Busch*.

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. 27), opp. the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by *Ziebland* 1845; in the pediment Bavaria bestowing wreaths on artists, by Schwanthaler. It contains a *Museum* of the smaller objects of art from Egypt, Greece, and Rome, of no great interest (adm. see p. 49). At the back of the building is the *Monastery of St. Boniface*, already mentioned (p. 52). The ***Propylæa** (Pl. 57), a magnificent gateway on the W. side of the open space between the Glyptothek and Exhibition buildings, an imitation of that in the Acropolis of Athens, with Doric columns on one side, and Ionic on the other, erected by *Klenze*, and completed 1862, are adorned with reliefs by Xav. Schwanthaler, representing scenes from the Greek war of liberation and the regime of King Otho. — On the day after its inauguration the ex-monarch of Greece returned to his native city.

Baron **Schaak's Collection** of modern pictures, near the Propylæa, comprises six choice works by *Genelli*, *Preller*, *Schwind*, *Steinle*, *Neureuther*, *Zimmermann*, etc. (adm. 3—5 daily, porter 18—30 kr.).

The **Stained Glass Institution** (Pl. 13), N.W. of the Glyptothek, where the revived art is practised with great success, may also be visited (exhibition-room only accessible, see p. 50; fee

18—24 kr.). — In the vicinity, Brienner-Str. 20a., is the *Permanent Exhibition of the Artists' Society*.

The *Bronze Foundry* (Pl. 9; adm. see p. 49), with *Collection of Models*, in the Maximilian suburb, enjoys a high reputation, having recently executed monuments for distant parts of Europe, and even for America.

The *Schwanthaler Museum* (Pl. 53; adm. see p. 50), Schwanthaler Str. 90, contains casts of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig v. Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The opposite house was formerly his residence.

The *Academy of arts and sciences* (Pl. 1), established in the former Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's Church, possesses some very valuable collections. That of **Fossils* is probably the most comprehensive in Europe; the petrified specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants in the corridors geologically. The *Collection of Minerals* also deserves inspection; those of *Natural History* are less extensive. The *Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments* is interesting, especially to the professional. The *Cabinet of Coins* contains 10,000 Grk. and Rom. specimens; the *Hall of Antiques*, casts of celebrated ancient works. All the collections are accessible daily by payment of a fee; those of the fossils and minerals also open gratis (see p. 49).

Munich also possesses several other public monuments which deserve mention. The **Isar Gate* (Pl. 56), a mediæval structure restored 1835, adorned with frescoes by Neher, representing the entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the battle of Ampfing &c. — *Neuhäuser Gate*, also mediæval, restored 1862. — The *Marian Column* (Pl. 31), erected 1638 by Maximil. I. in commemoration of the victory on the Weisse Berg (p. 124), is surmounted by the Virgin, as patron saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, basilisk, lion, and dragon; — emblems of plague, war, famine, and heresy. — In the Promenadenplatz (Pl. 36, 37), in the centre is the statue of Elector *Max Emanuel*, 'conqueror at Belgrade'; l. those of the historian *Westenrieder* (d. 1829) and the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787), r. those of the chancellor *Kreitmayer* (d. 1790) and the composer *Orlando di Lasso*, properly *Roland de Lattre*, a native of the Netherlands (d. 1599).

The **Bavaria and Hall of Fame*, or *Ruhmeshalle* (Pl. 3), are situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. W. of the Carlsthor, at the extremity of the *Theresienwiese*. The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, 56 ft. in height, exclusive of the pedestal, may be ascended for the sake of the extensive view obtained in clear weather through apertures in the head. The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, completed 1853, contains busts of 76 Bavarian notabilities,

among them the reformer Francis v. Sickingen, the sculptor Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, &c.

The ***Cemetery** (Pl. 15) of Munich, S. of the Sendlinger Thor, surpasses all the other burial-grounds of Germany in the artistic taste displayed in its monuments. The new arcades on the S. side also give it a very imposing appearance. From the latter the *New Cemetery* is entered, surrounded by arcades in the style of the Ital. 'campi santi'. The first graves on the r. and l. are those of *Schwanthaler* and *Gärtner*, the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich.

The pleasantest walks in the environs are afforded by the **English Garden**, a park 4 M. in length, beginning near the Palace Garden, originally laid out by Count Rumford. Near the entrance is the *Dianabad*. — A delightful walk may be taken by the grounds of the *Gsteig*, l. of the Maximilianeum, to Brunnenthal, and back by the Engl. Garden.

The **Observatory** (adm. see p. 49; by flacre in 20 min.), on the r. bank of the Isar, above *Bogenhausen*, about 1½ M. N. E., contains excellent astronomical instruments by Fraunhofer and Reichenbach. The route thither lies through the English Garden; in returning, the promenades on the r. bank of the river may be traversed as far as the Maximilianeum (p. 54), and the town regained thence by the Maximilian Str.

The **Nymphenburg**, a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. W. of Munich, is surrounded by well-kept grounds containing very fine hot-houses (numerous Brazilian plants). The fountains play after 1 p. m. In the vicinity the royal *Porcelain Manufactory*. About ½ M. distant is the deer-park. — *Schloss Schleissheim* (reached by rail. in ½ hr.), erected at the end of the 17th cent., possesses a picture-gallery, a beautiful garden, fountains, etc., and is one of the most popular resorts in the environs (Restaurant). Good survey of the mountains from the Untersberg to the Zugspitze. Another very pleasant excursion from Munich is to the picturesque

***Lake of Starnberg** (railway 3 times daily in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl. 12, 48, 33 kr.; return-tickets at a reduced rate), 15 M. long, 3½ M. broad, on which a small steamboat plies twice daily between *Starnberg* and *Seeshaupt* (head of the lake). The banks, which attain a moderate height only, afford favourite sites for the villas of the citizens of Munich. The view of the distant mountains constitutes the greatest charm of the lake, to visit which a clear day should therefore be selected. The château of *Possenhofen*, on the W. bank, is the property of Duke Max. *Feldafing* (Inn, with garden, fine view of the lake from the terrace). The route from Possenhofen or Starnberg to Feldafing is also strongly recommended to pedestrians. On the island of *Wörth* (*Rosensinsel*) a royal villa is situated; then *Garatzhausen* with an old

château, and *Tutsing* (Bräuhaus), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. W. of which rises the *Ilkahöhe*, an excellent point of view; the next village is *Bernried*. On the E. bank the royal château and park of *Berg*, at **Leoni* (*inn, and a *pension) the villa of M. *Himbsel* contains some good modern pictures; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. E., to the r. of the road to *Aufkirchen*, rises the *Rottmannshöhe*, commanding an admirable view of the upper end of the lake and the Alps. The upper extremity of the lake is less interesting. (Good fishing in the lake; *Renken*, one of the best species of fish, somewhat resembles salmon.)

From *Starnberg* the railway proceeds to *Seeshaupt* and *Penzberg*, whence an omnibus runs to *Benedictbeuern* and *Kochel* (p. 84). Omnibus and diligence from *Seeshaupt* to *Murnau* and *Partenkirchen* (p. 80), tickets for which may be procured on board the steamer.

17. From Munich to Lindau.

Comp. Map p. 230.

Railway in $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 10 fl. 18, 6 fl. 51, 4 fl. 36 kr., express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher.

From Munich to *Augsburg* see R. 13.

The *Lindau* line here diverges to the S. and traverses a monotonous plain, the *Leckfeld*, where *Otho I.* defeated the Hungarians in a great battle in 955. To the W. beyond the *Wertach* rises the *Wellenburg*, a castle of Prince *Fugger*. Several uninteresting stations are passed; the line twice crosses the *Gennach*, and at length enters the *Algäu*, the valley of the *Wertach*. Beyond the river the suppressed monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. A grand range of mountains here forms the background of the landscape; the *Zugspitze* (9650 ft.), the *Hochplatte* (6746 ft.), and the *Säuling* (6627 ft.) are the most conspicuous.

Stat. *Kaufbeuren* (*Sonne; Hirsch*), an old, but unimportant town. Here the line crosses the river and threads its way between a series of densely wooded hills. Stat. *Biesenhofen* (Post; dilig. to *Füssen*, see p. 74). Stat. *Günzach*, with ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2679 ft.) of the line; fine view of the *Günzthal*, r. *Obergünzburg*.

The line now enters a narrow ravine, traverses an extensive tract of peat-moss, and reaches the *Leibasthal*; on the height the ruin of *Wagegg*. The *Iller* is crossed. Stat. *Kempten* (2325 ft.) (*Krone; Post; Hase; Algäuer Hof*) is a picturesque place of some importance, on the *Iller*, which here becomes navigable for rafts. On the S. side rises the ancient tower of the *Burghalde*, once the site of the Rom. fort *Campodunum*, subsequently seat of the prince-abbots of this district, garrisoned by Imperial troops 1633, by Swedes 1646, fortified by the French 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the moun-

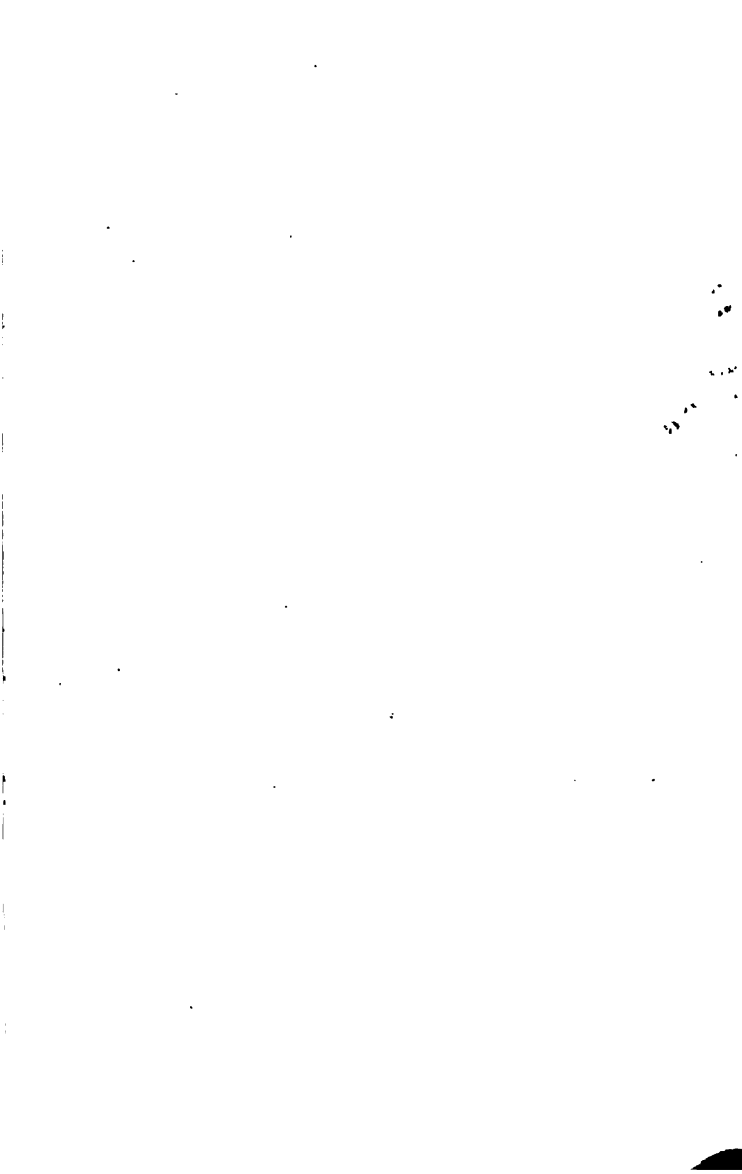
tains; in the foreground the *Grünten* (5520 ft.), l. beyond it the long ridge of the *Daumen* (7226 ft.) and the truncated pyramid of the *Hochvogel* (8443 ft.); r. the barren and rugged Algäu Alps, the loftiest peak of which is the *Mädele-Gabel* (8611 ft.). Kempten was anciently the seat of powerful abbots of princely rank, whose territory was 336 sq. M. in extent. Their imposing palace, dating from the 18th cent., in the upper part of the town, is now the seat of the authorities of the district. The handsome church is adjacent. Omnibus daily in 5 hrs. to *Füssen* (see p. 74).

Beyond Kempten the scenery is very picturesque and varied, whilst the grand construction of the line itself is interesting. (Finest views to the l.; it should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opp. end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order.) The line traverses fir-clad Alpine valleys and the spurs of the Algäu, in numerous windings and by means of frequent viaducts and embankments. Beyond stat. *Waltenhofen* (2442 ft.), the small *Nieder-Sonthofen-See* becomes visible, with the ruins of an ancient hunting-seat of the prince-abbots of Kempten on a peninsula. Farther on is *Oberdorf* with the ruin of *Lauenberg*. The line approaches the *Iller*. L. the green, and partially wooded ridge of the *Grünten*.

Stat. *Immenstadt* (2370 ft.) (* *Post*, *Hirsch*, unpretending) is very picturesquely situated in a green valley, bounded on the E. by the *Grünten* and the *Hörnle* (5594 ft.), W. by the *Mittag* (6804 ft.), *Steineberg*, and *Stußben* (5381 ft.); the background on the S. is formed by an extensive amphitheatre of the dark peaks and barren, furrowed precipices of the mountains of the upper Illerthal, which separate Bavaria from the Tyrol, and culminate in the forked *Mädele-Gabel* (8611 ft.). Fine view of the town, mountains and a small Alpine lake (near *Bühl*) from the *Rothenfels* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Alpine roses are frequently offered for sale at the station.

From Immenstadt an omnibus runs twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sonthofen* (* *Engel*; * *Adler*; * *Hirsch*, R. 36 kr.), whence the * *Grünten* (5520 ft.), the Rigi of Upper Swabia, is most conveniently ascended (guide advisable). Riding is practicable as far as *Burgberg* (*Löwe*), at the foot of the mountain. The route lies through the village and past the church; at the last house, a mill, 20 paces to the l. must be taken; then straight to a detached chapel, whence the cart-road to the r. must be ascended; after 10 min. a wall to the l., leading up to the wood, must be followed; then by a steep and stony path along the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ravine which descends from the mountain, and lies on the l. — About 25 min. below the summit an * *Inn* with 30 beds (54 kr., B. 30 kr.). The view from the top, finest by evening light, embraces the N. part of the Lake of Constance and the *Sentis*. — The traveller proceeding direct from Immenstadt to the *Grünten* turns to the l. to *Burgberg* at the bridge over the *Iller*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Immenstadt. The ascent from *Rettenberg* is not recommended.

About 9 M. S. of *Sonthofen*, in the Algäu Mts. and near the Austrian frontier, is situated the Bavar. market-town of *Oberstdorf* (2472 ft.) (*Sonne*, *Mohr*, both moderate), frequently resorted to as quarters for the summer. Beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood, especially to the valleys of the *Breitach*, *Stillach*, and *Trettach*. From *Oberstdorf* to the *Schrecken*, to the *Lechtal* and to *Imst*, see p. 231. The most beautiful point of view in the vicinity is the *Walser Schänzle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk to the S.E.





The train now turns a sharp angle, and proceeding W. suddenly reaches the small *Alpsee* (2 M. long) and *Oberstaufen* (2617 ft.) in the valley of the Staufener Ache, watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and descends 1400 ft. to the level of the Lake of Constance. Before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, striking views are obtained, over the profound and grassy Weissachthal, of the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond.

Beyond stat. *Harbatschhofen* the valley is traversed by means of an embankment 600 yds. in length and 185 ft. in height. After several small stations have been passed, a beautiful view is obtained, as the train descends, embracing the entire lake of Constance, i. Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of St. Gall and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hoher Kasten, Altmann and snow-fields of the Sentis. A long embankment then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which Lindau is situated.

Lindau (**Bavar. Hotel*, at the stat. and steamboat-quay, R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr., A. 24 kr.; **Krone* or *Post*, in the town, moderate; *Deutsches Haus*, on the wharf; **Rail. Restaurant*), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, is situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, about 340 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway embankment and a long wooden bridge. The Romans under Tiberius are said to have maintained a fleet on the lake and to have founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge is probably a remnant. On the quay is a statue to King Max II., erected 1856. At the extremity of the S. pier is a large lion in stone, on that opposite a handsome lighthouse. — Amateurs of horticulture should pay a visit to the *Lindenhof*, adm. 30 kr., Tuesd. and Frid. gratis, Sund. closed. — Steamboats in correspondence with the trains start for Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, &c. (comp. p. 10; see also *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

18. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Map p. 216.

Railway in 8—9 hrs.; fares to Kufstein 4 fl. 21, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 57 kr. Bavar. currency; from Kufstein to Innsbruck 3 fl. 42, 2 fl. 56, 2 fl. 39 kr. Austr. currency. Views as far as Rosenheim on the right.

The first part of this route is unattractive. Beyond stat. *Grosshesselohe* the Isar is crossed. From stat. *Holzkirchen* (Oberbräu, Post; branch-line to Miesbach and Schliersee, see p. 87) omnibus to Tegernsee and Tölz (see p. 86). Farther on, the line reaches the *Mangfall*, the outlet of the Tegernsee (p. 87), and follows it as far as Rosenheim, where it falls into the Inn. The

scenery now becomes more pleasing; r. a picturesque glimpse of the Mangfall-Thal; then a rapid decline to stat. *Westerham*. Next stat. *Aibling* (Post; Schulbräu), Rom. *Albeanum*, a market-town with mud-baths which attract a number of invalids.

Stat. **Rosenheim** (**Greiderer*; **König Otto*; *Alte Post*; **Rail-Restaurant*), the junction of the Salzburg and Innsbruck lines, is a pleasant place, possessing salt-works and saline baths. The brine is conducted hither from Reichenhall (p. 190), about 40 M. distant. — The line now ascends the course of the *Inn*. Beyond stat. *Raubling*, on the slopes of the opp. bank, is situated *Neubeuern*, enclosed by a wall and gates, commanded by a castle on a rock.

Stat. **Brannenburg** (**Inn*, moderate), charmingly situated at the entrance to a more mountainous district, is a favourite resort in summer. The castle of *Brannenburg* rises to the W.; fine view from the terrace. The *Schwarzlakcapelle*, a height commanding a magnificent prospect, is frequently ascended hence ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); so also (in 4 hrs.) the *Wendelstein* (6024 ft.), situated S. W., surmounted by a chapel (latter half of the ascent fatiguing).

Stations *Fischbach*, *Oberaudorf*, and *Kiefersfelden*, the last Bavar. village. Near the elegant Goth. *Otto-Capelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (**Inn*), a narrow defile, and approaches *Kufstein* (**Post*; **Auracher Bräu*), an ancient fortress on the r. bank of the *Inn*, with new forts on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I., but at first without success. The Bavar. commandant, believing the stronghold impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for several heavy pieces of ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and caused the commandant to pay for his temerity with his head. The sole approach to the fortress is very steep; provisions and other necessaries are drawn up by means of a windlass. It is now employed as a state-prison and is not accessible to strangers. The view is similar to that commanded by the *Calvarienberg*, immediately beyond the cemetery. To the r. in the cemetery, near the entrance, is the grave of *List*, who shot himself here in 1846. — A charming view may be enjoyed from the tower on the *Thierberg*, 3 M. N., on the l. bank of the *Inn*, a point which may also be visited from *Kiefersfelden* (fee 10 kr.)

The train crosses the *Inn* and reaches stat. *Wörgl* (*Post*; *Lamm*). An inscription on the post-inn records that Emp. Ferdinand II. spent a night here in 1622. The place is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the station.

From *Wörgl* to *Mittersill* ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.), see p. 211.

To the l. beyond *Wörgl* rises the rounded green summit of

the *Hohe Salve* (p. 211), surmounted by a chapel and an inn. To the l. beyond stat. *Kundl*, on the high road, is the church of *St. Leonard*, founded, it is said, by Emp. Henry II., but of considerably later date (curious figures of animals on the base of the pillars which support the vaulting). On the S. W. side of the old town of *Rattenberg* (**Ledererbräu*; *Krämerbräu*) the train passes through a short tunnel. The ancient watch-tower commands a fine view of the Innthal; W. in the background the *Oetzthaler Ferner*.

At stat. *Brixlegg* (*Judenwirth*; *Herrenhaus*; **Restaurant* near the stat., with a few bed-rooms) the ore obtained from the silver and copper mines of *Kitzbühel* and *Pillersee* is smelted. This is becoming a favourite place for summer-quarters, and is often crowded. *Passion-plays* (p. 80) are performed here every few years. The train then crosses the Inn. On the r. bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the extensive ruin of *Kropfsberg* and the still inhabited castles of *Lichtwer* and *Matsen*. Farther on, a view of the *Zillerthal* which opens to the l., is obtained.

Stat. *Jenbach* (1720 ft.) (**Bräu*; *Strasser*, by the stat.; *Post*), a considerable village with smelting works and forges, at the entrance of the *Achenthal*, is the stat. for the road to *Kreuth* (R. 22; one-horse carr. to *Kreuth* 7, two-horse 12 fl., to *Tegernsee* 12 or 16 fl.), and for that into the *Zillerthal*. Fine survey of the Innthal from the *Burgegg*, a height $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Jenbach*.

Stat. *Schwarz*. The market-town (*Post*) itself, a place of some importance, lies on the opp. bank of the Inn. It was entirely reduced to ashes by the Bavarians in 1809. The silver-mines once worked here by the *Fuggers* of *Augsburg* (p. 44), are now exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper, boasts of a fine façade, completed 1502; remarkable interior, consisting of double nave and aisles. **Assumption*, altar-piece by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are decorated with frescoes of the beginning of the 16. h cent. — R. on the height by the stat. rises the picturesque *Benedictine* foundation of *Viecht*, now a school. The handsome castle of *Tratzberg*, on the slope to the r., has been restored by its proprietor in the mediæval style. To the N. W., in a ravine opening on the l., rises the picturesque pilgrimage-church of **Georgenberg* (Inn), of which a glimpse only is obtained from the railway. Pleasant walk thither from *Schwarz* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) or from *Jenbach* (6 M.).

Stat. *Hall* (1803 ft.) (*Bär*; *Krone*), on the Inn, which here becomes navigable, commanded by the *Münse*, a curious old tower on the height, is an old town deriving its chief importance from its salt-works. The name is derived from the same root as the Greek $\alpha\lambda\varsigma$; so also *Hall* in *Swabia*, *Halle* in *Prussia*, *Hallein*,

Reichenhall and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut, &c. The mines, similar to those of Ischl (p. 171), Berchtesgaden (p. 185) and Hallein (p. 191), yield about 10,000 tons annually. The principal shafts of the Salzberg (4654 ft.) are 9 M. from Hall, to which the brine is conducted for evaporation. The salt-works and cabinet of models may be inspected. *Speckbacher* (d. 1820 as Austr. major), the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer, was buried here, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Court-church at Innsbruck. This neighbourhood was the scene of his exploits. Three times he succeeded in storming the bridge over the Inn, at that time (1809) the key of the position of the French and Bavarians.

As the train proceeds, the castle of *Amras* (p. 216) is conspicuous on the opp. bank of the river. The Inn, above the influx of the *Sill*, is then crossed, and the valley traversed by a long and unsightly viaduct.

Innsbruck, p. 211.

19. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

Railway (Lindau line) to Biesenhofen (p. 69) in 2 hrs.; dilig. thence daily to Füssen in 5 hrs., in correspondence with the early train from Augsburg. From Füssen to Innsbruck dilig. in 14½ hrs. One-horse extra-post for 2 pers. 2 fl. 10 kr. per post (9¼ M.) and 35 kr. driver's fee.

From Kempten (p. 69) to Füssen (25 M.) diligence daily in 5½ hrs. (1 fl. 36 kr.) by *Nesselwang* (*Post), the latter part of the route the prettiest, with view of the pyramidal *Säuling* (p. 77).

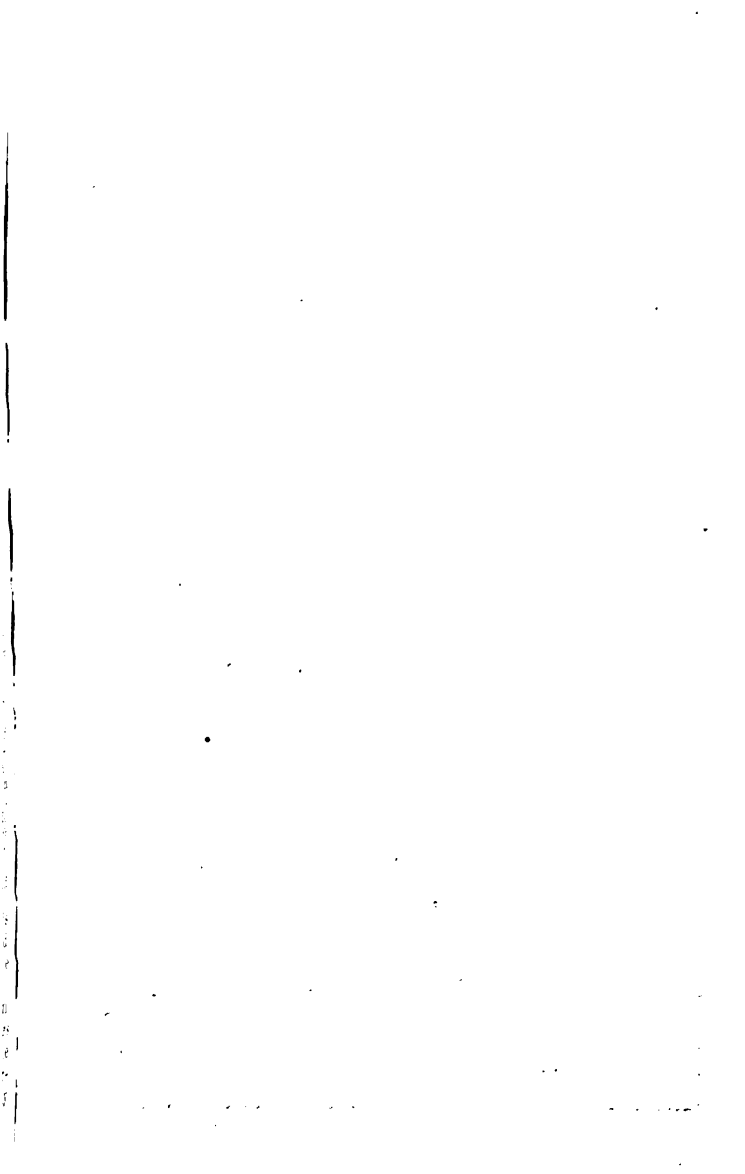
From Lindau to Reutte: railway to *Immenstadt* (p. 70); Post-omnibus thence to Hindelang daily in 2¼ hrs. (27 kr.); one horse carr. thence (or from Sonthofen) to Reutte in 7—8 hrs., fare 7—8 fl.

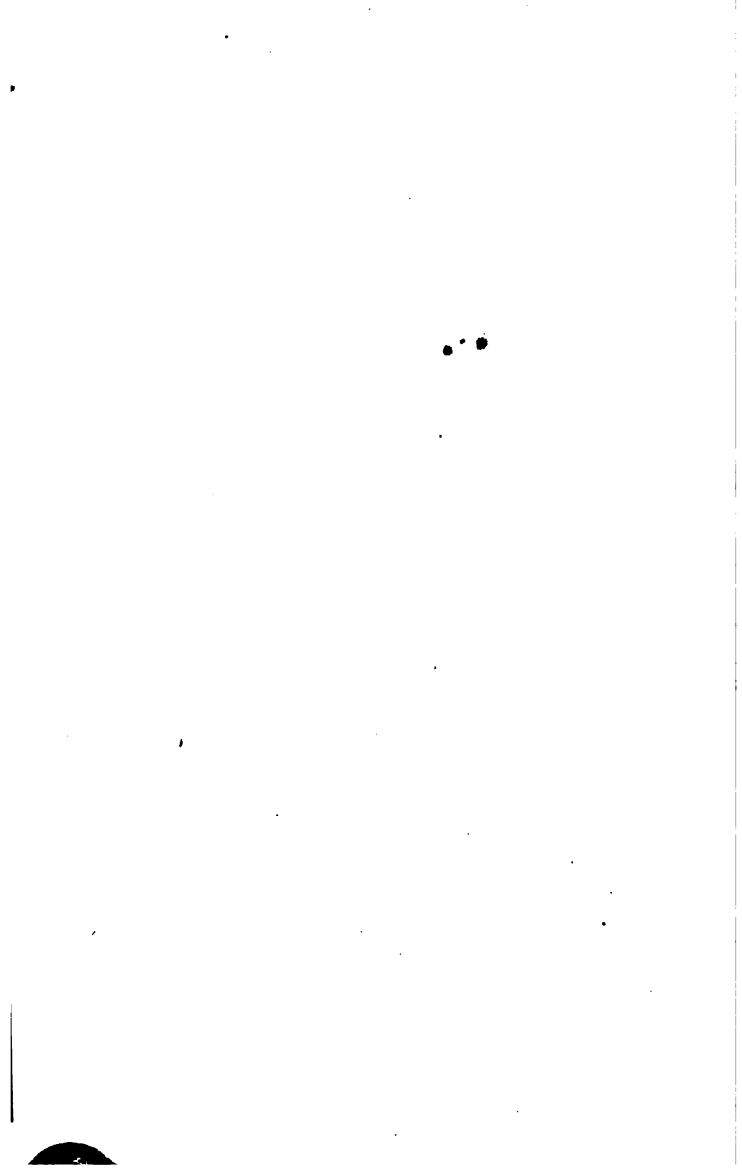
The road from Sonthofen (p. 70) leads in the valley of the *Osterack* to (6 M.) *Hindelang* (**Adler*), a prettily situated market-town, and then ascends in zigzags to *Vilsrein* on the *Oberjoch*, frontier between Bavaria and Austria, commanding a view of the *Vilsthal*, a broad green Alpine valley, studded with chalets and farms, commanded on the N. E. by the indented *Aggenstein-Spitz* (6449 ft.). (6 M.) *Schattwald* (**Traube*), a small watering-place, is the first Austrian village (from this point to the *Gacht Pass* is a portion of the route recommended to pedestrians). Then by *Thalheim* (Bräu, poor), principal village in the valley, the (3 M.) *Haldensee*, (3 M.) *Nesselwängle* (3255 ft.) (Inn), and through the wild *Gacht Pass* to (4½ M.) *Weissenbach* in the valley of the *Lech*, in which the road descends to (6 M.) *Reutte* (p. 77).

From Munich to Hohenschwangau by the *Lake of Starnberg* and the *Hohe-Peissenberg*, see p. 80).

The high road (4½—5 hrs.) from *Biesenhofen* to *Füssen* is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the *Säuling* (i. e. 'little sow', from its fanciful resemblance to a pig's snout) and the *Aggenstein-Spitz*.

21 M. **Füssen** (**Post*; *Sonne*; *Mohr*), an ancient town on the *Lech*, founded by the Romans, was termed by them *Fauces Juliae*, or *Fauces Alpium*, from the ravines of the *Lech*. The handsome castle which crowns the hill, erected 1322, once appertained to the bishops of Augsburg. The *Rittersaal*, with finely





painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by King Lewis. Adjoining the castle is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded 629 (present building 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected 1701, a not unpleasing example of the rococo style, decorated with marble, reliefs, and gilding. L. in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne, r. that of St. Leopold. On the W. side of the crypt the tombstone of Gossenbrod, a knight of Augsburg, a fully equipped figure in relief. The adjacent Chapel of St. Magnus contains the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and marble statues of four other saints. L. by the church-door is the entrance to the *Chapel of St. Anna*, containing a Dance of Death in 20 sections; also a very fine crucifix carved in wood: tombstone of Conrad of Schwangau (d. 1437) &c.

From the church on the r. bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends to the **Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Füssen), surmounted by three crosses, commanding a remarkably fine view: N. the course of the Lech and the small town of Füssen, S. W. the Schwansee and Hohenschwangau. On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends towards the Schwansee, passes its S. bank, ascends in zigzags, and pursues a S. direction; then l. by a cart-road, and, at the point where the road divides, a descent r. to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (walk of 1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The route in the valley from Füssen to the Hohenschwangau passes a waterfall of the Lech ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Füssen), diverges to the l. from the high road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and ascends by a beautiful path (by which the castle is reached in 1 hr.). About 10 min. below the castle the path proceeds to the r. at the same level; then, where three paths diverge, that in a straight direction to the inn is to be selected. (The carriage-road from Füssen leads in an E. direction, leaving the Schwansee on the r.)

**Hohenschwangau* (2813 ft.) (*Alpenrose*, moderate), situated on a lofty, wooded rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. E. of Füssen, said to have been once a Rom. fort, was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the paltry sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the castle to be entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Zieblaud*, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour, except during the presence of the royal family (then 4—6 p. m. only). Attendant 30 kr.; gardener at the marble bath 12 kr.

Over the entrance two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by *Schwanthaler*. In the court the *Marienbrunnen*, with a Madonna painted by *Glink*. In the small

garden a *Swan* in cast-iron, as fountain figure; adjoining it the *Marmorbad*, hewn in the rock. A few paces farther, the **Lion Fountain*, an imitation of that of the Alhambra, by Schwanthaler: four water-spouting lions, bearing a large basin, from which a jet 40 ft. in height rises. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

**Frescoes on the First Floor.* In the *Schwanrittersaal* four pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from the Bavar. hist.; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — *Upper Floor: Room of the Heroes*, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, representing the wooing of the Boyar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Knights*, scenes of mediæval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The tower affords the most extensive prospect, but visitors are not conducted to it except by special request. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a small temple on a rocky prominence, 5 min. E. of the castle.

**Environs.* The finest points in the vicinity of the castle may be combined as follows, the walk occupying about 2 hrs. (guide advisable, as some of the paths have been closed or rendered impassable in consequence of the building operations at Vorder Schwangau). From the inn the carriage-road to the r. is followed, then opp. the hothouse a narrow footpath r.; after 3 min. in the wood a disused cart-track crosses the path, about 10 paces beyond which the path l. is to be selected (that in a straight direction leads to the 'Jugend'); after 10 min., a rapid descent by zigzags to the *Pöllat*, where it emerges from a profound and narrow gorge (2 min. below the now dilapidated *Plaster Mill*). Wooden steps, attached to the lofty and precipitous blue limestone rock, ascend hence to the l. of the *Pöllat*, which dashes down into the valley in numerous miniature cascades between rugged blocks of limestone. In 10 min. a bench is reached, opp. the **Waterfall* of the *Pöllat*, 72 ft. in height; 309 ft. higher is seen the elegant **Marienbrücke*, constructed by Ziebland, a bridge which boldly spans the rocky gorge; on a wooded eminence in the opp. direction are the fragments of a square tower, the last remnants of the ancient castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*. After a farther ascent of 10 min. a small path leads r. to a clearing in the wood, termed the **Jugend*, where a delightful prospect over the broad plain

and the course of the Lech is enjoyed; to the extreme r. lies the *Mühlberger*, or *Bannwald-See*; in the distance, in a straight direction, the *Hopfensee*; l. in the valley the *Alpsee*, the banks of which are skirted by beautiful walks; farther r. the *Schwannsee*, and between the two latter the imposing castle in the foreground; S. and W. the prospect is bounded by lofty mountains. Returning hence by the main path (that to the l. leads direct to the village) and continuing to ascend, the traveller reaches a stone inscription, before the path unites with the carriage-road, indicating the way (about 100 paces) to the *Bridge*, which is perhaps the most beautiful and striking spot in the grounds. The most conspicuous mountain, which towers above the entire Hohen Schwangau range, is the *Säuling*, or *Sailing* (6627 ft.), surmounted by a cross. (It may be ascended in 4 hrs.) The path beyond the bridge leads to the royal chamois-grounds. Hence by the carriage-road back to the inn in 20 min. — The *Pindarsplatz*, where King Lewis was in the habit of reading Pindar, 10 min. from the Alpenrose (a few min. from the latter, where the ascent to the castle turns r., the path l. into the wood must be taken), affords another beautiful view of the *Alpsee*, *Säuling*, &c.

Pedestrians about to proceed to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good carriage-road (which pedestrians only are permitted to use) diverges, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. W. of the inn, l. from the Füssen road, skirts the N. side of the *Alpsee*, through fine forest-trees, and reaches (2 M.) the Austrian frontier-station, where passports are scrutinized; here to the l., and a few paces farther by a narrow footpath to the r.; then across meadows to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) carriage-road. The *Kniepass* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is next ascended, a rocky barrier which confines the channel of the Lech within very narrow limits. Extensive view of the valley and the course of the river. Descent to Reutte 3 M. (The high road from Füssen to Reutte describes a circuit of 4 M.)

The High Road from Füssen leads past the already mentioned waterfall of the Lech through a narrow ravine, passes the influx of the *Vils*, which descends to the Lech from the W., crosses the river at *Pinzwang*, and again at *Pflach*.

14 M. **Reutte** (2915 ft.) (* *Post*, moderate, well adapted as head-quarters for excursions; * *Krone*; beer at the *Hirsch*), a well built market borough in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, once the bed of an ancient lake, is surrounded by lofty mountains, generally covered with snow till July: N. the *Säuling* (see above) and *Dürreberg*; E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Thoneller* and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Hochvogel*, W. the *Gachtspitz* (Gacht Pass see p. 74), *Gernspitz*, and *Gimpelspitz*. The parish-church is at *Breitenwang*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. E. of Reutte; Emp. Lothaire died here 1137, on his return from Italy; the house (?) where his death took place is still shown.

The route to the **Stuibenfall* leads opp. the 'Post' by an avenue of poplars to the church of Breitenwang, passes it to the r. and follows the carriage-road between Reutte and (24 M.) Partenkirchen for about 2 M., generally ascending, at the base of the double-peaked *Tauern*, leaving the small sulphur-baths of *Krecksimoo*s on the r. At the 18th stone beyond the second small bridge a footpath leads l. in 5 min. to the waterfall, 92 ft. in height, formed by the Ache descending from the Plansee. After a farther ascent of 15 min. by the course of the water the second fall is reached, inferior in height, but very picturesque with its dark green basin. Turning to the r. from the water, the traveller regains the carriage-road in 2 min., opp. a memorial-stone marking the scene of an accident. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Little* (beautiful view), then the *Great Plansee* (3222 ft.) are reached. A walk of 5 hrs. (from Reutte) brings the pedestrian to *Im Griesen*, the Bavar. and Austr. custom-house (inn). Partenkirchen (p. 80) is 9 M. farther (no place of refreshment on this route except the frontier custom-house station, by the Great Plansee).

The considerable ruins of the *Castle of Ehrenberg*, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3169 ft.). In the background S. the *Thoneller*, furrowed with snow. The castle, which was finally destroyed by the French in 1800, was taken by storm by Elector Maurice of Saxony in 1552, who with 22,000 men had forced his way thus far through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of the elector's regiments at Reutte on account of their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and as he was then suffering from illness, caused himself to be conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Alps to a place of safety (comp. p. 298). In the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the *Schlossberg*, ascends above the *Ehrenberger Klause* (Refreshments), a defile still entered by a gateway, and descends into the green valley of *Heiterwang* (Ross; Hirsch). On the l. is the small lake, which on the N.E. is connected with the Plansee. Farther on, is *Büchelbach* (Hirsch, poor), W. the *Axl-Joch* with its snow-furrows, in the distance S.E. two lofty mountains, the *Silberleithen* and *Marienberg*. At *Lähn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of

14 M. *Lermos* (**Post*; Ed. Bader is a good guide), from which on the E. the bald and abrupt limestone precipices of the *Wetterstein-Gebirge* rise: N. the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9653 ft.), adjoining it on the S. the *Plattacher Ferner* and *Wetterschroffen* (9336 ft.), presenting a most imposing mountain scene. At the W. base of the *Wetterstein* lies the village of *Ehrwald*, S.E. rises the *Sonnenspitze* (8674 ft.), vying with the *Wetterstein* in grandeur. Hence to Partenkirchen (one-horse carr. 4 fl. Bavar.) see p. 83.

The road to Nassereit is the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, and should be traversed on foot

or in an open carriage. It is seen to the best advantage in the direction from S. to N., as in this case the traveller enjoys a most imposing view opposite to him as he advances.

After an ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lermos the *Weissensee* on the l. is passed; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the dark green *Blindsee*, surrounded by lofty mountains (*Wetterstein* and *Sonnenspitz*) which are reflected on its surface, is seen far below on the r. At *Fern* (Inn), 6 M. from Lermos, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Nassereit, the new road diverges from the old, which (nearly 2 M. shorter) descends rapidly on the W. slope of the mountain and could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the old, half-ruined castle of *Fernstein*. The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley. In the profound, pine-clad ravine the strikingly picturesque ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a considerable fortress which commanded the pass, subsequently a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund, are situated on a rocky eminence rising above several small, dark green lakes. From

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Nassereit* (*Post*) to *Obsteig* (*Löwe*, by the church), a distance of 6 M., the road traverses the larch and pine-clad height of the *Tschürgant*, then descends. R. in the valley a stately round tower, a remnant of the castle of *Klamm*, rises from the pine-forest. As the road descends, an extensive view of the *Innthal* is enjoyed; far below is the river; E. in the background rises the *Solstein* (9292 ft.), the highest of the mountains around *Innsbruck*.

At *Nassereit* the road divides: E. to *Innsbruck*, S. W. to *Landeck* (p. 235). The latter as far as *Imst* (p. 235; 9 M., by carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is monotonous and shadeless, but affords a fine view, especially beyond *Tarenz*, of a range of lofty, partially snow-clad mountains.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Oberniemingen* (**Speckbacher*). The latter portion of the road leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From

7 M. *Telfs* to

$17\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 235.

20. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

Comp. Map p. 74.

97 M. Railway to *Weilheim* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 33, 1 fl. 3 kr. (or railway to *Starnberg*, steamboat to *Seeshaupt*, and thence omnibus in connection with last steamer, to *Murnau*); from *Weilheim* post-omnibus twice daily in 6 hrs. to *Partenkirchen*, in 9 hrs. to *Mittenwald*. From *Mittenwald* to *Zirl* a carriage-post daily (seat for one passenger); from *Zirl* to *Innsbruck* diligence twice daily.

Railway to *Tutzing* see p. 68. The branch-line to *Weilheim* here quits the lake, and turns W. by the base of the *Hirschberg* (2194 ft.), which commands a fine *view of the *Ammersee* (see below), to

Weilheim (**Post*; *Bräuwaistl*), on the *Amper*.

The *Hohe-Feissenberg* (3519 ft.), the *Rigi* of Bavaria, is an isolated peak about 6 M. S. W. of *Weilheim*, whence rail. to *Unter-Feissenberg* in 17 min. (18, 12, 9 kr.). It commands an admirable view of the Alps, and over the plain as far as *Augsburg* and *Freising*; nearer lie the *Starnberger See* and *Ammersee*. The most conspicuous mountains from E. to W. are the *Wendelstein*, *Benedictenwand*, *Heimgarten*, *Wetterstein* with the *Zugspitze*, and the *Säuling*. Telescope at the inn.

The banks of the *Ammersee* are very pretty. At the S. extremity lies *Diessen* or *Bayerdiessen*, at the foot of a slight eminence surmounted by a former Benedictine Abbey, now private property, with beautiful grounds. Farther up is the village of *St. Georgen*; charming view from the chapel. About 1½ M. N. is the small watering-place *St. Alban*, a quiet and pleasant retreat. On the opp. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of *Andechs* (2487 ft.), loftily situated, once seat of a powerful family of that name. The *Ammersee* is drained by the *Amper*, and connected with the small *Pilsen-See* and *Würth-See*.

From *Peissenberg* to *Füssen* (p. 74) post-omnibus daily in 8¼ hrs. (2 fl.) by *Peiting*, *Steingaden* (Post), with suppressed monastery and Romanesque church, founded 1147, *Trauchgau*, and the S. E. bank of the *Bannwaldsee*. Before the village of *Schwangau* is reached, 3½ M. from *Füssen*, a road diverges l. to *Höhenschwangau* (p. 75).

The road to *Partenkirchen* leads hence S., passing the *Staffel-See* on the W. and the *Rieg-See* on the E.

11½ M. *Murnau* (*Post; *Griesbräu; Angerbräu) is a handsome market borough, indebted for its new houses to conflagrations in 1834, 1839, and 1852. The inhabitants manufacture pretty fancy-articles of feathers. The remarkable isolated peak to the S. is the *Ettaler Mandl* (5759 ft.).

Beyond *Höhendorf* the road intersects a broad and marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the *Loisach*, then follows the l. bank of the latter. At *Eschelohe* (*Inn) a mountainous district is entered; the *Loisach* flows on the l. in a broad green valley, in the background rise the magnificent summits of the *Wetterstein* and *Zugspitze*. Beyond *Oberau* the broad basin in with *Partenkirchen* is situated comes in view. The *Loisach* is crossed near the ruins of *Werdenfels*, a castle from which this district derives its name.

From *Oberau* the road to *Schongau* diverges r., leading through a mountainous tract and traversing the *Ammergau*. It passes the former abbey of *Ettal* (inn), suppressed 1803, an extensive building decorated with pictures by Tyrolese painters (fine ceiling-painting by *Knoller*) and possessing a curious image of the *Virgin* in white stone, presented, it is said, by an angel to *Emp. Lewis*, who founded the monastery 1832. *Ettal* lies in the picturesque *Ammerthal*, the industrious inhabitants of which are occupied in carving wood and ivory. At *Ober-Ammergau* (*Schwabenwirth*) there is a large depot of these wares. The *Ammergau* is remarkable for the dramatic representations from the history of the *Passion*, resembling the early miracle-plays, which are performed here every 10 years (last time in 1870) on each Sunday throughout the summer, and attract numerous spectators. This curious old custom dates from 1634. From *Oberau* to *Ettal* 3 M., thence to *Ober-Ammergau* 3 M. The road then goes on to (2¼ M.) *Unter-Ammergau* and (6 M.) *Saulgrub*, which lies 12 M. W. of *Murnau*. — To *Höhenschwangau* a good road leads from *Ettal* (24 M.) through the *Graswang-Thal* and over the *Ammerwald Alp*; another to (27 M.) *Beutte*, passing the *Plansee*.

14 M. *Partenkirchen* (2352 ft.) (*Post; Bär; Bräuhaus; *Stern: *Kainzenbad* see p. 83), the *Rom. Parthnum*, charmingly situated.

attracts numerous visitors in summer, especially from Munich. Performances on the 'Zither', a species of guitar much in vogue among the Bavarian and Tyrolese mountains, accompanied by national songs and dances, may frequently be heard at the inns on summer evenings. — Diligence to Weilheim, stat. on the Munich railway, 1 fl. 45 kr.

Garmisch (**Reiser*), delightfully situated on the Loisach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., is preferable to Partenkirchen for a stay of some duration (private apartments on moderate terms). Johannes and Seppel Koser are recommended as guides (for the Zugspitze, p. 82, as well as shorter excursions).

Carriages may be hired at both these villages: one-horse carr. to Obergrainau on the road to the Eibsee $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., to Farchan 2, Oberau 2, Griesen $2\frac{1}{2}$, Eschenlohe $2\frac{1}{2}$, Ohlstadt (Heimgarten) 4, Wallgau and Krün 4, Murnau 4, Lermos 5, Plansee and Reutte 5 fl.; two-horse carr. about one-half more.

The finest survey of the beautiful and imposing environs of Partenkirchen is obtained from an eminence on the r. bank of the *Fauken*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village. Before the spectator lie Partenkirchen and Garmisch in the valley; S. rises the long precipice of the abrupt and barren *Wetterstein-Gebirge*; farthest l. the *Wetterstein* (8930 ft.), whence the group derives its name, then the *Dreithornspitze* (8405 ft.) and the remarkable, conical *Alpspitze* (8339 ft.); farther r. the *Zugspitze* (9653 ft.), with the *Höllenthal-Ferner*, the highest peak of this imposing range of limestone mountains; immediately in front of the *Zugspitze*, and from this point scarcely distinguishable from it, is the *Warenstein* (7358 ft.); finally, on the l. bank of the Loisach, the *Kramer* (6993 ft.), the summit of which is reached by a bridle-path, constructed by order of the king of Bavaria, and closed by a gate (key at the forester's at Garmisch).

Excursions. Admirers of wild mountain-scenery will find numerous highly attractive points in the grand district around Partenkirchen. The views are seen to the best advantage on bright days, when the light and shade on the dark limestone rocks are extremely picturesque without dazzling the eye of the spectator. The paths are generally rugged, but most of them are well shaded. Reindl junr. is recommended as an experienced guide (about 2 fl. per day); a list of excursions described by him is hung up in the dining-room at the Post. The most interesting are here enumerated.

The **Partnachklamm* (2 hrs. there and back; guide, unnecessary, 36 kr.). The traveller takes the road to the *Kainzenbad* (p. 83), and diverges from it almost immediately to the r., crossing a field-road. The path then skirts the *Partnach*, and soon crosses it. The broad path (not that ascending to the r.) must now be followed in a straight direction (after a few min., beyond a brook, a path diverging to the l. ascends rapidly in 10 min. to the *Forsthaus*, see below) to the bridge over the ravine or 'Klamm'. The second bridge, 222 ft. above the *Partnach*, which descends from the upper *Rainthal*, and drains the glaciers of the *Wettersteingebirge*, is the most

striking point. The traveller crosses the bridge, and following the footpath reaches the **Forsthaus auf dem Graseck* in 20 min. more (refreshments and a few beds). Fine survey hence of the Wetterstein chain. In returning, the traveller may take the direct and broader path. — *Mittenwald* may be reached in 4 hrs. from the Forsthaus through the *Ferchen-Thal* (guide unnecessary). After a slight ascent across the meadows, the path leads to the r.; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the descent to the r. to *Hinter-Graseck* must be avoided, and the same level kept; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. straight through the wood. At (7 min.) *Ellmau* a fence is crossed, and the path towards the rising ground followed; it then turns to the r. and descends slightly into the wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Ferchen-See*, and thence by the broad path descending to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mittenwald* (see p. 83).

The **Eckbauer* (4 hrs. there and back). The road, leading past the *Kainzen-Bad*, is tolerable. This excursion may be combined with the preceding, by visiting the Eckbauer from the Graseck (diverging from the broad path at the first barn). The best point of view is about 2 min. walk beyond the Eckbauer. Grand survey of the profound wooded valley of the *Ferchenbach*, beyond which towers the gigantic Wetterstein. This excursion is preferable to that to the *Rainthaler Bauer* (5 hrs.).

The **Eibsee* (3189 ft.) (5 hrs. there and back), a small lake most picturesquely situated at the base of the precipitous Zugspitze. Good carriage-road by *Garmisch to Ober-Grainau*; thence an ascent of 1 hr. to the lake, which with its 7 islands belongs to two fishermen's families, descendants of gipsies, who purchased the property in 1813. Fish (Benchen 18 kr.) and beer may be procured here. Travellers are rowed to the island in the middle of the lake, where the mountain echoes are awakened by a pistol-shot. Guide from Ober-Grainau to the Eibsee, and descent to Griesen (p. 78) in the valley of the Loisach, 48 kr.; a walk of about 3 hrs.

The **Höllenthalklamm* (8 hrs. there and back) is a ravine at the N. E. base of the Zugspitze. The route is from Garmisch to *Hammerbach*, near the *Max-Klamm*, a digression to which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is recommended; then a somewhat steep ascent to the perpendicular precipice of the *Wachsenstein*, which from the *Max-Klamm* presents a most imposing appearance; the path, narrow, but unattended with danger, then skirts the precipice, and leads to the *Höllenthal-Klamm*, which is crossed by a bridge. At a dizzy height above is a lead mine, no longer worked. From Garmisch to the *Max-Klamm* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs, thence to the *Höllenthal-Klamm* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Krottenkopf* (6835 ft.) (10 hrs. there and back) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks, as well as of the plain (Munich, Starnberg Lake, etc.). The route is by the *Esterbergalp* (refreshments and bed of hay if necessary), 2 hrs. from Partenkirchen.

The **Höllenthalspitze* (10 hrs. there and back), immediately below the *Alpspitze*, commands a magnificent view, E. the *Dreithornspitze*, Wetterstein, and *Karwendelgebirge*, W. the *Höllenthal*, perpendicularly below, and beyond it the *Zugspitze*. The *Alpspitze* (8589 ft.) which is also sometimes ascended, commands nearly the same view.

The **Frauenalpe* (12 hrs. there and back). This excursion (by the *Teufelsgesass*) penetrates into the midst of the wildest mountain-scenery; the Wetterstein group, which from a distance appears to form a continuous ridge, is now seen to consist in reality of a series of irregular rocky summits. The *Schachenplatte* has a very imposing aspect when seen from the *Schachenalp*. The crowning point of the excursion, however, is the view from the *Frauenalpe* itself of the upper *Rainthal*, one of the wildest mountain-basins to be met with in any part of the Alps. The night may be spent on the *Schachenalp*.

The ascent of the *Zugspitze* (9653 ft.), somewhat difficult at places, but extremely interesting, requires two days (guide 5 fl.). To the *Knorrhütte* 6 hrs., thence to the summit in 3 hrs.

The **Walchensee* (p. 85) is $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from Partenkirchen; by carr. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 fl.). The *Mittenwald* road is quitted to the l. at *Klais* (see below); 3 M. *Krün*, 12 M. the village of *Walchensee*. A superb view is enjoyed, the greater part of the way, of the Wetterstein and *Karwendel-Gebirge*.

From Partenkirchen to Lermos (p. 78) 15 M. by a good-carriage-road (by carr. in 3 hrs.; one-horse & fl.), by *Garmisch* (p. 81), then following the wooded valley of the *Loisach*. The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 78) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen. — A shorter route for pedestrians is the footpath by *Ober-Grainau*, passing the *Eibsee* and crossing the *Thörlen*, affording a succession of fine views (guide desirable, 2 fl.).

The road to Mittenwald ascends from Partenkirchen. L. in the valley lies the *Kainzen* or *Kamitzer-Bad*, with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), employed as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road next traverses undulating pastures; on the r. rises the *Wetterstein*; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Kaltenbrunn*; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Klais*. Near Mittenwald the road enters the valley of the *Isar*. Road N. to *Benedictbeuern* (by *Krün*) see p. 85.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mittenwald* (2886 ft.) (*Post*; one-horse carr. to Partenkirchen $3\frac{1}{2}$, *Seefeld* $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., *Zirl* 5 fl. 40 kr., *Innsbruck* 8 fl.) is the last Bavar. village, above which towers the almost perpendicular *Karwendelspitz* (8240 ft.) on the E. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from *Augsburg* to *Italy* by this route. The S. part of the small town was burned down in 1836, and subsequently rebuilt in a modern style. The manufacture of violins and guitars occupies upwards of 100 families. *Neuner Hornsteiner* and *Bader and Co.* possess the principal warehouses, where violins may be purchased for 2—17, bass viols for 36—48 fl. These instruments are extensively exported to *England* and *America*.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley as far as the *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between *Bavaria* and the *Tyrol*, once fortified in ancient times by the *Romans* (*Mansio Scarbia*). During the *Thirty Years' War* *Claudia de' Medici*, widow of *Archduke Leopold V.*, caused the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia* to be constructed here, a barrier which resisted the attacks of the *French* as well as of the *Swedes*. In the *Span. War of Succession* the stronghold came into the possession of the *Bavarians*, by whom it was destroyed. The *Austrians* subsequently caused it to be reconstructed, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the *French* (13,000 under *Ney* against 600 *Austrians*), and was so completely destroyed by them that no traces of it now remain except remnants of long walls on the banks of the *Isar* and in the valley. At the village of *Scharnitz* (*Traube*) the road quits the *Isar*, which rises at some distance to the E., and ascends (to the r. a distant view of the rugged and indented limestone peaks of the *Wetterstein-Gebirge* with the *Zugspitze*; from the highest point of the road a view of the *Innthal Mts.* to the l.) to

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. † *Seefeld* (3873 ft.) (*Post*), situated on a bleak table-

land, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The mountains here yield 'Stinkstein', a species of shale, from which petroleum is obtained. The smelting works have recently been burned down. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the *Brunsch-Kopf*, farther distant the *Hohe-Mundi* (8806 ft.), beyond it to the r. the Wetterstein group and the snow-fields of the Zugspitze. — From Seefeld a tolerable cart-track leads by *Mösern* to (9 M.) *Telfs* (p. 236).

The road descends, finally in somewhat steep zigzags, which afford a succession of magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the mountains to the S. with their snow fields and glaciers. On the last projecting angle of the road stands a square tower, the remnant of the castle of *Fragenstein*, once a favourite residence of Maximilian I.

9¼ M. *Zirl* (2025 ft.) (**Löwe*). A cross in a cavity on the Martinswand far above the road, opp. the chapel, 1 M. E. of *Zirl*, commemorates Emp. Maximilian's hunting adventure (see p. 236).

8 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 211.

21. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee. Jachenau. Tölz (Krankenheil).

Comp. Map p. 74.

9¼ M. High road, but no diligence. One-horse carriages may be obtained of the post-masters at Benedictbeuern, Walchensee, and Mittenwald, at 2 fl. 24 kr. per stage.

The most direct route from Munich to the Kochelsee is as follows: rail. to Penzberg (p. 69), thence by post-omnibus to Benedictbeuern in 2½ hrs., to Kochel in ½ hr. more.

An omnibus also runs from Seeshaupt (in 4 hrs., 45 kr.), to *Schleedorf* (Inn, tolerable), a village re-erected after the fire of 1846, at the N. W. extremity of the Kochelsee. From *Schleedorf* by small boat (9 kr. each pers.) to the mill 'Am Joch', at the base of the Kesselberg.

11½ M. **Benedictbeuern** (**Post*), once a wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740 and consecrated by St. Boniface, has been employed for agricultural purposes since 1818. [Omnibus to Tölz (p. 86) in 2 hrs., fare 24 kr.] About ½ M. to the N. E., is *Bichel* (**Löwe*), and 3 M. farther N. E., near *Heilbrunn* is the somewhat sequestered *Adelheidsquelle* (*Günthner*), a spring containing bromine and iodine. The water is also employed medicinally at *Bichel*, to which it is conveyed for bathing and drinking purposes.

From Benedictbeuern the road leads S., skirting the W. base of the mountains, to (3 M.) *Kochel* (*Fink*), near the N. E. bank of the pale green *Kochelsee* (1950 ft.), 4½ M. long, 3 M. broad, marshy on the N., bounded by lofty mountains on the S. side. *Bad Kochel* (**Dessauer*, on the lake), ½ M. farther, lies off the main road skirting the N. E. bank of the lake, and is reached by a bye-road to the r. at the end of the village. Boats are

always in readiness here to ferry travellers (in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 24 kr.) across to the high road to Urfeld, thus agreeably varying their route. The *Benedictenwand* (5880 ft.), which rises abruptly on the E., is occasionally ascended (in 8 hrs., laborious, guide necessary); the view embraces nearly one-half of the kingdom of Bavaria, Swabia, and numerous lakes.

The road ascends rapidly on the E. bank of the lake, a portion of the route suitable for pedestrians. A sign-post l. of the road indicates the way to a fine waterfall in the vicinity; farther on there is another waterfall r. of the road. Near the culminating point, a crucifix in relief on the rock, bearing the arms of Bavaria and Hapsburg, commemorates the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria. On the summit a view is obtained of the distant *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* groups (p. 81); beneath lies the extensive, dark and sequestered **Walchensee* (2612 ft.), surrounded by forest and mountains, 15 M. in circumference. From *Urfeld* (**Jäger*), at the N. extremity of the lake, travellers may be ferried across in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the village of *Walchensee* (12 kr. each pers.), an enjoyable trip, especially on a fine evening. An excellent bridle-path, constructed by order of King Max in 1859, leads from *Urfeld* to the summit of the **Herzogstand* (5724 ft.), a fine point of view.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Walchensee* (**Post*) is a village on the W. bank of the lake, consisting of a few houses only. Finest survey of the lake from a barn about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the inn. The excellent 'Saiblinge' (*salmo alpinus*), a species of salmon-trout caught in the lake, are rare and expensive, being taken in Oct. only. The road now rapidly ascends the *Katsenkopf*, then more gradually through a pine-clad ravine. R. the waterfall of the *Obernacher Bach*, the principal affluent of the *Walchensee*. At *Wallgau* (Inn) the road reaches the lofty green valley of the *Isar*, on the l. bank of which a carriage-road leads to (8 M.) *Vorderriss* (p. 86). From *Krün*, the next village, a tolerable road leads to (8 M.) *Partenkirchen* (p. 80). The rounded cone of the *Alpspitze*, the snow-fields of the *Zugspitze*, and the rugged precipices of the *Wetterstein* and *Karwendel* are conspicuous to the W. and S. From

14 M. *Mittenwald* to

$28\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Innsbruck*, see preceding Route.

From the *Walchensee* to *Tegersee* about 36 M. (one horse carr. in 7—8 hrs., 8 fl.), a route embracing a number of picturesque points. From *Urfeld* (see above) a narrow road skirting the lake leads to (3 M.) *Sachenbach*, then ascends through a beautiful wood, descends to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jachenau* (Inn), and passes several groups of houses in the sequestered and grassy *Jachenau*, a valley 9 M. in length. Beyond *Tannen* a long wooded ravine is again traversed, beyond which the magnificent outlet of the valley towards the busy *Isarthal* is attained. At *Wegscheid* ('*Zum Pfaffen-*

stöffel', poor inn), 9 M. from Jachenau, a view of the beautiful château of *Hohenburg*, picturesquely situated on an eminence, is obtained. From (3 M.) *Länggries* (Inn), where the Isar is crossed by a long wooden bridge, a diligence-road leads through the Isarthal to (9 M., one-horse carr. 3 fl.)

Tölz (2120 ft.) (**Bürgerbräu*; **Post*), a considerable market-town picturesquely situated on a hill on the Isar, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to brewers and timber-merchants. The garden of the *Bürgerbräu* commands a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance, in the background S.W. the long *Benedictenwand* (p. 85) and the rounded cone of the *Kirchstein*. The *Calvarienberg* (reached through the first passage below the post-office) is another good point of view. On the l. bank of the Isar, immediately beyond the bridge, begin the inns and pensions (**Sedlmeier*; *Curhaus*; *Zollhaus*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. N. W., baths in the house) connected with the recently discovered mineral springs of *Krankenheil*, which contain iodine, sulphur, and natron.

The road from Tölz to Tegernsee ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M.; one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 2 fl. 24 kr.) passes the handsome building of the suppressed monastery of *Reichersbeuern*, now employed for agricultural purposes, and reaches the Tegernsee (p. 87) near *Gmund*. Between Tölz and stat. Holzkirchen (p. 71) a post-omnibus and 'Stellwagen' run. Omnibus from Tölz to Benedictbeuern in 2 hrs. (24 kr.), corresponding with the post-omnibus to Penzberg (p. 69).

From Tölz to the Achensee (p. 89) the following route (2 days) is recommended: By carr. (4—5 fl.) as far as '*In den Fall*' (18 M.). (A short distance before the 'Fall' a bridle-path leads to the Kreuth and Achenthal road and to Achenkirch in 4 hrs.; p. 89). At the 'Fall' good beer and other refreshments; a level road ascends hence through the lonely Isarthal to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorderriss*, hunting-lodge of the king of Bavaria, on a broad and sequestered meadow, at the confluence of the *Riss* and *Isar*, overshadowed by the snow-clad slopes of the *Wetterstein* and *Zugspitze*. Refreshments at the **Forsthaus*. The route hence is to the S., into the valley of the *Riss* to (9 M.) *Hinterriss*, hunting-lodge of the Prince of Leiningen. Before it is reached, a house belonging to the Duke of Gotha, who hires the right of chamois-hunting here, is passed. At the foot of the small Goth. *Castle are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn; or $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, beds etc. at forester **Neuner's*). On the following morning (provisions for the journey should be taken; guide unnecessary, as the bridle-path cannot be mistaken) an ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Hagelhütte*, and 2 hrs. more to the culminating point of the *Plumser Joch* (5447 ft.), commanding a grand retrospect of the mountain-gorges as far the *Karwendel-Gebirge*, E. the mountains beyond the Achenthal, S. across the Innthal to the green slopes of the lower Zillertal and the Zillertal snow-mountains; in the extreme distance S.E. the *Grossvenediger* is said to be visible. The descent to the first chalets is somewhat steep; then through wood and beautiful pastures to the green *Pertisau* (p. 89), in 2 hrs. — From *Vorderriss* a beautiful walk over the *Hochkopf* to the *Walchensee* in 4 hrs.

22. From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map p. 216.

60 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. This is the most interesting route to Innsbruck. Railway to Holzkirchen in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence Diligence and Omnibus by Tegernsee to Kreuth twice daily in 4 hrs. — From Kreuth Post-omnibus daily to Achenkirch, thence on the following morning to Jenbach (from Kreuth to Jenbach in 6 hrs., 3 fl.); from Jenbach to Innsbruck rail. in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Omnibus from June 1st to Oct. 16th daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Scholastica (p. 89). — The traveller is recommended to spend a few hours at Tegernsee, and to proceed on foot, if necessary, to Kreuth. The latter is less attractive as a resting place than Tegernsee.

Railway to Holzkirchen (*Post*) see p. 71.

From Holzkirchen a branch line (in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. fares 68, 42, 30 kr.) leads to **Schliersee** (*Inn* of the '*Fischerliesel*'; *Post*), situated on the charming little lake of that name which attracts numerous visitors from Munich. (A bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, leads W. by the *Gindelalp* and the *Westerhof* in 3 hrs. to Tegernsee, see below). — From Schliersee a pleasant walk by *Fischhausen*, *Neuhaus* (refreshm.), and *Aurach* to *Bayrisch Zell* (*Post*), an Alpine village whence the *Wendelstein* (6481 ft.) is usually ascended (3 hrs.). From Zell to *Oberaudorf* (p. 74) about 12 M. — Another attractive excursion is from Neuhaus through the *Josephthal* to the *Spitzing-Alp*; then-down past the *Spitzingsee* and through the *Falep-Thal* to the (5 hrs.) *Faleper Forsthaus* (*Inn*), near the now disused *Kaiserklause* ('imperial pass', $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. of which is the Austr. frontier); then through the *Rothachthal* (l. the *Schinder*, p. 88) to *Rothach* and *Tegernsee* (see below).

Beyond Holzkirchen the mountain-scenery gradually develops itself. At *Gmund* the road reaches the *Tegernsee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, at the point where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake, and follows the E. bank to the village of

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Tegernsee** (2394 ft.) (*Guggemoos*, 'at the N. end of the lake, with baths, R. 36, D. 42, B. 18 kr.; *Post*, at the S. end; between these two, *Hôtel Greider*, l. of the high-road; private apartments may be procured; good accommodation may also be found at Rothach and Egern, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth), charmingly situated in a district affording beautiful walks, and much frequented by visitors in summer. The remarkably imposing buildings of the former Benedictine abbey, founded 719, suppressed 1804, were erected during the last cent.; in the centre is the church; the S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria; the N. wing contains an extensive brewery (the excellent produce of which may be mentioned amongst the attractions of the place). The church contains some good ceiling-paintings of the last cent. Over the portak is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey.

One of the finest points in the immediate vicinity is the **Paraplue* (2894 ft.), an open rotunda about 25 min. walk S. of Tegernsee. The path ascends to the l. from the Kreuth road into the wood, at the W. end of the garden of the château; then r., and a second time r.; by an open space the steps l. must be ascended. The view embraces the S. extremity of the lake, the

green and smiling foreground with the villages of *Egern* and *Rothach*, and an amphitheatre of mountains rising in gradations beyond. Another fine point of view is the *Flügelhof* (Inn) 10 min. walk N. of the Parapluie, and nearer the village of Tegernsee.

Kaltenbrunn, at the N. W. end of the lake, which affords a fine view of the entire sheet of water, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. (boat 1 fl.) from Tegernsee, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.W. of Gmund, is a model farm-establishment (with restaurant) on an eminence on the bank of the lake. — The *Neureut* (4412 ft.), an isolated peak N.E. of Tegernsee, commands an unbroken panorama, N.E. as far as the Chiemsee, S. of the snow-capped Tyrolese Alps. The route is by the *Westerhof* (refreshm.). About 2 hrs. farther E. (from Tegernsee 3 hrs.) lies the *Schliersee* (p. 87).

The high road to Kreuth ascends slightly across green pastures and past picturesque country-houses. Pedestrians effect a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. by crossing the S. E. arm of the lake, beyond Tegernsee, by boat (12 kr.). The footpath regains the high road at the bridge over the *Weissach*. The valley, watered by the *Weissach*, afterwards contracts, especially between the village of *Kreuth* (Inn) and the quiet and sequestered

7 M. *Wildbad Kreuth* (2704 ft.), a considerable bath and hotel establishment, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt for which is obtained from *Rosenheim*), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place is principally indebted for its reputation to the partiality shown for it by King Max I., to the salubrious mountain-air, and to the excellent whey which has recently been added to the other advantages. The entire establishment now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria, by whose intendant it is managed (R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl., B. 18 kr., music 12 kr.). At best, however, the place is somewhat dull and unattractive; Tegernsee is preferable, unless the traveller intend to avail himself of the baths of Kreuth.

The ° *Schinder* (6283 ft.), 5 hrs. E. of Kreuth, affords an extensive prospect. — Very pleasant excursion S. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gaisalp* (4120 ft.) and the (20 min. farther) *Königsalp* (3785 ft.); in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Schildenstein* (6327 ft.), commanding a fine view, may be ascended.

Immediately on arriving at Kreuth the traveller should endeavour to secure a good seat in the diligence to Jenbach; no supplementary carriages are given. The road mounts gradually for 6 M. in the narrow and gloomy *Weissachthal*, passing *Glashütten* (Inn), so called from the glass-houses, and the former Bavar. custom-house *Stuben*. Beyond the culminating point it descends rapidly, traversing profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, the former Austr. custom-house in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen*, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. The custom-house is now near the village of *Achenwald* (*Traube). (Route to the *Isarthal* see p. 86.) The *Ache*, outlet of the *Achensee*, is now skirted. E. rises the isolated rocky horn of the *Guffert*; adjacent to it, the long ridge of the *Unnutz* (6879 ft.).

16 M. *Achenkirch* (*Post), is a straggling village, nearly 3 M. in length. (The *Kern Inn* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the Post, which, as well as the '*Scholastica*', are often crowded in summer.) The lake is 3 M. from the Post. On the E. bank is the excellent **Scholastica Inn* (beautiful excursions hence, especially to the summit of the *Umnutz*, in 3 hrs., practicable even for ladies). A large new **Hotel* is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

The **Achensee* (3045 ft.), which lies 1165 ft. above the level of the *Innthal*, 6 M. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, is the largest and most beautiful lake in N. Tyrol. Boat to the opposite extremity of the lake (1 fl. for 1—2 pers., 30 kr. each pers. additional) in 2 hrs.; the boatman lives by the bridge at the lower end of the lake. The diligence passes the lake in 1 hr. The W. bank rises abruptly from the water, whilst the narrow road on the E. bank is confined between the lake and the slopes of the *Gemsjoch*, which rises immediately above it. It is a curious fact, that at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon the water of this lake suddenly sank 4 ft., but after 24 hrs. regained its original level. On the S.W. bank are the beautiful green slopes of the *Pertisau* (boat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 18 kr. each pers.), which extends for some distance up into the mountain-valleys. The *Inn* in the village here, as well as the *Fürstenhaus*, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of *Viecht* (p. 73), are very favourite summer-quarters. The large farm, near the S. extremity of the lake, also belongs to the abbey. A fantastic formation of the rock on the height to the l. resembles a castle; to the S. rise the snow-mountains of the upper *Zillertal* (p. 218).

Attractive excursion from the *Pertisau* to the *Lentberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide desirable), which commands an admirable survey of the *Achensee*; then over the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bärenbad-Alm* to the loftier *Bärenkopf*; from the latter, across the ridge connecting it with the *Stanserjoch*, which rises to the S., to the *Weissbach-Alp*; and finally down the *Weissbachthal*, on the E. slope of the *Bärenkopf*, to the *Seespitze*, where the road from *Pertisau* to *Jenbach* quits the lake.

Ascent of the *Sonnenjoch* (7992 ft.) also recommended (with guide). The valley to the W. of the *Pertisau* is ascended, and the (1 hr.) *Falsturm-Alm*, the (1 hr.) *Untere Gramei-Alm*, and the *Obere Gramei-Alm* are traversed. Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit of the pass. Extensive panorama, E. the *Tauern* chain, S. the *Oetzthal* snow-peaks rising behind the *Lampsengebirge*, N. the plains of *Bavaria*. — From the upper *Gramei-Alm* a path descends direct into the *Riss* (p. 86), preferable to the route over the *Plumser-Joch*. The sons of the fisherman at the *Pertisau* act as guides to the *Gramei-Alm* (provisions should be taken).

Over the *Plumser-Joch* into the *Rissthal*, and to *Tölz*, see p. 86.

At *Buchau*, at the S. extremity of the lake, boatmen will be found to convey travellers to the N. end. The road next passes the village of *Maurach*. To the l. on the height lies *Eben*, the burial-place of *St. Nothburga* (d. 1313), with a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel. The road then descends rapidly through ravines to

15 M. *Jenbach* (**Bräu*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the rail. stat., extensive view from the balcony; **Strasser*, at the stat.), a rail. stat. (p. 73),

possessing iron-foundries and smelting furnaces, beautifully situated on the slope of the mountain, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above the valley of the Inn. Hence to Innsbruck by rail. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. see p. 73; to the Zillertal see p. 217.

23. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 36, 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 57 kr. Bavarian currency, express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher. N. B. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian notes are not taken at the Bavarian booking-offices.

As far as *Rosenheim* see p. 71. The railway then crosses the *Inn*, passes stat. *Stephanskirchen* and the small *Simmsee*, on the W. bank of which is stat. *Endorf* (*Inn); then stat. *Prien* (*Kronprinz; Huber), 1 M. from *Stock*, the landing-place of the steamer, which plies three times daily by the *Herrenwörth* and *Frauenwörth* to *Seebruck*.

The *Chiemsee* (1748 ft.), 12 M. long, 3 M. broad, contains three islands, the extensive *Herrenwörth*, with a handsome building, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now property of Count Hunoltstein; the *Frauenwörth*, with a nunnery; and the *Krautinsel* (i. e. 'vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. Besides a considerable convent, the *Frauenwörth* is the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*, a favourite resort of artists. The *Herrenwörth* is much more extensive (9 M. in circumf.), and affords excellent accommodation at the inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings; it also possesses pleasant grounds and a deer-park. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the *Bavar.* and *Tyrolese Alps* forms the *background of the landscape; E. in the distance the *Gaisberg* (p. 183) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous *Staufen* (5718 ft.); S. E. the *Sonntaghorn* (6394 ft.); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the *Hochgern* (6103 ft.); then the *Kitzbühlerhorn* (6383 ft.), rising in the distance above the mountains seen through the valley: S. the long, indented *Kampfenwand* (5595 ft.) and the *Mühlhorn*; S. W. the cone of the *Grenz* or *Kranz-Horn*, the pinnacles of the *Heuberg*, the *Wendelstein* (6024 ft.) and the broad, massive *Breitenstein* (5341 ft.).

From *Seebruck* (*Inn), at the N. end of the lake, a walk of 3 M. to *Seeon*, an ancient monastery on a small lake, now the property of the Empress of Brazil, where there is an excellent inn and well arranged bath-estab. At *Stein* (*Inn), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of *Seeon*, is the ancient rocky castle of *Heinz v. Stein*, a German Bluebeard, of whom tradition relates all kinds of atrocities.

The line skirts the S. side of the *Chiemsee*. Stat. *Bernau* and *Uebersee*. About 4 M. W. of stat. *Bergen* is *Adelholzen*, a bath well fitted up and possessing three springs, containing salt-petre, sulphur, and alum respectively.

The village-inns on the banks of the *Chiemsee* are generally good, and this district is recommended as an attractive field for pedestrians whose time is not too limited, especially in the early summer, as later in the season the finest spots are often crowded.

Picturesque walk from *Uebersee* (see above) S. to *Marquartstein*, a chateau of Baron Tautphoeus, and *Unter-Wessen* in the *Kössener Achenthal* (*Inn); then through the wild *Pass Klöbenstein* to the pleasant village of *Kössen* (5 hrs.); thence by *Reut im Winkel* and through the *Schwarzenberg-Klamm* in 6 hrs. to *Unken* (p. 210).

Stat. *Traunstein* (**Hirsch*, moderate; **Post*; **Weisses Bräuhaus*, unpretending, good beer), a thriving place, and agreeable

quarters for the summer, situated on a slope above the *Traun*, re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851. The considerable buildings of the salt-works with their stores of wood are situated on the *Traun*; the brine which is evaporated here is conducted in pipes from *Reichenhall* (p. 190). Pleasant walk to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hochberg* (*Inn), whence an extensive view of the mountains and the *Chiemsee* is enjoyed.

The line next traverses wooded and grassy hills. Above the lower heights the *Stauffen* towers to the S., and farther on, the *Untersberg* (p. 184). Stat. *Lauter*; *Teisendorf*, with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*; *Freilassing* (Föckerer's Hôtel), Bavar. frontier, and the junction of the line to *Reichenhall*; then

Salzburg, see p. 178.

The above is the direct route. It is, however, far preferable to quit the railway at *Traunstein* or *Teisendorf*, and proceed by *Reichenhall* (and *Berchtesgaden*) to *Salzburg*. By this route (R. 40) *Berchtesgaden* and the *Königs-See* are more conveniently visited than from *Salzburg*, especially as *Reichenhall* and *Berchtesgaden* are in *Bavaria*, so that this digression is made before the *Austrian* frontier is crossed.

The road from *Traunstein* to *Reichenhall* (two-horse carr. 10 fl.) at first skirts the *Traun*, which at *Traunstein* is confined by extensive dams to intercept the floating timber in its descent from the mountains. The country is flat as far as *Siegsdorf* (two inns) and

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Inzell* (Post), a village in the bed of a former lake, where a succession of grand mountain *landscapes begins. From this point to *Reichenhall* the valley should if possible be traversed on foot (the middle of the day, however, should be avoided, as the valley affords little shade). Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this portion of the route: r. the *Kienberg*, the E. spur of the *Rauschenberg* (remarkable for its mineral wealth); l. the *Falkenstein*, beyond it the abrupt *Staufenwand*. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which the small village of *Weissbach* is situated on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is constructed along the rocky wall on the l., by its side the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the *Weissbach*, the bed of which becomes more profound as the valley is ascended. At one of the most beautiful points of this ravine is situated the **Mauthhäusel*, a solitary inn about 6 M. from *Reichenhall*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the saline pump-houses at the culminating point of the road, where it unites with the *Innsbruck* and *Salzburg* road (p. 210).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichenhall* and *Achselmannstein*, see p. 190.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Salzburg*, see p. 178.

24. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon and Linz.

Railway to Ratisbon in $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 33, 3 fl. 42, 2 fl. 30 kr., express $\frac{1}{2}$ st^h higher. — From Ratisbon to Linz in $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 12 fl. 36, 9 fl. 21, 6 fl. 39 kr., express 14 fl. 12, 10 fl. 18 kr. — By express from Nuremberg to Linz in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 21 fl. 33, 15 fl. 24 kr.

The line ascends the course of the *Pegnitz*. S. E. of stat. *Röthenbach* rises the *Morisberg*, a conspicuous height which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the *Pegnitz*. Beyond stat. *Lauf* the line enters the Franconian Jura, between the heights of which it runs as far as Amberg. On the hill r., beyond stat. *Ottensoo*s, lies *Hensfeld* with a small château and park; above it the *Hansgögl-Berg*. Stat. *Hersbruck* (Post), at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, is a considerable place, in the environs of which hops are extensively grown.

Omnibus hence (in 2 hrs., 30 kr.) to *Rupprechtstegen* (**Jegel's Hôtel*), picturesquely situated in the romantic *Pegnitzthal* (the '*Nuremberg Switzerland*'); interesting walk through the *Ankathal* to the ruin of *Hohenstein* with extensive view. — '*Franconian Switzerland*' (p. 42) may be reached hence by *Veiden*, *Plech*, *Betsenstein*, and *Pottenstein*; then to *Tücherfeld* and *Gössweinstein* (p. 42).

Near stat. *Happurg*, at the base of the *Hohbirch*, the line quits the *Pegnitzthal*. Scenery picturesque. Several unimportant places, then stat. *Sulzbach* (Krone), a considerable place with a mountain castle, once a residence of Bavarian dukes.

Stat. *Amberg* (*Pfälzer Hof*; *Wilder Mann*), on the *Vils*, with 10,800 inhab., is the seat of the Court of Appeal for the Upper Palatinate. The Goth. Church of *St. Martin*, with a tower 300 ft. high, contains among others a tombstone of the Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1397). The Goth. Church of *St. George* has a façade with three towers. The *Mariahilfberg*, with pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect.

Stat. *Freihöls*, *Irrenlohe* (hence by *Weiden* to *Bayreuth*, p. 104; to *Eger*, *Franzensbad*, and *Hof* see R. 26); then across the *Nab* to stat. *Schwandorf* (Post), with a château of Prince *Wallerstein*, junction of the *Nuremberg-Ratisbon* and the *Furth-Prague* lines (p. 126).

The line now turns S. Three small stations; the *Regen* is then crossed near stat. *Regenstauf*. To the r. the town and cathedral of *Ratisbon* come into view. About 3 M. E. of stat. *Walhallastrasse*, the village of *Donaustauf* (Inn) is situated on the *Danube*, whence the traveller may ascend (in 20—25 min.) to the **Walhalla* (i. e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame,' rising very conspicuously on a hill 313 ft. in height. The foundation was laid by King *Lewis* in 1830, and in 1842 the edifice was completed in accordance with designs by *Klenze*. This grand structure with its contents cost upwards of 8 million florins (about 670,000 l.). Admission gratis.

The Exterior (237 ft. long, 108 ft. broad), is a fine example of the purest *Doric* order, closely resembling the *Parthenon* at *Athens*, massively

constructed of grey unpolished marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg, p. 184; some of the blocks about 15 tons in weight), surrounded by 52 fluted columns. Above the columns in front and those in the rear are pediments, strictly in accordance with the rules of antique architecture, containing groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, a representation of Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipzig; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The roof is constructed of iron and covered with plates of copper.

The Interior, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 173 ft. long, 49 ft. broad, and 55 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the W. side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six very fine "Victories by *Rauca*. At the farther extremity is the 'opisthodomos', separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns. The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German worthies may appear somewhat incongruous. — The "Busts, upwards of 100 in number, represent celebrated German characters who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther (not admitted till after the abdication of King Lewis), Wallenstein, Fred. the Great, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, etc.

* View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below the spectator flows the Danube, beyond it stretches the fertile plain of Straubing; r. Donaustauf and Ratisbon; l. in clear weather the snow-capped Alps. The hill itself is surrounded by oak-plantations and pleasant promenades. — An omnibus runs between Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

From stat. Walhallastrasse the train in 6 min. reaches

Ratisbon. Hotels. *Goldenes Kreuz, R. from 48 kr., D. 1 fl., A. 18 kr.; *Weisser Hahn, near the pier of the Linz steamboat, similar charges. *Kronprinz, Grüner Kranz, and Drei Helme, second cl.; *Nürnberg Hof, nearest the stat. — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are good kinds of fish. — Emp. Charles V. lodged at the 'Golden Cross' in 1546, and the following year the beautiful hostess Barbara Blumberg bore Don John of Austria. — Omnibus in the afternoon to the Walhalla in 1¼ hr., returning in the evening (there and back 86 kr.). One-horse carr. 3—3½, two-horse 4—4½ fl. there and back. One-horse carr. to Kelheim (p. 43) and back 5 fl. and 30 kr. gratuity. Rail. to stat. Walhallastrasse (p. 92) in 6 min., thence to Donaustauf 3 M. — Steamboats daily to Donauwörth (p. 42) and to Passau. — Baths at the Unterer Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, or **Regensburg** (978 ft.), at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 27,875 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, since the 8th cent. seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. the most flourishing and populous city of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1808 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Luneville it was adjudged to the Primate Ch. Dalberg; in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year.

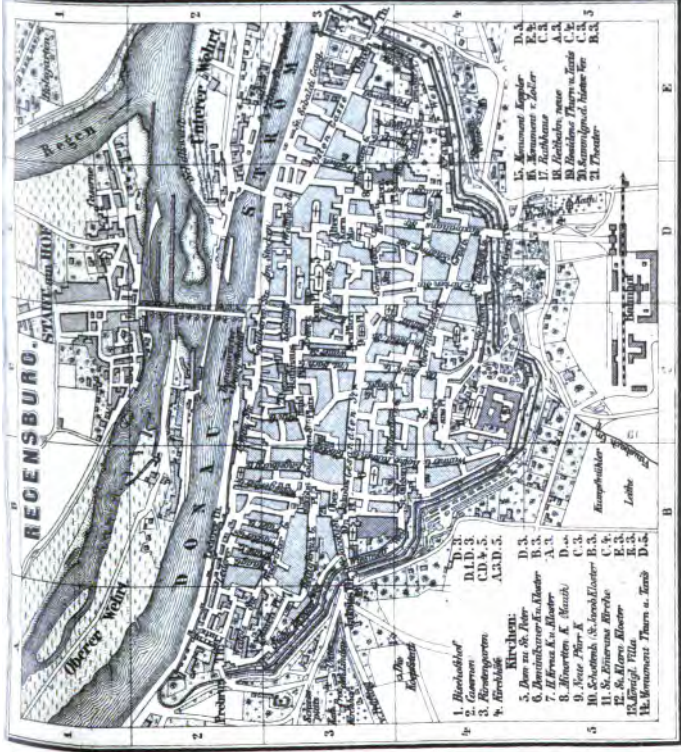
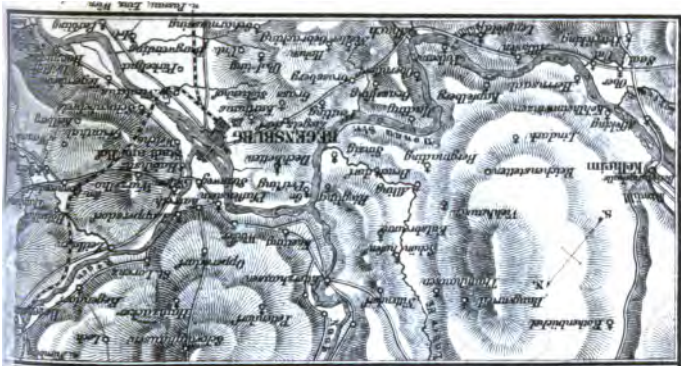
Some of the numerous mediæval houses, especially in the Schererstrasse (or 'Street of Ambassadors'), still retain the imperial eagle, the lion of St. Mark, and other armorial bearings, indicating the former residences of the ambassadors to the Diet. Many houses still possess their towers of defence, erected by the mediæval nobles, a reminiscence of early German civic life now peculiar to Ratisbon alone. Of these the *Goldene Thurm* in the Wallstrasse is the most conspicuous; the *Goliath*, the ancestral residence of the powerful Auer family, opp. the bridge, and that by the 'Golden Cross' hotel, may also be mentioned. Ratisbon occupies as important a position in the history of early German mediæval art as Nuremberg in that of a later period.

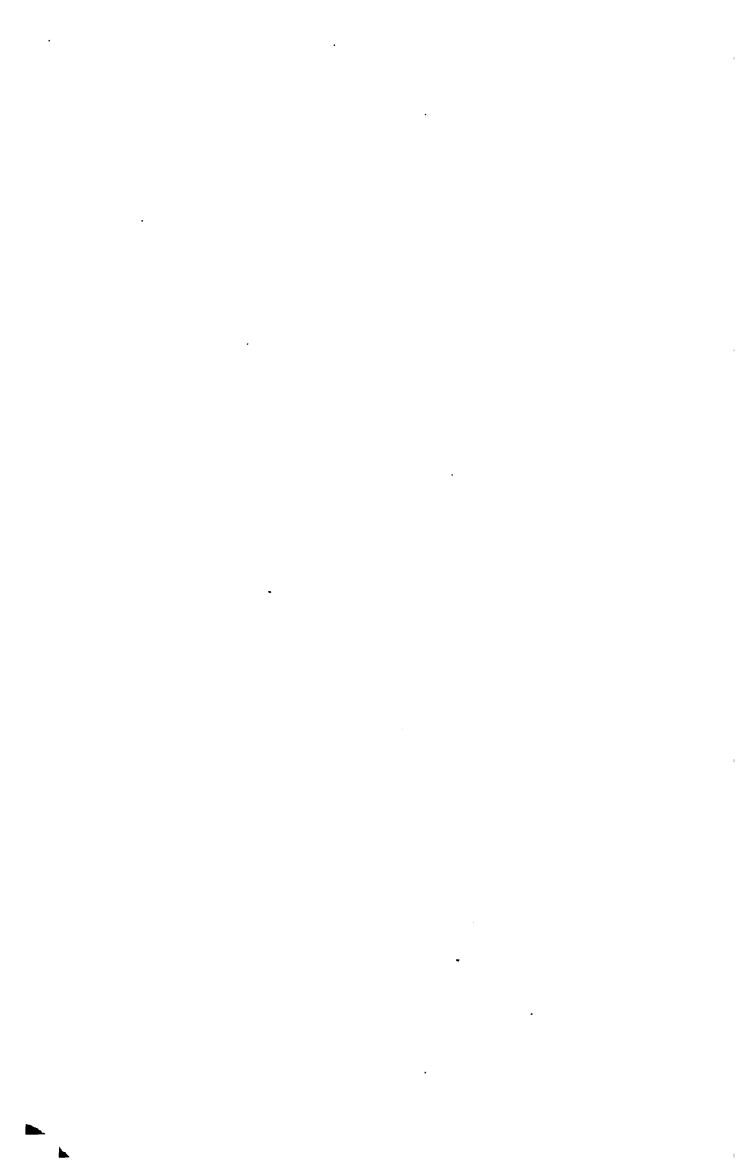
The **Cathedral* (Pl. 1) of *St. Peter*, is a highly interesting Gothic structure (1275—1634). The beautiful façade, with its celebrated, richly sculptured double porch, is of the 15th cent. A gallery, with perforated stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, whence a good survey of the town may be enjoyed. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsturm* (or Asses' Tower), containing a winding ascent without steps, by means of which the materials used in the construction of the cathedral were carried up on the backs of asses. The towers have lately been completed. The interior, remarkable for symmetry and elegance, was thoroughly restored in 1838. All unsuitable and tawdry decorations have been removed, and many of the windows filled with richly coloured modern stained glass. Length of interior 294 ft., breadth 121 ft.; nave 129 ft. high.

In the nave a marble monument, erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip Wm., Duke of Bavaria. In the N. aisle, partially concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the *monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze by P. Vischer (1521, comp. p. 36), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opp. wall of the choir a marble relief in memory of a Bishop Herberstein (d. 1653), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. The altars, resembling canopies, are peculiar and most richly sculptured. The high altar, executed entirely in silver, was presented by a Count Fugger in 1785. Pulpit of 1482. The cloisters adjacent to the cathedral contain tombstones, sarcophagi, busts, and statues of mediæval and even Roman origin.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 9), a gloomy, irregular pile, was partially erected in the 14th cent.; the more modern portion was commenced 1660. Here the Imperial Diet held its sessions from 1663 to 1806. It contains a few pictures and portraits of various civic dignitaries: The saloons of the Diet are in the older part of the building. The dungeons, with instruments of torture, and the bench of the judge protected by a grating, are curious (fee 18 kr.).

The N. Romanesque portal of the *Schottenkirche* (Pl. 8), or church of the *Benedictine Abbey of St. James* (originally a monastery of Scottish monks), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., is adorned with singular sculptures in stone, consisting of figures





of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The interior, in the basilica style, contains a panelled wooden ceiling in the nave; the Romanesque capitals of the columns are worthy of attention. The monastery connected with the church was until recently occupied by Irish monks. In the immediate vicinity, outside the Jacobsthor, is a fine old Goth. column with scriptural representations and statues of saints, recently restored.

The spacious and simple *Church of the Minorites* (Pl. 3), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., is now employed as a warehouse, and the adjacent monastery as a barrack.

The former *Benedictine Monastery of St. Emmeran* (Pl. 5), one of the most ancient in Germany, was founded as early as 652, and extended and embellished by Charlemagne. The ecclesiastical buildings have been entirely disfigured by the additions and alterations of several centuries. The former monastery has been the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis* since 1809. The *Riding School*, constructed in 1830, r. of the entrance to the palace, is adorned internally and externally with sculptures by Schwanthaler. In the space enclosed by the fine old cloisters is the family-vault, over which the prince has caused a *Burial Chapel to be erected. The choir contains Dannecker's beautiful statue of Christ. Some rooms in the vicinity contain several good modern pictures, accessible gratis daily 10—12. A cast of Napoleon's face taken after death is also preserved here.

The house D, 93, 94, in the Haidplatz, on the second floor, contains the collections of the *Historical Society*, comprising a library, Celtic, Germanic, and Roman antiquities, coins, mediæval curiosities, drawings, engravings, etc.

The *Fürstengarten* (Pl. 17) at the back of the palace is open to the public. One of its outlets leads to the *Anlagen*, or pleasure-grounds, into which the former ramparts have been converted. An obelisk on a lofty pedestal near one of the outlets of the *Fürstengarten* has been erected to the memory of the prince by whom the garden was first laid out (1806). A short distance to the E., adjoining the street leading to the station, is a small circular temple, erected 1808, with a bust of *Kepler* the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey; above the columns are represented the signs of the zodiac and of the months. The *Anlagen* also contain several other monuments.

The modern *Royal Villa* in the Goth. style, situated on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the *Ostenthor*, commands an extensive view.

An old stone bridge, 350 yds. in length, constructed in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with *Stadt am Hof*, a suburb on the opposite bank of the Danube, almost entirely burned down by the French in 1809. Below *Stadt am Hof* the *Regen*, on

which vast quantities of timber are floated down from the forests, empties its turbid brown water into the Danube.

About 6 M. E. of Ratisbon (omnibus see p. 98), on the l. bank of the Danube, is situated the village of *Donaustauf* (*Walhalla Inn*, at the E. end), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the well-kept garden of which is always accessible. On a precipitous limestone-rock above the village rises the ruined fortress of *Stauf*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, surrounded with pleasant grounds and commanding a view preferable to that from the *Walhalla*. — *Walhalla* see p. 92.

From Ratisbon to Passau the railway-route is uninteresting. About 9 M. S.W. of stat. *Moosham*, on the Ratisbon and Munich road, lies *Eckmühl*, near which the French under Davoust defeated the Austrians in 1809; in consequence of this victory the marshal was created 'Prince d'Eckmühl.' Stat. *Geiselhöring* is the junction of the lines to Passau and to Munich.

The Ratisbon and Munich line (duration of the entire journey 4—5 hrs.; fares 6 fl. 8, 4 fl. 8, 2 fl. 42 kr., express $\frac{1}{2}$ th higher) turns due S. from Geiselhöring. At stat. *Landshut* (*Post*; *Kronprinz*; *Drexelmeyer*) the *Isar* is reached. This picturesquely situated and antiquated town (popul. 41,316), with its numerous towers, possesses three fine old Goth. churches: *St. Martin's*, erected about 1450; *St. Jodocus*, commenced 1338; and the *Spitalkirche*, commenced 1407, all structures of brick, the first remarkable for its bold proportions and sculptures in stone. The tower of *St. Martin's*, 468 ft. in height (only 30 ft. lower than that of Strasbourg), was erected 1432—80. An *University*, founded by Lewis the Rich (d. 1479) at Ingolstadt (p. 43), was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The castle of *Trausnitz*, rising above the town, well preserved, serves to convey an idea of the mediæval arrangement of such residences. Archaeologists should visit the chapel, which dates from the 13th cent. *Conradin*, the last scion of the illustrious Hohenstaufen, was born here in 1252. — Stat. *Moosburg* is a very ancient town on the *Isar*. The Romanesque church contains a fine old altar in carved wood. Beyond *Moosburg* the Tyrolese Alps become visible. — Stat. *Freising* (**Sporrer*), on the *Isar*, on an eminence to the r., has been the seat of an episcopal see since the 8th cent. The Romanesque cathedral (1160—1205) has been disfigured by subsequent alterations. The crypt, however, consisting of nave and double aisles, with its stunted and quaintly decorated columns, is very curious. — *Munich* see p. 48.

The Passau line pursues an E. direction.

Stat. *Straubing* (*Wagner*), a very ancient town (popul. 10,063) on the Danube, is situated in an extensive and fruitful plain, the granary of Bavaria. The Goth. church of *St. James* (1429—1512) contains a few old pictures attributed to *Wohlgemuth*. The Goth. *Gymnasialkirche* (of 1430) contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. The château was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death, during the absence of her husband, and thrown into the Danube from the bridge (1436).

To the l. of stat. *Stephanspösching* rises the *Natterberg* (300 ft.), with a ruined castle and a modern château. At stat. *Plattling* the line crosses the *Isar*, near its confluence with the Danube.

From Plattling branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (15 or 6 kr.) to *Deggendorf* (*Drei Mohren*; *Adler*), a town picturesquely situated on the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge 400 yds. in length. The lofty mountains of the

Bavarian Forest tower above a broad and smiling valley, from which the *Peribach* issues. The monastery of *Metten*, founded by Charlemagne in 792, now an educational estab. of high repute, lies 6 M. to the N.; 2½ M. farther is the château of *Egg*, restored in the style of the mediæval period. The **Rusel* (2455 ft.; inn on the top), to which a good path leads towards the N. E. in 3 hrs., commands a magnificent view of the distant peaks of the Bavarian and Bohemian Forest, and of the plain of the Danube. The view of the valley of the Danube is finest from the *Hausstein* (2936 ft.), 20 min. S. of the *Rusel*. *Deggendorf* is the principal depôt for the timber brought down from the Bavarian Forest.

The *Bavarian Forest*, a district rarely visited by ordinary tourists, but rich in beautiful scenery, and still in a remarkably primitive condition, extends between Cham and Passau, from the Danube to the Bohemian Forest; extreme length 87½, width 37 M. The inns are poor, but clean and cheap. The finest points are accessible to pedestrians only, to whom the following route is recommended, beginning at Passau, and terminating at Cham or Furth. 1st Day: From *Passau* to (3 M.) *Kellberg*, by *Erlau* to (7½ M.) *Hafner* (or *Ober*) *Zell*, 3 M. *Griesbach* (Post), 3¼ M. *Wegscheid* (Escherich), 9 M. *Breitenberg* (Post). — 2nd Day: 3¼ M. *Laakenhäuser* (**Rosenberger*), at the foot of the *Dreissesselkopf*; 1½ hr. **Dreissesselkopf* (4223 ft.); 6 M. *Seestein*; back to (4½ M.) *Laakenhäuser*. — 3rd Day: 4½ M. *Neu-Reichenau* (Göschle); 7½ M. *Grainet*; 6 M. *Freitung* (Post), with the château of *Wolfstein*. — 4th Day: 6 M. *Hohenau*; 3½ hrs. walk *Lusenspitze* (4387 ft.); then by *Waldhäuser* to (10½ M.) *St. Oswald* (Bräuhaus). — 5th Day: 9 M. *Rachelsee*; 1 hr. *Rachelspitze* (4686 ft.); 4½ M. *Ober-Frauenau* (Inn); 4½ M. *Zwiesel* (*Post). — 6th Day: 3 M. *Rabenstein*; 6 M. *Bodenmais* (*Post). — 7th Day: Ascend (through the *Riesloch*, in 2 hrs.) the **Grosse Arber* (4695 ft.); down to *Sommerau* and (5 M.) *Lamm* (Mühlbauer), at the base of the *Osser* (4120 ft.). — 8th Day: 10½ M. *Hohe-Bogen*; 9 M. *Furth* (p. 126); or from *Hohe-Bogen* to (6 M.) *Körsing* (*Post), 6 M. *Haidstein*, 3 M. *Schloss Bunding*, and (7½ M.) *Cham* (p. 126).

The line passes several small stations, approaches the Danube, and skirts the river as far as Passau. On the opp. bank rises the well preserved ruin of the castle of *Igersberg*.

Stat. *Vilshofen* (Ochs), the Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube, possesses an interesting church of 1376. — As the train proceeds, a recumbent lion is seen on a rock to the l., erected to the memory of Emp. Maximilian I. who caused the high road to be constructed, which from this point to Passau is in many places hewn through the solid rock.

The towers of Passau, the fortress of *Oberhaus*, and the charming environs of the town now come into view.

Passau (**Wilder Mann*, near the steamboat-quay, moderate; adjoining it, **Strauss*, and *Hirsch*; **Hôtel Flinsch*; **Mohr*. — Second cl.: **Wenzel zur Sonne*; *Bayr. Löwe*, near the rail. stat.), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, till 1803 the capital of an independent episcopal see, with 11,540 inhab., lies on a narrow rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (at its influx 300 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (here only 250 yds. wide). Many houses with numerous windows, rising on the banks of the rivers, especially on the *Inn*, give the town an imposing appearance.

The *Cathedral*, founded 1284, erected 1662—80, has recently been thoroughly purged of unsightly adjuncts. On the N. side

are a number of tombstones from the former cloisters. In the *Domplatz* is the bronze *Statue of Maximilian I.* of Bavaria; opp. to it is the *Post Office*, once a residence of the canons, historically remarkable as the place where the *Treaty of Passau*, by which religious toleration was first established, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. — *St. Paul's*, in the vicinity, rising on an eminence above the street, another church of the 17th cent., was restored in 1852. — The *Church of St. John (Spitalkirche)* in the principal street contains a valuable, well restored collection of old German wood-carving, placed along the walls as in a museum. — The modern *Goth. Prot. Church* is a small, but elegant structure.

Passau, charmingly and curiously situated at the junction of the three rivers *Danube*, *Inn*, and *Ilz*, ranks with Linz as one of the most beautiful spots on the Danube. A day at Passau may be very advantageously devoted to visiting some of the many admirable points of view on the surrounding heights.

A wooden bridge, supported by buttresses of granite, crosses the *Inn* to the *Innstadt*, re-erected since its destruction by fire during the war in 1809. Following the street in a straight direction from the bridge, the traveller reaches the town-gate, whence a broad path ascends to the r. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the pilgrimage-church of **Mariahilf*. About 50 paces to the r., beyond the entrance, and a few feet higher, are two benches, commanding an extensive survey, embracing the imposing *Inn* to the S., the grand situation of the town itself, the confluence of the two rivers, and the fortress of *Oberhaus*. The church here attracts numerous worshippers. The coloured reliefs in the courts are not unpleasing. From the vestibule of the church, which contains numerous votive tablets, a covered passage descends by 264 steps to the *Innstadt*.

The fortress of **Oberhaus* crowns the precipitous, wooded height (412 ft.) on the l. bank of the *Danube*, opp. to *Passau*. It may be ascended by two different routes: one from the upper part of the town, across the *Danube* by the bridge, then through the suburb *Anger*, consisting of a few houses nestling under the rock; the other (ferry across the *Danube* from the steamboat-quay, 3 kr.) is farther down the river, near the influx of the *Ilz*, and ascends near the bridge in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the gate of the fortress. Visitors are conducted over the fortress by a soldier (18 kr.). The ramparts and the 'Katz' tower afford a beautiful and uninterrupted prospect, finer than that from *Mariahilf*. The *Rittersaal* contains nothing worthy of notice. The well which supplies the fortress is 400 ft. deep, extending down to the level of the *Danube*. In the middle ages the *Oberhaus* was frequently employed by the bishops as a place of refuge from civic broils. In 1809 it was occupied by the French, and preparations to besiege it were made by the Austrians, who however abandoned their intention after their defeat at *Ratisbon*.

Visitors may now quit the fortress by the upper gate (Oberes Thor). By the laboratory a fine view of Hals is obtained.

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath to the r. by a small house before the laboratory is reached, and descend at once to the Ilz and Danube. The traveller, however, who has 2 hrs. at command should proceed in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Hals, a market-town delightfully situated in the valley of the Ilz, near which are the considerable ruins of *Hals* and *Reschenstein*. The ferry is at a mill below these. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the Ilz is conducted through a tunnel, 400 ft. in length, at the upper extremity of which there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest. A small inn here. A footpath on the r. bank leads hence down the stream to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) road lying higher up, and leading to the l. to Hals. The traveller follows the road for a few hundred paces, and ascends to the r., at first through wood, then across gradually sloping meadows to the (10 min.) *Inn of the village of *Bies*, which commands a charming panorama. Back to Passau by the high-road, and down by a footpath to the l. to the bridge over the Danube in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

At the mouth of this small river, a very important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to *Ilzstadt*, inhabited principally by boatmen and timber-merchants, and situated at the base of the *Nonnberg*. On the summit is the **Klosterberg*, or *Nonnengüll*, a tavern of humble pretension, commanding a beautiful view, and affording the best survey of the union of the light grey waters of the Inn, the yellowish green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube attains its rank as the noblest and most imposing river in Europe.

Another of the numerous fine points near Passau deserving of mention is the **Schafberg*. The bridge over the Inn is crossed, and the Linz road ascended to (3 M.) *Gattern*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which a bye-road slightly descends to the r. from the high road, leading to a house, near which are a table and bench protected by a roof. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavar. Mts. and the Alps of the *Salzkammergut* and *Styria*, with a picturesque foreground.

Bavarian Forest, see p. 97.

The Railway to Linz crosses the Inn by a handsome iron bridge and ascends on the opp. bank to stat. *Schärding*, a small town with 3500 inhab.; near it lies the village of *Brunnenthal*, possessing a chalybeate spring. The line then ascends the *Framthal*, traverses the *Hausruck*, and finally descends to stat. *Wels*, the junction of the Linz and Salzburg line. In $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more the traveller reaches *Linz* (p. 101).

Steamboat Journey. The steamboat, far preferable to the railway, generally leaves Passau at 2 p. m. (fares to Linz 4 fl., 2 fl. 65 kr. Austr. currency), and reaches Linz in 3— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The luggage is examined by Austrian officials before the passenger embarks.

The scenery of the Danube is more imposing than that of the Rhine, although the finest points do not present themselves in such uninterrupted succession as on the latter. The mountains are loftier and the vegetation richer, the banks being generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after the departure of the steamer. Below Passau the r. bank belongs to Austria, the l. bank as far as *Engelhardzell* to Bavaria.

r. The castle of *Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

l. *Obernzell*, or *Hafnerzell* (p. 97), the last Bavarian village, the pottery of which enjoys a high reputation.

r. *Viechtenstein*, a handsome imperial chateau on the hill. Farther on, the *Jochenstein*, abutting on the river on the l., has long formed the boundary between the Bavarian and Austrian parts of the stream.

r. *Engelhardszell* (which the boat generally reaches about 3. 30 p. m.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, now belongs to Prince Wrede; near it, *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery. The Austrian custom-house is on the opp. bank; examination of passport and luggage see above.

l. *Ranariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle still inhabited.

r. *Wesenurfahr*, an old market-town, with extensive wine-cellars.

l. *Marsbach*, with ancient tower, the seat of a district court of justice.

r. *Wesenstein*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock. The boat steers round a sharp promontory, opp. to which is

r. a wooded ravine with a mill, boundary in 1809—13 between Bavaria and Austria.

l. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I.

The channel of the river now decreases to nearly half the breadth, and is confined between abrupt wooded mountains 600—1000 ft. in height. The scenery here is hardly surpassed anywhere on the river. At the picturesque village of

l. *Obermühl* the stream of that name flows from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

l. *Neuhaus*, a stately castle on a lofty, wooded eminence, the property of Count Taxis. Before the steamboat reaches

(5 p. m.) r. *Aschach*, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, the Danube suddenly emerges from its confined and mountainous channel, and traverses a broad plain, affording a pleasant contrast to the severe scenery just quitted. The *Pöstlingberg* (p. 102) with its church, near Linz, now soon comes into view. In favourable weather the snow-clad Styrian and Austrian Alps form a picturesque background to the landscape towards the S. To the r. the *Traunstein* (p. 167) is especially conspicuous. A few minutes later the mountains are concealed from view by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

The entire valley, as far as Linz and beyond it, was the scene in 1626 of several sanguinary encounters during the insurrection of the peasantry of Upper Austria. *Aschach* was the head-quarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at *Neuhaus*, they had put a stop to the navigation of the Danube by chain-barriers, in order to prevent the Bavarians from rendering assistance to Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at

Linz. — The ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg* rise on hills above the river. The latter was the ancestral residence of a once mighty race, to which the entire river between Passau and Linz appertained, but which became extinct in 1560.

l. *Landeshag*, with a castle.

r. *Efferding*, one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied* (21st Adventure) as the place where Chriemhilde passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The Danube is said once to have touched the village, but is now at some distance from it; the tower only is visible to the steamboat-passenger.

l. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is visible from a great distance.

r. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian Abbey.

l. The château of *Buchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg*, an eminence picturesquely crowned with a church, and the fortifications of Linz, the wall of which extends into the river, are approached.

r. The *Calvarienberg*, prettily situated; above it the *Jägermeier* (see below).

r. *Linz. Hotels.* On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-quay: *Erzherzog Carl* (Archduke Charles), R. 1 fl., L. 17, B. 35, A. 35 kr.; **Gold. Adler*, moderate. Above the bridge: **Rother Krebs*; *Lamm*; *Bayrischer Hof*. — In the town: **Löwe* and *Stadt Frankfurt*, in the *Hauptplatz*; **Kanone*, or *Stuck*, in the suburb *Landstrasse*, opp. the post-office, at a considerable distance from the Danube, R. 75, B. 30 kr. — *Cafés.* *Hartl*, next door to the *Adler*; *Volkenstein*, on the opp. bank. — *Theatre* daily (parterre 45 kr.), situated in the *Promenade*. The latter is a favourite resort on summer-evenings, frequently enlivened by military music. — *Swimming Bath*, at the lower extremity of the town, by the island. — *Telegr. Office* in the *Klostergasse*.

Linz (810 ft.), on the r. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length, capital of Upper Austria, with 27,628 inhab. and a considerable garrison, and admirably situated for commercial purposes, is nevertheless a dull place. The *Hauptplatz*, ascending from the Danube, is a very spacious, handsome street. In the centre rises the lofty *Trinity Column*, erected by Emp. Charles IV. in 1723, to commemorate the happy termination of hostile invasions and the ravages of pestilence. The *Schloss* (now barracks), on a slope above the bridge, was occupied by Emp. Leopold I. at the time when Vienna was besieged by the Turks (1673).

The **Landes-Museum* in the House of the Estates, adjoining the theatre, accessible daily after 9 a. m. (gratis), contains a collection of provincial curiosities: in the court and vestibulë Rom. antiquities; on the first floor a library, carved wood, musical instruments (among them a piano once presented by the city of Paris to Beethoven), old weapons, portraits (amongst them those of Steph. Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and of his opponent Count Herberstein), coins, seals, etc.

The *Capuchin Church*, adjacent to the upper suburb, contains

the tombstone of *Montecuccoli* (d. 1680), the well known Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War and in those against Louis XIV. The monastery contains a few Incunabula, or specimens of early printing.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther in the same direction rises the **Freinberg*, the tower of which, erected by Archduke Maximilian by way of experiment, previous to the construction of the fortifications of Linz, was afterwards provided with a church and placed in the hands of the Jesuits. Fine *view from the platform, not accessible after 7 p. m. (ladies not admitted). Adjacent is the episcopal *Boys' Seminary*.

On the r., about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. walk hence, at the same level, is the restaurant of the **Jägermeier*, the finest point of view in this direction. The view embraces the town, the windings of the Danube and a number of fortified towers, the Pöstlingberg on the l. bank with its church and fortifications. At the base of the pine-clad hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. W., flows the Danube far below, which higher up emerges from its narrow valley. The most imposing object in the view consists of the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, extending S. as far as the eye can reach. The Traunstein is particularly conspicuous. The *Jägermeier* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. in a straight direction from the bridge over the Danube. The pleasantest route is to follow the road for 1 M. along the bank of the river, as far as the Calvarienberg, and then to ascend.

The view from the *Pöstlingberg* (1754 ft.) on the l. bank, towards the N. W., 1 hr. walk from the bridge, is still more extensive, and by evening light especially very picturesque. Restaurants on the summit. The pilgrimage-church is surrounded by strong fortifications. This eminence commands the town and the whole of the environs.

A favourite place of resort is **St. Magdalena*, a small pilgrimage-church with an **Inn*, commanding a delightful view, also situated on the l. bank of the river, the first stat. on the Linz and Budweis horse-railway, to which on summer afternoons additional carriages frequently run (in 25 min.; 25 kr.). The rails on the bridge over the Danube indicate the way to the station. Near *St. Magdalena* is the hydropathic estab. of *Neu-Gräfenberg*.

The fortifications of Linz, constructed 1830—36, would be totally untenable against the engines of modern warfare, and are being gradually removed. The conversion of the place into a tête-de-pont is contemplated.

25. From Würzburg to Bamberg and Baireuth.

Fichtelgebirge.

Railway to Bamberg in $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fares 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.; from Bamberg to Baireuth in $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 48 kr.; express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher.

Beyond stat. *Rottendorf*, junction for Nuremberg, the line

ascends N. E. to stat. *Bergtheim*, 350 ft. above Schweinfurt; then descends, affording several fine views of the Main, to

Stat. *Schweinfurt* (**Rabe*; *Wilder Mann*; **Krone*, nearest to the stat.; *Anker*), with about 9000 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. The handsome and singular looking *Bathhouse* was erected in 1570; the *Johanniskirche* dates from the 12th cent. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, was founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, in whose possession the town continued for a time. The fortifications, still well preserved in some places, were also erected by the Swedish monarch. Manufactories of sugar, ultra-marine, and paper-hangings flourish here.

From Schweinfurt diligence several times daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Kissingen* (*Curhaus*; **Russ. Hotel*; **Hôtel Kaiser*; **Hôtel de Bavière*; **Hôtel Schlatter*; *Sax. Hotel*; *Wittelsbach Hotel*; *Hôtel Sanner*. D. from 36 kr. to 1 fl. 12 kr.), a watering-place picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Franconian Saale*, resorted to by about 7000 patients annually, a large number of whom are English and Russians. The most important springs are on the S. side of the Curgarten: the *Rakocry* (800,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, a powerful salt-water impregnated with iron; on the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. The principal baths are in a handsome edifice erected over the great Artesian well, 316 ft. in depth. Another Artesian spring, near the village of *Hausen*, 1 M. from Kissingen, has been bored to a depth of 2000 ft.; but the work has recently been abandoned. — During the German war of 1866 Kissingen was the scene of several well contested engagements between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Considerable damage was done to several of the principal buildings on that occasion, to the no small consternation of the visitors. A few traces of the catastrophe may be observed on the houses on the farther bank of the Saale. — Diligence-communication between Kissingen and rail. stat. *Gemünden* (p. 28).

Bocklet, another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs, quieter and less expensive than Kissingen, lies 3 M. farther N., also on the Saale.

Brückenau, to which a dilig. runs daily in summer from Kissingen in 4 hrs., a third watering-place, is delightfully situated in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded mountains. The *Cursoal* is on a very imposing scale, not inferior to that of Wiesbaden. Beautiful excursions in the environs. — Dilig. hence to rail. stat. *Fulda* daily in 4¼ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*).

The line now follows the course of the Main. Stat. *Hassfurt*, the first place of importance, a small town with walls and handsome gateways, occasionally visited for its baths, possesses a fine Goth. chapel, the **Marien- or Ritter-Capelle*, now restored, dating from the 14th. cent. On the frieze, on the exterior of the beautiful choir, is a triple series of armorial bearings of illustrious families; others on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior are all sculptured in stone. To the l. of stat. *Zeil* the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg 1552. On the l. bank of the Main, opp. stat. *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, above which rises the ancient watch-tower of the former stronghold *Waldburg*, erected a thousand years ago. On the mountains to the l. as Bamberg is approached, stands the ruin of *Giech*. To the r. the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and finally the town of Bamberg,

with the four towers of the cathedral, successively become visible. The Main is then crossed.

Bamberg see p. 32. From Bamberg to *Neuenmarkt* see p. 32. Here the line to Baireuth diverges S., traversing a broad plain intersected by the *Rothe Main*, then a narrow valley which afterwards expands.

Baireuth (1138 ft.) (**Hopfmüller*; **Sonne*; **Anker*), with 17,372 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), capital of Upper Franconia, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and is indebted for its present important appearance to these splendour-loving princes, especially to Margr. Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Culmbach hither, to William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of the talented sister of Fred. the Great. The Brandenburg eagle is still frequently observed on the public buildings. The Baireuth line became extinct in 1769, and the principality fell to the Ansbach family. Margrave Alexander sold his rights to Prussia in 1791; in 1806—10 the principality was under the French sway, and has since belonged to Bavaria. Most of the buildings are comparatively modern, few having survived the devastation occasioned by the siege of the Hussites in 1430, and the conflagration of 1621.

The *Residenz*, or *Old Palace*, erected 1454, formerly occupied by the Margraves, is now the seat of the civic authorities. The lofty octagonal Tower, erected 1603, affords a good survey of the environs (key at the sacristan's, 12 kr.). The *Palace Church* is appropriated to the Rom. Cath. community. In front of the Palace stands a *Statue of Maximilian II.* in bronze, erected on the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria.

The *New Palace*, now fitted up as a royal residence, was erected by Margrave Frederick in 1753. The *Palace Garden* and *Park* serve as public promenades. At the extremity on the r. is the exercising-ground of the 'chevaux-legers'. The large **Fountain* in front of the Palace, formerly placed in the court of the old Residence, bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), in gilded bronze, erected 1700 on the birthday of the prince, who was a marshal in the imperial service. The overthrown Turk is an allusion to the participation of the Margrave in 1683 in the relief of Vienna. By his side is represented his favourite dwarf. The four river gods in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal represent the four rivers (Main, Naab, Saale, Eger) which rise in the Fichtelgebirge and '*quatuor orbis ad partes ruunt*'. — On the S. side of the Schlossplatz is the *Gymnasium*, in front of which stands Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul* (d. 1825). His house in the substantially built Friedrichs-Strasse is indicated by an inscription.

The (Prot.) *Stadtkirche*, a Gothic structure commenced 1439,

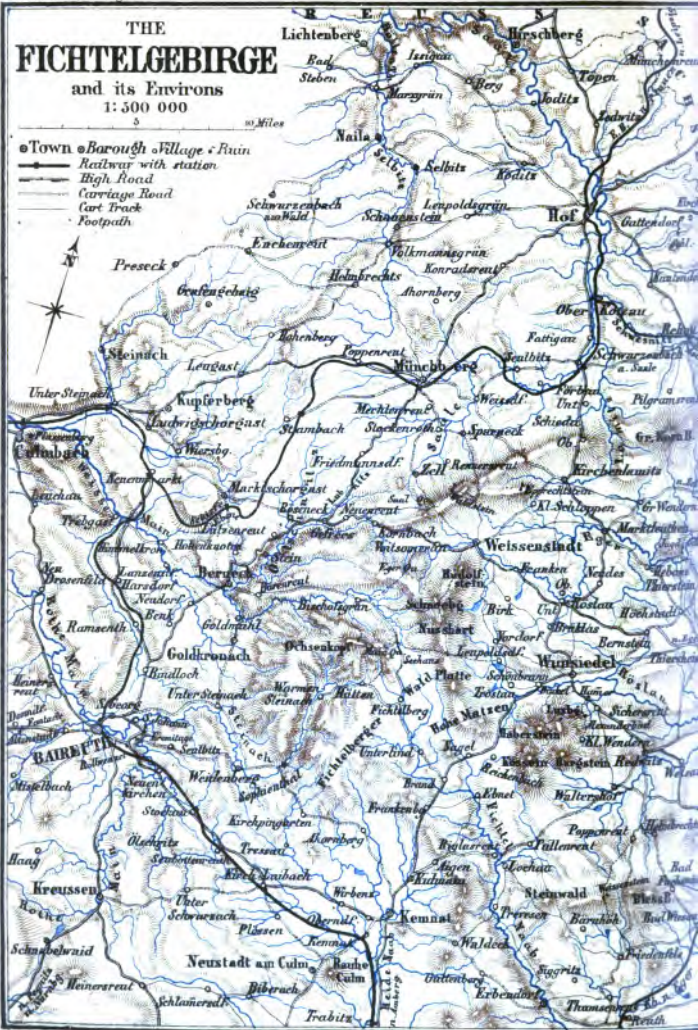


THE FICHELGEBIRGE

and its Environs

1:500 000

- Town ○ Borough ○ Village ○ Ruin
- Railways with station
- High Road
- Carriage Road
- Cart Track
- Footpath



contains several tolerable pictures by *Riedel* (1829). Beneath the church is the *Vault of the Princes*, in which most of the members of the former reigning family, from the 17th to the 18th cent., are interred. — The spacious *Opera House*, erected 1747 in a very sumptuous style, is now in a very dilapidated condition.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*,' situated on a rising ground, is a suburb of Baireuth, founded at the commencement of the 18th cent. The church was erected for the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*,' instituted 1712 by the Margrave George William.

The *Eremitage*, 3 M. E. of Baireuth, a château with gardens, park, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected in 1715 by Geo. William. It contains a number of family-portraits, among them Fred. the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the '*White Lady*'). The castellan (who keeps a good restaurant) has the keys of the château and of the great water-grotto, where a variety of fountains may be made to play (24 kr.; more for a party).

The *Fantaisie*, 3 M. W. of Baireuth (one-horse carr. 1 fl.), a château with tasteful adjuncts, is the property of Duke Alex. of Wirtemberg. Among the objects of art the sculptures by the Duchess Marie (d. 1839; née Princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe) deserve mention (guardian angel, bust of Joan of Arc). The château is charmingly situated on the brow of a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf*. The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Baireuth. (Hotel *Fantaisie*, near the park. In the vicinity *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated). — *Eckersdorf* lies on the most direct route to Franconian Switzerland (p. 42). A more agreeable route for pedestrians is by *Mistelgau*, *Glashütten*, *Voisbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 42) in 4—5 hrs.

From Baireuth Railway to Irrenlohe and Schwandorf in 4—4½ hrs., the latter being the junction for Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Prague; fares 4 fl. 12, 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 51 kr. — From stat. *Weiden* a branch-line diverges to Eger (3¼ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 48, 3 fl. 12, 2 fl. 12 kr.).

The *Fichtelgebirge* is a very picturesque mountainous district, enclosed by the railways between Baireuth, Weiden, Eger, and Hof. The finest points are here enumerated. *Berneck* (°Löwe; Post), 1½ M. from rail. stat. *Markt-Schorgast*, picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the *Oelsnitz*; above the village the ruins of a castle, destroyed 1430 by the Hussites. Hence by carr. in 2½ hrs. to *Weissenstadt* (°Adler), near which two remarkably fine points of view are situated: S. a walk of 1½ hr. to the summit of the °*Rudolphstein* (2666 ft.), consisting of a group of huge blocks of granite; N. in 1¼ hr. from *Weissenstadt* to the °*Waldstein* (2684 ft.), ruin of a robber's stronghold, destroyed 1523, commanding a very picturesque panorama. — From *Weissenstadt* dilig. in 2 hrs. by (8 M.) *Wunsiedel* (°Kronprinz; °Einhorn) to (2 M.) *Alexanderbad* (°Curhaus), a watering-place of which the delightful situation is the chief attraction. The traveller is strongly recommended to ascend (in 1¼ hr.) the °*Luisenburg* (2124 ft.) (guide necessary), a singular and magnificent wilderness of granite rocks, partially overgrown with pines, underwood, and moss, and rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. Superb view from the summit ('*Burgstein*', 2138 ft.). A still more extensive prospect may be enjoyed from the *Kösselne* (2965 ft.), 1½ hr. walk farther. — Dilig. twice daily from *Wunsiedel* to (19¼ M.) Eger (p. 106).

BOHEMIA.

26. From Hof to Eger and Carlsbad.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Railway from Hof to Eger in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9 kr. Bavar. currency; from Eger to Carlsbad in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 79 kr., 1 fl. Austr. currency (an additional tax of 20 per ct. is generally raised).

As the train proceeds, the wooded heights of the Fichtelgebirge (see above) remain in view to the r.

Stat. **Franzensbad** (*Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Post*) is a small watering-place possessing a saline chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The place derives its name from the Emp. Francis I., founder of the baths, whose statue adorns the park.

Eger, Bohem. *Cheb*, or *Ohrè* (**Welzel's Hôtel*, near the station, R. 1 fl.; *Zwei Prinzen*; *Sonne*), on the *Eger*, with 12,000 inhab., formerly a free Imperial town, lies at the foot of one of the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. In the *Burgomaster's House* in the 'Ring', Feb. 25th., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators of the deed Col. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldin, and 50 soldiers. Wallenstein's portrait is also shown, with his sword and writing-table, as well as other curiosities.

Albert von Waldstein (or *Wallenstein*), scion of an ancient Bohemian family, was born 1583, became a Roman Catholic in 1599, and studied at Bologna and Padua. He then entered the imperial military service, and soon afterwards, by marriage and inheritance, came into possession of a vast fortune. In 1625, by permission of the emperor, he raised an army of 40,000 men to oppose the Prot. League of Lower Saxony, was created marshal, and marched to the assistance of Tilly in the Duchy of Brunswick. In 1628 he conquered the Duchy of Mecklenburg, with the exception of the fortress of Stralsund, which intrepidly resisted his attacks. The duchy was then presented to him by the emperor as a reward. In 1630, however, in consequence of his turbulent and ambitious disposition, he was discharged from the service and retired to his estates in Bohemia, where he lived in regal splendour. Meanwhile Gustavus Adolphus had landed in Pomerania, conquered Tilly at Breitenfeld, and was advancing into S. Germany. At this juncture Wallenstein, at the request of the emperor, resumed his command, levied an army of 40,000 men, and marched against the Swedes and Bavarians. Gustavus Adolphus in vain endeavoured to storm Wallenstein's camp at Nuremberg, Sept. 6th, 1632, but signally defeated him at Lützen on Nov. 6th, where the Swedish monarch himself lost his life. Wallenstein then returned with his army to Bohemia, where he thenceforth remained inactive, but awakened the suspicion of the emperor by his alleged negotiations with the Swedes and French. He was accordingly declared an outlaw, and on Feb. 25th, 1634, his eventful and magnificent career was terminated by the hands of assassins at Eger.

The *Rathhaus*, also in the Ring, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1733, with imposing vestibule and staircase.

The Imperial **Castle*, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the former fortifications, on a rock above the river, N.W.

of the town, erected by Fred. Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, constructed of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double *Chapel*, the lower Romanesque of 1183, the upper pointed, date 1295, is a very interesting structure. Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that dark crime, a blot alike on the memory of the assassins (most of them Irish and Scotch) and of the emperor who was privy to the deed, the castle has never been inhabited. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing prospect; E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of *Maria-Kulm* (see below). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge. — The *Church of St. Nicolas*, founded in 1111, completed 1272, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, supported by eight detached pillars, is a fine structure, containing some old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856.

[To Marienbad (p. 109) dilig. twice daily in 3 hrs.; carr. 4-6 fl.]

Several attractive excursions may be made in this neighbourhood: *Kammerbühl*, an extinct volcano described by Goethe; the castles of *Seeberg* and *Liebenstein N.*, and *Kinsberg S.* of Eger; the *Gränberg* (1900 ft.) with the *Chapel of St. Anne*, commanding distant views; *Waldsassen*, a former monastery, founded in 1128, suppressed 1803; *Alexanderbad* (p. 106) and other points in the Fichtelgebirge.

The Carlsbad line descends the valley of the Eger. *Königsberg*, stat. for the Provostry of *Maria Kulm*, a favourite place of pious resort, once a robbers' den, the dark traditions connected with which form the basis of Schiller's 'Robbers'. As the line attains stat. *Falkenau* (Adler), a small town with a château of Count Nostitz, the scenery becomes more attractive. Several alum-works lie to the l. of the line. Stat. *Elbogen-Neustadt*l, 2 M. distant from the small town of *Elbogen* (Weisses Ross), so termed from the 'elbow' described by the Eger round the rocky promontory on which the town stands. The ancient castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, was founded as early as 870. In the Rathhaus a fragment and a model of the meteoric stone found here (p. 142) are shown; it is popularly called the 'accursed burgrave' and various traditions attach to it. From *Elbogen* by the *Tepel*, a romantic road to (3 M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 109)

Stat. *Chodau*. Near the influx of the *Tepel* into the Eger the line crosses the latter, and a short distance farther the former stream.

Carlsbad, see below.

27. Carlsbad and Teplitz.

Hotels at Carlsbad: *Zwei Deutsche Monarchen, and *Anger's Hôtel, both in the Neue Wiese, on the r. bank of the Tepel; Hôtel Windsor Castle, above the Neue Wiese; Hôtel Hannover, near the post-office, R. and L. 1¼ fl.; Prinz v. Preussen, less conveniently situated, R. 1½, L. 1½ fl.; Paradies, Egerstrasse. — Second cl.: *Drei Fasanen, near the Sprudel; Stern; Schwanz; Ochs. — Furnished apartments easily procured, but expensive during the height of the season.

Cafés. Elephant; Gold. Krone, and Stadt Leipzig in the Alte Wiese.

Reading Room by the Mühlbrunnen, 75 kr. weekly.

Sprudelstein (a species of pudding-stone) wares in the Alte Wiese. — *Carlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') are esteemed a delicacy.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day about 2½, half day 1½ fl.; with carriage 4 fl. or 2 fl.

English Church Service during the season.

Carlsbad (1158 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (about 8000 visitors annually), the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver complaints, is situated in the valley of the *Tepel*, the pine-clad slopes of which are rendered accessible by paths in all directions. The springs, according to a groundless tradition, are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting, in consequence of which a statue has been erected to him near the Rathhaus. Their chief ingredients are sulphur, salt, and carbonate of soda. They rise near the Tepel from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as *Sprudelschale*, or *Sprudeldecke*, a crust, from which, wherever it is broken through, the boiling water gushes up with great violence. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, beneath which it is believed that there exists a vast common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the '*Sprudelkessel*.' The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures made in the rock, which, on account of the thick incrustations rapidly deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with augmented force at the other orifices, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves, to the imminent danger of the dwellings above. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days.

The oldest, most copious, and hottest (167° Fahr.) of these springs is the **Sprudel*, on the r. bank of the Tepel, rising in a volume about 1¼ ft. in diameter and 3 ft. (formerly 5—6 ft.) in height; near it is the *Hygeia-Quelle*, under the same roof, beneath which visitors walk whilst drinking the waters. A second covered promenade encloses the *Mühlbrunnen*, *Neubrunnen*, *Theresienbrunnen*, *Bernhards-Quelle*, and *Felsen-Quelle*. Between the two groups are situated the *Schlossbrunnen* and *Marktbrunnen*.

Between 6 and 8 a. m., and in the height of the season as early as 5 o'clock, a crowd of water-drinkers assemble at the Mühlbrunnen, Neubrunnen, and Sprudel, where a band plays.

After an early dinner the above-mentioned cafés form the principal focus of attraction, and at a later hour the 'Four O'clock Promenade,' extending from the S. extremity of the Alte Wiese, past the small *Prot. Church*, along the bank of the Tepel as far as the *Posthof*, a distance of nearly 1 M. — A new *Curhaus*, tastefully fitted up, has been erected near the military bath-house, containing up stairs concert and reading-rooms (75 kr. per week), and on the ground-floor baths.

In the valley of the *Tepel* there are several favourite coffee-gardens and places of public resort: $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, the *Freundschafts-Saal*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the **Kaiserpark*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it, *Pirkenhammer*, with an extensive porcelain-manufactory.

To the N., above Carlsbad, is the **Panorama*, a café affording a good view, near the château of *Baron v. Lütow*, a picturesque and conspicuous object in the landscape. In front of the château stand the antique Florentine dogs, and a cat in bronze.

The upper part of the garden of the *Panorama* is adjacent to the high road to Prague, from which, about 300 paces N., a good path through the wood ascends to the r. in 20 min. to the **Dreikreuzberg Inn*, commanding an unimpeded view of the valley of the *Tepel* and the landscape to the W. and N., bounded by the *Erzgebirge*. Then in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the **König Otto's Höhe* (1884 ft.), so called in commemoration of the visit of King Otho of Greece in 1856, the highest point towards the N. E. near Carlsbad, commanding an extensive prospect, but partially obstructed by underwood.

The *Hirschensprung*, on the height to the W. above the *Neubrunnen* and *Mühlbrunnen*, affords a similar view. The *Helenehof* and *Wiener Sitz* to the E., and the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz* to the S., are also favourite points for short excursions.

Longer excursions may be undertaken to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dallwitz*, a village with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems; to the *Aberg*, 4 M.S. of Carlsbad, accessible by paths through the woods, and commanding a fine panorama; to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the *Eger*; to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Engelhaus*, the imposing ruin of a castle destroyed by fire in 1718, by the Prague road, which commands a succession of charming views.

From Carlsbad diligence twice daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Marienbad* (1970 ft.) (**Klinger*; **Neptun*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Stadt Warschau*; *Engl. Hof*; **Stadt Weimar*; *Bellevue*), converted within the last 60 years from an almost impenetrable wilderness into a charmingly situated and favourite watering place (7000 visitors annually). The waters (containing Glauber's salt) are similar to those of Carlsbad, but cold. The pine-forests immediately adjoining the town are intersected in every direction by footpaths, provided with sign-posts, and affording delightful walks. The tourist should visit the *Kreuzbrunnen* in the morning or evening, the *Waldquelle* about noon, and if time permit, the *Mecsery Temple* or the *Jägertaube*, the two finest points of view in the environs. *Marienbad* lies on the railway now in process of construction between *Eger*, *Pilsen*, and

Budweis. The wealthy Abbey of *Tepl*, to which the baths belong, lies 10 M. to the E. — *Königswart*, a small town with castle, the property of Prince Metternich, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Marienbad. The castle contains a collection of coins, minerals, antiquities, and numerous family and other portraits. — Dilig. twice daily in summer to stat. Eger in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Carlsbad to Teplitz. Dilig. 3 times daily in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Komotau, thence by railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to Teplitz. The district traversed is picturesque. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kaaden* (Grüner Baum) is a very ancient town, with interesting old town-gate, a curious tower, and a Rathhaus of the 15th cent. $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Komotau* (*Reiter; Adler), a small town of some wealth, at present the terminus of the railway which is in course of construction as far as Carlsbad (from Komotau to Prague rail. in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 5. 4 fl. 22, 2 fl. 53 kr.). The line to Teplitz passes several small stations; then *Brüx* (Löwe; Einhorn), with 4000 inhab., many of whom are extensive landed proprietors. Stat. *Dux* (Sandner) is an industrial place. Adjoining the church with its three red towers is the *Château* of Count Waldstein, descendant of a collateral branch of the family of Wallenstein, containing a few pictures by *Rubens*, *Dow*, *Netscher*, portrait of Wallenstein by *Van Dyck*, armour, reminiscences of the great Duke, such as one of the halberds with which he was slain (p. 106), a fragment of his skull taken from his grave, his sword, portions of his dress, etc. The reservoir in the entrance court was cast with the metal of guns captured by the general. The greater part of the present edifice is modern.

Teplitz. Hotels. *Prince de Ligne; *Stadt London, R. 1 fl., L. 25, B. 35, A. 30 kr.; Post, similar charges; *Hirsch, moderate; all in the Hauptstrasse; *Schwarzes Ross, near the Stadtbad; *Neptune, on the road to Schönau, moderate. Most of the visitors breakfast at the cafés (coffee and rolls 20—25 kr.).

Cafés. Oberer Café-Salon, in the Stephansplatz; Schlacken-
burg, see below.

Reading Room in the Frauenbrunnen-Garten, adm. 45 kr. weekly.

Summer Theatre in the Turner-Garten, N. of Schönau.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (from a Slavonic word signifying 'warm bath') is situated in the broad and pleasant valley of the Biela, which here separates the Erz- and Mittel-Gebirge. The thermal springs (77 — 1170 Fahr.), discovered as early as 762, are used exclusively for bathing (bath 55 kr.). Their source is in the *Stadtbad*, which supplies the *Fürsten-* and *Herren-Bad* with water. August is here the height of the season, the waters of Teplitz being generally employed to confirm the cures already effected by Carlsbad or other baths (upwards of 5000 patients annually). From 11 to 1 o'clock a band plays in the grounds of *Prince Clary's Château*, at the W. end of the town, where the fashionable world assembles between these hours.

On the hill, immediately by the château, lies the *Schiesshaus*; higher up, the *Schlackenbourg*, a grotesque, castellated building of

sandstone and glazed bricks (restaurant) commanding a fine view from the tower: E. the *Schlossberg*, the small and great *Milleschauer*; W. the valley of Teplitz (camera obscura 15 kr.).

In the vicinity, on an eminence above the town, is the **Monument of Fred. William III.** of Prussia, erected by 'grateful Teplitz' in 1841, to commemorate that monarch's regular visits to the baths.

The village of *Schönau* on the E. side of Teplitz has been united with the latter by a row of new buildings, so as to form a single town. Visitors of the wealthier classes are equally distributed between these two places. Four extensive bath-houses have been erected at *Schönau*, the *Neubad* with apartments for visitors, the *Steinbad*, the *Stephansbad*, and the *Schlangenbad*. On the **Mont de Ligne* a belvedere (with restaurant).

Between *Schönau* and Teplitz is situated a series of **Public Baths**. The *Imperial Military Bath-house* was erected 1807; then the *Judenbad*, the *Armenbad*, the *Bürgerhospital*, the *Prussian*, and *Saxon* military baths, etc. — In the vicinity is the **Protest. Church** on an eminence, which commands the finest *view in the neighbourhood. N. the *Erzgebirge* as far as the heights of *Nollendorf*, S.E. the *Great and Little Milleschauer* and the *Schlossberg*. *Schönau* is best surveyed from the *Mont de Ligne*, but the prospect thence does not comprise the broad plain between Teplitz and the *Erzgebirge*.

E. of *Schönau* rises the **Schlossberg**, commanding an admirable view, easily attainable without guide in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The considerable ruins of the castle, which once belonged to Count *William Kinsky*, *Wallenstein's* brother-in-law and one of his officers, is now a restaurant. Swedes and imperial troops destroyed the castle after *Kinsky's* murder (p. 106). — The *Wachholderberg*, another height ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., is also a very fine point of view (*Obere Bergschenke*, a restaurant).

The **Milleschauer**, or *Donnersberg* (2642 ft.), $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in *Bohemia*. Inn on the top very rustic, but affording good accommodation. Two omnibuses run in summer from Teplitz to *Pilkau*, in 2 hrs., starting about 10 a. m.; the summit is easily attained thence in 1 hr.

Mariaschein, built in 1705, 3 M. N. of Teplitz, and a stat. on the line to *Aussig*, is a *Jesuits' Seminary* and a great resort of pilgrims; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. walk thence is the *Wilhelmshöhe* commanding a view of Teplitz; also the *Rosenburg*, affording a survey of the valley; in the vicinity is the small town of *Graupen*. About 1 hr. above *Graupen* rises the *Mückenthürmchen*, one of the highest points of the *Erzgebirge* (inn on the top). Near *Graupen* are extensive mines of brown coal.

The castle of *Dux* with reminiscences of *Wallenstein*, and the considerable *Cistercian Abbey of Osseg* with its gardens, 8 M. E.

of Teplitz, and the *Riesenburg*, a ruin in the ravine $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, are also frequently visited from Teplitz.

The **Battle-Field of Kulm** lies between Teplitz and *Arbesau*, near the latter, a stat. on the post-road to Dresden, which here ascends by numerous windings to *Nollendorf*. On Aug. 29th, 1813, several bloody skirmishes had taken place between the Russian and Austrian troops, led by the king of Prussia in person and the Austrian general Count Colloredo, — and the French under Vandamme. On the 30th Prussians under Kleist advanced through the numerous defiles of the neighbourhood, and decisively terminated the battle in favour of the allies. The entire French corps, consisting of nearly 40,000 men, was obliged to surrender. Monuments in commemoration of the victory have been erected by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

Rail way from Teplitz (in 50 min.; fares 1 fl. 8, 81, 54 kr.) to *Aussig* (p. 113), a stat. on the Dresden and Prague line (R. 28).

28. From Dresden to Prague.

Saxon-Bohemian Railway to Bodenbach (Bohem. frontier) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 42, 33, 25 Ngr. — From Bodenbach to Prague in $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.; fares 7 fl. 25, 5 fl. 73, 3 fl. 83 kr. Austr. currency. Finest views on the l.

Steam boat three times weekly to Raudnitz in $14\frac{1}{2}$, twice daily to *Aussig* in 10 hrs. — The traveller unacquainted with the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at *Aussig* (fares 30, 20 Ngr.).

Dresden and Saxon Switzerland see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The station at Dresden is on the S. side of the town. As the train proceeds, the *Grosser Garten* is seen on the l., and a part of the battle-field of Aug. 26th and 27th, 1813, on the r. The line then enters the plain of the Elbe Valley, bounded on the S. by the gentle slopes of the extreme spurs of the *Erzgebirge*. The opp. bank of the Elbe is covered with vineyards, and studded with country-residences. Stat. *Sedlitz*, with a mineral spring, gives its name to the now artificially prepared 'powders,' which however differ materially in their composition from those obtained by evaporating the mineral water. R. appears the spire of *Dohna*.

The line now approaches the Elbe and follows its serpentine course through the picturesque scenery of '*Saxon Switzerland*' (described in '*N. Germany*'). The valley is narrow and rocky, and the railway occasionally hewn through the solid rock. The castle of *Sonnenberg* at stat. *Pirna* (*Rail. Restaurant) is now a lunatic asylum. *Pözscha* is stat. for the small town of *Wehlen* on the opp. bank. At stat. *Rathen* (*Inn) rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock (700 ft.) on the opp. bank of the Elbe, the finest point in Sax. Switzerland, commanding a very beautiful view. At stat. *Königstein* (Blauer Stern) is the celebrated fortress of that name (garrisoned by Prussians since 1866), rising 770 ft. above the river, and commanding a noble prospect; access on showing passport or visiting-card. Opposite to the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 173 ft. higher. *Krippen* is stat. for the busy little town

of *Schandau* (*Forsthaus; Dampfschiff; Deutsches Haus) on the opp. bank. Beyond stat. *Niedergrund* is *Herrnskretschen*, on the opp. bank, the first Bohemian village on the r. bank, the usual termination or starting-point of a tour in Sax. Switzerland (steam-boat down the river to Dresden in $4\frac{1}{4}$, from Dresden in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Stat. *Bodenbach* (*Post; Rail. Restaurant) is the seat of the Saxon and Austrian custom-house officials. A halt of 1 hr. is generally made here, and carriages are changed.

Branch Line from *Bodenbach* to *Tetschen* and *Kreibitz*; thence to the N. to *Rumburg*, and S. to *Böhmisch Leipa* (see below), *Bakow*, and *Turnau*.

Tetschen (*Post, or *Krone*; *Silberner Stern*), a busy little town on the slope of a prominent rock on the r. bank of the Elbe, is connected with *Bodenbach* by means of a chain-bridge. The castle of *Tetschen* rising above the town, the property of Count Thun, is a strikingly picturesque point in the landscape. It contains a library, armoury, etc., and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. The castle was a place of great importance during the Thirty Years' War, the Austr. War of Succession, and the Seven Years' War, and was alternately in the hands of the Swedes, Austrians, and Prussians. — Attractive excursion from *Tetschen* through the *Pölsenthal* to *Böhmisch Leipa* (*Alte Post); thence on foot through the *Höllenthal* to (2 hrs.) *Neuschloss*, and by carr. by *Habichtstein* and *Hirschberg* to the **Pösisg*, a lofty rock (1810 ft.) crowned with a ruined castle; extensive prospect from the tower (keys at the last cottage).

Stat. *Aussig* (*Krone*; **Engl. Hof*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with considerable river traffic and coal-trade, was the birth-place of the eminent painter Raphael Mengs. The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S.), or the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (see below). *Biehanj*, a height to the W., was the scene of the great Hussite battle, June 12th, 1426.

From *Aussig* to *Teplitz* branch-line in 20 min. (1 fl. 8, 81, 54 kr.). Stations *Türmitz*, with extensive coal-mines; *Schönfeld*, where the line approaches the *Biela*; *Karbitz*, a thriving manufacturing town; *Mariaschein* (p. 111); the red-roofed buildings with their numerous windows, and the *Rosenburg* and *Geiersburg* are especially conspicuous.

Stat. *Salesl* lies picturesquely on the river. On the opp. bank a rock, resembling the *Lurlei* on the Rhine, rises abruptly from the water. On the summit are the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, property of Prince Lobkowitz, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426. From the inn on the summit an admirable survey of the mountains and the river may be enjoyed. This point forms an appropriate termination to the more picturesque portion of the Elbe scenery.

Stat. *Lobositz* is remarkable as the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, Oct. 1st, 1756, the Prussians under Fred. the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Farther down the river, on the opp. bank, lies the village of *Gross-Czernosek*, celebrated for its wine. The name *Czernoseker* is, however, generally applied indiscriminately to the wine of the entire district between this point and *Aussig*. Stat. *Theresienstadt*; the town lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N., at the influx of the *Eger*; the name is derived from a fortress erected by Emp. Joseph II. in 1780, and called after his mother.

The extensive barracks, half concealed by the green ramparts, are alone visible from the railway. A fine *view of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittelgebirge* is obtained from the station. On the r. bank, 3 M. distant, lies the cheerful town of *Leitmeritz*, an episcopal see, possessing 6 churches and a new iron bridge over the Elbe. Beyond *Theresienstadt* the Eger is crossed.

Stat. **Raudnitz** is picturesquely situated on the Elbe. The castle of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), armoury, and a number of remarkable pictures, from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War, and others of later date. Prince Lewis of Baden, a celebrated general, who distinguished himself against the Turks and on other occasions, celebrated his marriage here in 1669 with a Princess of Saxony. Three centuries earlier (1350) the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. Beyond stat. *Unter-Berschowitz* the line quits the Elbe, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up.

Stat. *Weltrus*; the stat. is on the l., the village with a château and park of Count Chotek on the r. bank of the *Moldau*.

Melnik, a town belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, above which rises the Deanery on an eminence, lies on the r. bank of the *Moldau*, 3 M. from the railway. The hills on the r. bank, planted with Burgundy grapes, yield an excellent wine. Farther down the river are the castle and village of *Liboch*, near which stands the '*Stawjn*', a species of temple of fame erected to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler of Munich. At this village commence the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, a series of ravines many miles in length.

Stat. *Kralup* is the junction of two lines; that to the r., chiefly used for the coal-traffic, runs to *Kladno*, 23 M. distant, with coal-mines and iron-works on a very extensive scale; that to the l. to Turnau.

Railway from *Kralup* to Turnau (p. 127) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 40, 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 70 kr. Wallenstein is interred in the St. Annakirche at stat. *Münchengrätz*. On June 28th, 1866, a sharp skirmish took place here between the Austrians and Prussians.

On the opp. bank rises the ruin of *Chwatierub*. The train slowly follows the windings of the *Moldau*, the narrow, rocky valley of which widens at *Bubentsch*, the last stat. before Prague. Scenery very attractive. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 115) and crosses several arms of the *Moldau* by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, $\frac{2}{3}$ M. in length (erected at an expense of 350,000 l.). The extensive *Carolinenthal*, the N. E. suburb of Prague (p. 123) is here passed.

Prague, see below.

29. Prague.

Hotels. **Englischer Hof*, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1 fl., in the *Porricer-Str.*, r. from the stat.; *Hôtel de Saxe*, *Hybernerstrasse*, l. of the stat.; *Schwarzes Ross*, *Kolowrat-Str.*, near the stat., R. 1 fl., A. 35 kr., D. 1 fl. 20 kr. at 1. 30, $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. at 4 o'clock; **Blauer Stern*, corner of the *Kolowrat* and *Hyberner Str.*; *Goldner Engel*, *Zeltnergasse*; *Stadt*



Wien, near the stat. — Second cl.: Kaiser v. Oesterreich, Porri-
cer-Str.; *Erzherzog Stephan, Wenzelsplatz; Plattels, Neue Allee.
— Drei Karpfen, next door to the Ross, unpretending.

Restaurants etc. The above hotels. Also: *Café Bahnhof, to the
W. opp. the egress from the stat.; in the Sophien- and the Schützen-
Insel; Steinitz, Kleinseite, near the bridge. *Wine* at the following.
Menninger, Eisengasse; Wenzely, Regner, both in the Kolowrat-
Str.; *Schwertasek, Martingasse 6, with another entrance from the Fer-
dinand-Str. at the back; Teller; Obstmarkt; Schlimp, Kettengasse;
Binder, Grosser Ring. The best *Bohemian Wines* (Czernoseker and Mel-
niker) are sold by Petrachik, Bethlehemplatz. In the Kleinseite:
Czarda, Spornergasse. — *Cafés*: *Bahnhof. see above; *Café Fran-
çais, Kolowrat-Str.; Prag, and opp. to it Wien, in the Rossmarkt;
Kaschka; Slowanska Kavarna (i. e. Slavonic coffee-house), on the
Franzensquai. Bohemia and Weiss on the Neustädter Bastei. — *Con-
fectioners*: Herrmann, Rossmarkt; Köpf, Zeltner-Gasse.

Bohemian Glass at Hofmann's, next door to the Blauer Stern;
Czermak's, Kleiner Ring.

Baths. Wenzelsbad, Neustadt, good vapour-baths; Neubau and
Königsbad, Brückenmühlgasse; in the Sophieninsel, baths in the
river. Swimming-baths on the l. bank of the Moldau, below the bridge
(ferry from the Tummelplatz).

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Schillingsgasse; diligences start from
the custom-house next door.

Cabs. *Drosky* (for 2 pers.) from the stat. to the town 30 kr.; drives in
the town: Untere Kleinseite 25; Spornergasse 40; Smichow, Wysehrad,
Carolinenthal 45; Hradschin 50 kr.; by time: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 30, 1 hr.
60, each additional hr. 50 kr. — *Fiacre* (two-horse carr. for 4 pers.) from
the stat. to the town 50 kr.; drives in the town: Kleinseite 50; Hradschin,
Wysehrad 1 fl.; by time: in the town $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 40, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 60, 1 hr. 80, each
additional hr. 75 kr.; outside the town $\frac{1}{2}$ day 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., whole day 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., gra-
tuity $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. In cases of doubt a previous bargain should be made.

Omnibus between the two stations.

Stallwagen (or stage-coaches) from the Drei Karpfen, Kaiser v. Oester-
reich, Gold. Engel, Plattels, and other inns.

Railway to Vienna sec R. 31, to Dresden R. 28, to Fürth and Nu-
remberg R. 30. Passengers with luggage should be early at the station in
order to have it weighed; 50 lbs. are free, but persons arriving late may be
compelled to pay for the whole.

Theatres, performances daily. Bohem. 4 times weekly, the Bohem.
language only used. Neustädter, outside the Rossthor.

Public Resorts. Sophien- and Schützen-Insel, excellent mili-
tary music on most afternoons; Canal'scher Garten, outside the Ros-
sthor; Koppmann's Garten, at the back of the Teynkirche; Schary's
Garten, Karlsplatz; Baumgarten, outside the Sandthor, reached most
conveniently by rail, as far as stat. *Bubentsch* (p. 114). Podol, village at
the foot of the Wysehrad.

Points of View: Rossthor (p. 122), by morning light; Hradschin
(p. 118), by evening light; Hasenburgh, Kleinseite (best survey of the town).

Prague, Bohemian *Praha* (nearly 9 M. in circumference), the
ancient capital of Bohemia (with 177,000 inhab., incl. suburbs
and garrison; $\frac{4}{7}$ ths are of the Bohemian, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths of the German
tongue; 10,000 Jews), founded by Libussa, the first Duchess of
Bohemia, occupies a strikingly picturesque and imposing situation
in the valley of the *Moldau* and the adjoining hills. It more-
over possesses numerous handsome and interesting mediæval edi-
fices and towers, above which rises the venerable Hradschin,
with the cathedral, the archiepiscopal residence, and a long series

of palaces. The peculiar charm of Prague is due to its magnificent situation and deeply interesting historical reminiscences. Its collections are comparatively insignificant.

At the entrance to the Altstadt rises the **Pulverthurm**, erected in the 15th cent., with tasteful decorations in the late Gothic style, once the tower of a gateway, at the period when the Altstadt was separated by walls from the Neustadt. Adjacent to it on the N. is the *Königshof*, once a residence of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack.

Opp. the Goldner Engel in the *Zeltnergasse*, which leads from the Pulverthurm to the Grosser Ring, are the government offices, formerly the seat of the commandant. Here on June 12th, 1848, at the commencement of the revolution, a ball mortally wounded the Princess Windischgrätz, sister of the subsequent prime-minister Schwarzenberg.

At the extremity of the *Zeltnergasse* is the *Grosset Ring*, where the **Teynkirche** (Pl. 8) is situated, the old church of the Hussites, erected in the 15th cent. by German merchants. On the last pillar on the S. is the tombstone (a relief in red marble) of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), a Dane, who was invited to the university of Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Mariencapelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, with reliefs in bronze representing the baptism and communion of the first Slavonic Christians, presented by the Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opp. side is an ancient font, restored in 1846. George Podiebrad, who was crowned in this church as king of Bohemia in 1458, caused the façade to be surmounted with a large gilded chalice (emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered to the people in both kinds), and beneath it a statue of himself with raised sword. After the battle of the White Mountain (p. 124) the chalice was superseded by the image of the Virgin, which still occupies the same position. (The *Kinsky Palace*, the largest in the Altstadt, adjoins the Teynkirche.)

The *Mariensäule* in the Grosser Ring was erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. Hymns are frequently sung by pious devotees at the foot of this column on summer evenings.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 12) was erected 1838—48 in the Goth. style on the site of the earlier edifice, of which the chapel, the great tower (with curious clock), and the S. side with the portal and the old council-chamber alone remain. The statues which adorn the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is particularly indebted. In front of the Rathhaus, June 21st, 1621, after the fatal battle on the White Mountain (p. 124), 27 of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were exe-

cut. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, eleven officers of high rank were executed by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Carls-gasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is situated the handsome palace of Count *Clam Gallas*, erected 1701—12 in the Renaissance style.

The Zeltnergasse, Grosser and Kleiner Ring, the line of streets leading from the railway stat. to the Carlsbrücke, are the principal arteries of the traffic of Prague, and contain the most attractive shops.

To the r. of the Carlsbrücke is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, which constitute the **Collegium Clementinum** (Pl. 9), a Jesuit establishment, comprising a gymnasium or grammar-school, an archiepiscopal seminary, the university-library (130,000 vols., including numerous works on the history of Bohemia), natural hist. collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms of the theological and philosophical faculties, &c. The first court contains the *statue (erected 1864) of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., to commemorate the active participation of the students in the defence of the town in 1648 against the Swedes.

Near the bridge-tower rises the handsome bronze ***Statue of Charles IV.**, founder of the University, designed by Hähnel of Dresden and cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. Prague possesses the oldest German *University*, founded 1348, once attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, thousands, it is said, quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. The university-building for students of law and medicine is the **Carolinum** (Pl. 10) in the Altstadt, next to the theatre. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. The present number of students is about 2000.

The ***Carlsbrücke**, 520 yds. in length, consisting of 16 arches, erected 1357—1507, is furnished with an ancient tower of defence at either extremity.

On the Altstadt Tower, towards the Brückenplatz, erected 1451, are the armorial bearings of the lands once appertaining to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. On the gallery the heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were exposed during 10 years. This tower protected the city in 1648 from the Swedes, who owing to the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow. The tower and gate were bombarded by them for 14 weeks, but without success. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of the fiercest struggle. During the revolution of June, 1848, the students erected their principal barricade at this tower.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with 80 Statues and Groups of saints. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with money exacted from a Jew in 1606, as a fine for reviling the Cross. The older figures (18th cent.) are St. Ignatius on the r. and St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indians, on the l.; those of recent date are St. Norbert, St. Wenzel, St. Sigismund, and St. Joseph, executed by *Jos. Max.* The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron saint of Bohemia, and the two reliefs were executed in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the r., on the coping of the wall of the bridge, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Emp. Wenzel, because the pious priest refused to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, whilst five brilliant stars hovered over the head. In 1728 the holy man was canonized by Pope Benedict XIII., after which many thousands of devotees from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary performed pilgrimages to the bridge, especially on May 16th, the festival-day of the saint. The last group on the l. is a curious representation of souls in purgatory, erected in commemoration of the liberation of the country from the French invaders and the cessation of the plague.

The **Kaiser-Frans-Brücke**, a suspension-bridge 490 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützeninsel, above the old bridge. Between these bridges is the *Fransensquai*, near the middle of which rises the **Monument of Francis L.**, a Gothic canopy, 77 ft. high, beneath which is an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze, serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners are represented the former 16 districts of Bohemia and the city itself; above are figures emblematical of art, science, commerce, and industry. The whole was designed by *Kranner*; statues executed by *Jos. Max.* In the vicinity is the permanent exhibition of the *Prague Artists' Union*. — Below the Carlsbrücke, and opposite the Belvedere, a second suspension bridge, the **Frans-Joseph-Brücke**, was completed in 1868.

The Carlsbrücke leads to the 'Ring' of the Kleinseite, where the ***Radetsky Monument**, erected 1858 by the Bohemian Art-Union, is situated. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, the marshal by *Em. Max.*, the soldiers by *Jos. Max.* The emperor contributed 5 tons of the metal of Piedmontese cannon towards the execution of the work.

The adjoining church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. 1), completed 1772, in the style peculiar to the Jesuits, richly decorated with gilding and marble, contains nothing worthy of mention. Two routes lead hence to the Hradschin, the shorter to the r. through the Schlossstiegenstrasse, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court of the castle; the longer and easier in a straight direction, then to the r. at the end of the Spornergasse.

The **Hradschin** constitutes the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner Platz* is a square bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace and the residences of the canons, S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg, and W. by a palace formerly the property of the Duke of Tuscany, now that of the ex-emperor Ferdinand (con-

taining collections). A railing separates the Hradschiner Platz from the entrance-court of the imperial palace, which with several other buildings encloses the cathedral. Valets-de-place may be dispensed with.

The *Cathedral (Pl. B), open 5—12 and 2—5 o'clock, the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, commenced 1344, consists of little more than the spacious late Goth. choir completed by Peter Arler of Gmünd (p. 25) in 1385. A plain party-wall, covered in 1729 on the occasion of the canonization of St. John Nepomuc with frescoes now faded, forms the termination of the W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The small octagonal *Chapel* in the entrance court contains the remains of St. Adalbert. The sacred edifice and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment during the siege of 1757, is now undergoing a thorough restoration.

The nave (119 ft. in height), contains the fine Royal Monument, erected of marble and alabaster by *Alex. Colin* of Malines in 1589, under Rudolph II., over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislav Posthumus (d. 1456), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximil. II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel-Chapel, the first on the r., contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel is tessellated with Bohemian precious stones, and decorated with very ancient, half obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina*, *Theodoric of Prague*). A small picture by *Cranach*, of 1543, represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to have been grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altbunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslaw. The 2nd Chapel contains the tomb of the counsellor Martinitz (p. 120) and a Madonna by Cimabue (?). The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably executed stone vaulting. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. R. in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ ton of silver (worth 13,440 l.). To the r. behind the high altar are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church during the Seven Years' War; the damage which it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. In the chapel behind the high altar is a modern group by *Em. Max*, represent the strangling of St. Ludmilla, wife of the first Duke of Bohemia. Opp. to it, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, patron saint of the church, with a modern statue. The following chapel contains a Crucifixion attributed to *Dürer*. On the wall of the choir is represented the flight of king Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his calamitous defeat on the White Hill. The opp. chapel contains a metallic *Candelabrum, the foot of which is alleged to be a genuine relic from Solomon's Temple, probably by Byzantine artists. Over a prie-Dieu, by the sacristy, is a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a '*vera icon*', copied 1368 by *Thomas of Mutina* from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron saints of Bohemia on the margin as original; the whole admirably executed, and worthy of careful inspection. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco by *M. Mayer*, painted 1631, remarkable only for the portraits of Ferdinand I. and II. and their consorts. — The large Mosaic on the S. external wall, representing the Resurrection, the Bohemian patron saints, Charles IV., who caused the

work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists, and his consort Elisabeth, is remarkable for nothing but its age; it was restored in 1836. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, containing numerous curiosities and valuables, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Dietrich.

The **Burg** (Pl. A), or *Imperial Palace*, commenced by Charles IV. in the style of the Louvre at Paris, subsequently recommenced by Wladislaw and again by Ferdinand I., completed under Maria Theresa, contains little to detain the stranger. The equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in iron in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562.

The private apartments of the ex-emp. Ferdinand contain a few good pictures by Italian and German masters, but visitors (1 fl. for 1 pers., more for a party) are hurried through them so rapidly that little enjoyment is to be derived from the inspection. They are only accessible to the public during the absence of the emperor (in summer). The oldest and most remarkable hall in the palace, with the exception of the German and Spanish, is Wladislaw's, in which tournaments were once held. A small saloon near it contains portraits of Bohemian kings. From the window of the old *Council Chamber* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be precipitated. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. The chamber contains their portraits. Two small obelisks beneath the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The *Archiepiscopal Palace* adjoins the Burg. A neighbouring gateway leads to the *Palace of Count Sternberg* (Pl. G), which contains the **Picture Gallery** of the Bohemian Society of Amateurs (350 pictures), open to the public on Sundays and holidays 9—12 and 3—6 o'clock, and daily by payment of a fee (35 kr.).

1st Room: 4. *Bürkel*, View of the Zugspitze in the Bavarian Mts.; 15. *Gail*, Lion-court of the Alhambra; 16. *Camuzzini*, Christ releasing the early fathers from purgatory. — 2nd R.: *Pose*, Greek landscape; *Schleich*, Thunder-storm; 14. *Fährich*, Raising of the daughter of Jairus; *Schirmer*, Forest-landscape. — 3rd R.: Early German and Bohemian masters, among them No. 12. Adoration, with portraits of Charles IV. and his son Wenzel the Lazy, painted 1375 by Theodoric of Prague. — 4th, 5th, and 6th R.: Netherlands masters. 17. *Rubens*, Portrait of his second wife; 23. *Van Dyck*, William of Orange as a child; 18. *Seghers*, Job; *Rubens*, Portrait of Archduke Albert. — 7th R.: Italian masters. 2. *Luini*, St. Catharine; 6. *Schi-done*, St. Francis; 4. *Carlo Dolce*, Madonna; *Guido Reni*, 12. Thorn-crowned Saviour, 31. St. Sebastian; 43. *Ann. Caracci*, Pietà; *Titian*, 15. Portrait of a priest; 28. *Varchi*, the Florentine historian.

W. of the Hradschiner Platz lies the *Loretto-Platz*, bounded on the W. by *Count Czernin's Palace*, one of the largest in Germany, now used as barracks. Opp. to it, to the r. in the corner, is a **Capuchin Monastery**, into the walls of which Prussian balls are built in commemoration of the siege of 1757. On the E. side of the Platz, adjacent to the monastery, is the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Loretto*, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 pers. only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin monk (each pers. 15 kr.), contains a few monstrosities of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

Higher up, near the *Reichsthor*, occupying the most elevated site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian ***Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. E.; ladies not admitted), a very imposing structure, with spacious halls, and a church containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the picture-gallery is a Virgin and Child crowned by angels, painted at Venice by *Dürer*, containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other princes (much retouched). The admirably arranged library contains a M.S. of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small nat. hist. collection, in which the fossils deserve special notice. Superb *view, from the windows of the upper floor, of the imposing city of Prague and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N. E. (fee to the guide in the monastery 25 kr.; the attendance of the librarian is of course gratuitous).

Returning to the imperial palace, the traveller reaches the open road by the passage on the N. side of the first court. The road leads past the *Imperial Garden* and the *Artillery Exercising Ground* to the ***Belvedere**, a spacious villa roofed with copper, erected 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress in the best Renaissance style. It is sometimes erroneously termed Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the circumstance that Rudolph II. occasionally observed the stars hence in the society of his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with 13 frescoes of scenes from the history of Bohemia. *View from the balcony (fee 15 kr.). The *Sandthor* to the N. leads to the *Baumgarten* (*Restaurant), mentioned p. 115.

From the Belvedere the promenades of the *Volksgarten* descend to the *Waldsteiner Platz* in the town, where **Wallenstein's Palace** (Pl. 3) is situated. It was erected in 1623 by the illustrious general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belongs to the family (Counts of Waldstein). The old hall with its grotesque Caryatides was restored 1854, but the greater part of the edifice has undergone little alteration. The relics formerly preserved here in reminiscence of the general have been removed by the family to their country-seat. Those now shown are spurious.

The **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. 5) on the *Kleinseite*, contains a choice collection of statues in marble and plaster, and about 400 good pictures (fee 35 kr.).

2nd R.: *Moestaert*, Fair. — 3rd R.: *Breughel* and *Rotenhamer*, Banquet of the gods; *Hackert*, Landscape. — 4th R.: *Wilson*, Windsor Castle. — 5th R.: *Holbein*, Portrait of his wife; *Van Dyck*, St. Bruno; *Potter*, Cattle; *G. Reni*, St. Francis; *Steen*, A scholar; *Mieris*, A scholar smoking; *Van Dyck*, William of Orange; *Titian*, Portrait; *Ostade*, Fish-woman. — In the private apartments: **Rembrandt*, Counsellor; **Rubens*, Portrait of Spinola; *Velasquez*, Portrait; *Holbein*, Three portraits; *Terburg*, Fruit-dealer; *Mieris*, Domestic scene; **Rubens*, Columbus; *Morgenstern*, Landscape.

On the land side the Altstadt is entirely surrounded by the **Neustadt**, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat, subsequently removed. In the Kolowrat-Str. is the former palace of the Nostitz family, now containing the ***Bohemian National Museum** (Pl. 19; open to the public Tuesd. and Frid. 8—12, at other times for a fee of 35 kr.). It comprises a library, collections of MSS. (of Huss, Ziska, &c.), coins, and ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic cabinets, formed by Count Sternberg. In the 1st Room on the upper floor: carved wood and ivory and ethnographical curiosities. 2nd R.: Bohemian antiquities, bronzes, ancient weapons, flails used in the Hussite wars, sword of Gustavus Adolphus, the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded (p. 116), goblets, &c. 3rd and 4th R.: Nat. hist. specimens. The lower floor is almost exclusively devoted to minerals, among which is a large meteoric stone.

At a right angle with the Kolowrat-Str., at the S.W. extremity, is the **Rossmarkt**, a magnificent street, 150—192 ft. in width, 720 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S. E. At the upper end is the *Statue of St. Nepomuc*, at the lower the equestrian *Statue of St. Wenzel*, both destitute of artistic value. From the latter the street is also termed *Wenzels Platz*. At the S.E. extremity the Rossmarkt is terminated by the *Rossthor*, a fine point of view. On the bastion near it, to the l., between the Rossthor and Neuthor, is a small monument to the memory of those who fell in the revolution of 1848—49, consisting of the Bohemian lion with inscription.

The most extensive square in Prague is the *Viehmarkt*, termed **Carlsplatz** since 1848; now converted into a park, 560 yds. in length, 160 yds. wide. In the N. E. corner is the *Rathhaus of the Neustadt* (Pl. 14), so altered in 1806 that a tower of the original structure (of 1370) alone remains. It is now the seat of the criminal courts of justice. Here in 1419 the Hussite wars commenced. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the counsellors from the windows, below which these unpopular officials were massacred by the armed crowd in the street. Half of the S. E. side of the Platz is occupied by the *Military Hospital* (Pl. 16), formerly a Jesuit college; on the S. is the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*; in the *Lindengasse*, in the vicinity, is the *Public Hospital* (Pl. 15), and in the same neighbourhood are the *Foundling, Lunatic, Commercial*, and other asylums. This part of Prague, which contains fewer buildings than the other parts of the city, is the medical quarter.

The citadel **Wyssehrad**, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the foundress of the Bohemian royal family, of whom numerous legends are related, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through a house (with a crucifix in front of

it). beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view). The Wyssehrad, once a stronghold with numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications are modern.

The **'Jews' Quarter**, since 1850 termed *Josephstadt*, lies on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt. It was formerly occupied exclusively by Jews, but one-half of the present population (10,000) consists of Christians of the humbler classes. The tower of the Jewish Rathhaus affords the best survey of these crowded, but very curious purlieus. The most interesting of the nine synagogues is the *Altneuschule*, an early Gothic structure of the commencement of the 13th cent. This singular, gloomy pile, the interior of which is thickly encrusted with the smoke and dust of ages, was founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the entire synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and densely peopled houses, in the immediate vicinity of the *Altneuschule*, is situated the ancient 'Burial Ground (Pl. 20) of the Jews, disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door. At the *Altneuschule* a number of guides (10 kr.) always proffer their services. Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are here interwoven with underwood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the sign peculiar to the tribe to which they belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard. This interesting spot is now sadly neglected.

Carolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.) railway-viaduct, containing a population of 15,000, is a busy manufacturing part of the town. It is entirely of modern origin, and contains nothing to detain the traveller.

At **Smichow**, the S. W. suburb (outside the Aujezderthor), also an animated, industrial quarter, the extensive station of the Bohemian W. Railway (p. 124) is situated.

Historical Associations. Prague is celebrated in history as the sphere of action of Huss and Jerome, two of the greatest harbingers of the Reformation, and as the earliest stronghold of Protestantism in Germany. Huss was born about 1373, studied for the church, and became a priest and a professor at the university. Having read Wickliffe's Bible, he soon began strenuously to inveigh against the errors of the Romish Church. He preached against the confessional, the adoration of images, the practice of compulsory fasting, and the withdrawal from the laity of the cup at the Holy Communion. At the same time his character for piety and integrity was irreproachable. In 1410 he was summoned to Rome by Pope John XXIII. to answer for his conduct, but declined to appear. In 1412 he was formally excommunicated, and the city of Prague laid under a papal interdict on account of its adherence to the reformed doctrines. Huss, however, who enjoyed the patronage of King Sigismund and many of the Bohemian nobility, continued zealously to devote himself to the cause of truth, and made numerous converts. In 1414 he was summoned to appear before the Council of Constance,

whither he repaired, provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor. The latter, however, was persuaded that a promise made to a heretic was null and void; he accordingly withdrew his protection, and Huss, after a mock trial, was condemned to the stake. He died nobly, July 6th, 1415, and his ashes were cast into the Rhine. — Jerome of Prague, the friend and contemporary of Huss, became acquainted with the dawning Reformation whilst studying at Oxford. On returning to his native country he displayed the utmost zeal in disseminating the new principles. When Huss was cited before the Council, Jerome hastened to repair thither to aid in the defence of his friend, but hesitated on finding that a safe-conduct was denied to him. He was, however, arrested by the Duke of Bavaria, handed over to the Council, and thrown into prison in April, 1415. Enervated and reduced to the verge of despair by six months of solitary confinement in a noisome dungeon, he was at length induced to recant by a promise of liberty. The promise having been broken, Jerome retracted shortly afterwards, and on May 30th, 1416, died heroically at the stake. His ashes, like those of his friend Huss, were also cast into the Rhine. — For upwards of a century a vast proportion of the population of Bohemia continued to adhere to the doctrines of Huss, and the struggles between them and the Romish party were incessant. Ziska (d. 1424) was the great leader of the more democratic and puritanical party, and, although latterly blind, continued his victorious career till the time of his death. The cause of the Reformation, however, was subsequently seriously prejudiced by the hostility between the moderate university-party and the fanatical reformers of the lower classes. In the 16th cent. the teaching of Luther, Calvin, and the other great Reformers tended to establish Protestantism in Bohemia on a more stable foundation, but in 1620, soon after the commencement of the Thirty Years' War, the Roman Catholic League was finally victorious.

On the White Hill (*Weisser Berg*), W. of Prague, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Reichsthor (p. 121) the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided, Nov. 8th, 1620. The Prot. Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Rom. Cath. League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill an extensive and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, but is now used as a powder-magazine. It is situated at the extremity of a park, which derives its name of Stern (star) from this building and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after July 13th. A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Fred. the Great in 1744, purporting to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On May 6th, 1757, Marshal Schwerin, Fred. the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of Sternbohol, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Prague. — On June 28th, 1812, General Scharnhorst died at Prague of wounds received at a battle near Lützen. He was interred at the foot of the *Ziskaberg*, an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Prague, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

Schloss Karlstein, 14 M. S.W. of Prague, see p. 125.

30. From Prague to Nuremberg.

$217\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bohemian W. Railway from Prague to Furth in $5\frac{1}{2}$ —7 hrs., fares 9 fl. 89, 6 fl. 89, 4 fl. 59 kr. Austr.; from Furth to Nuremberg in $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 6 fl. 33, 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 54 kr. S. Germ. currency; express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher.

The station is in the suburb of *Smichow* (p. 123). The train proceeds S. in the valley of the *Moldau*. Stat. *Kuchelbad*, at the

foot of a wooded eminence, is a favourite resort of pleasure-seekers from Prague. Beyond stat. *Radotin* the line quits the *Moldau* and enters the valley of the *Beraun*, which stream it crosses at *Mokropetz*. Two small stations, then stat. *Karlstein*.

Near the latter, on a precipitous rock, rises *Schloss Karlstein*, the most remarkable castle in Bohemia, erected 1348 by Emp. Charles IV. and adorned with numerous treasures of art, most of which however have since been removed. The castle is surmounted by a tower 125 ft. in height, with walls 12 ft. in thickness. The church contains faded frescoes by Nic. Wurmser of Strasbourg; the small chapel of St. Catharine, consisting of a recess in the solid wall, is inlaid with precious stones, and contains portraits of Charles IV. and the Empress kneeling before the Virgin. The chapel of the Cross formerly contained the Bohemian regalia and other valuables, secured by four iron doors and nineteen locks. This chapel, also sumptuously decorated, contains portraits by Theodoric of Prague (1375) of 130 saints whose relics were once preserved here. Many of the paintings which cover the walls of *Karlstein* are in oils, and remarkable in the history of art as among the first attempts of the kind.

Beyond *Karlstein* the valley of the *Beraun* is confined within very narrow limits by imposing limestone rocks, but afterwards expands at the small town of *Beraun* (4000 inhab.), where it is finally quitted. Near stat. *Horowitz* is a chateau of the Elector of Hessen and numerous iron-works (chiefly manufactories of nails). Stat. *Zbirow* is commanded by an ancient royal castle of that name, surrounded by extensive woods which are traversed by the train for a considerable distance. At stat. *Rokitsan*, an industrial town with 3520 inhab., the line crosses the *Klabawa*, follows the course of the stream, and passes the iron-works of *Klabawa*, *Horomislitz*, and *Chrast* (from the latter a branch-line to *Bras*, in the productive coal-district of *Radnitz*). The line now re-enters the valley of the *Beraun*, crosses the imposing *Uslava* bridge, and reaches

Stat. *Pilsen* (**Wladek*; *Kaiser v. Oesterreich*; *Goldener Adler*), an old town of some importance (14,700 inhab.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway, at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. It was formerly fortified, and successfully resisted several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. *Pilsen* was the principal scene of Wallenstein's alleged conspiracy, for which he was placed under the ban of the empire; 24 of his adherents were executed in the market-place here, 1633. The church of St. Bartholomew is worthy of inspection; so also the *Rathhaus* with its armoury. The beer of *Pilsen* enjoys a very high reputation in Austria. (Diligences hence several times daily to *Marienbad* in 9, to *Carlsbad* in 10, to *Eger* in 13 hrs.)

From *Pilsen* to *Budweis* railway in 5 hrs. (6 fl. 48, 4 fl. 86, 3 fl. 24 kr.). Stations all unimportant. *Budweis* (**Glocke*; **Krone*) is a thriving town on the *Moldau* (14,000 inhab.). The cathedral, with its detached tower, was erected in 1500. Handsome town-hall. To the N. the magnificent modern Goth. *Frauenburg*, the chateau of Prince Schwarzenberg, rises above the valley *Krumau*, another seat of the prince, lies 12 M. S. — The line has recently been opened as far as *Vienna* (in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56,

5 fl. 4 kr.); the Danube is crossed near *Tulln* (p. 163). — From Budweis to Linz (78 M.) horse-railway in 14½ hrs., traversing a picturesque district. Towards the end of the journey fine views are obtained of the valley of the Danube, Linz, and the winding Traun. The line is now being converted into a steam-railway.

Stat. *Nürschan* is another coal-mining place with several iron-foundries. Beyond it the train skirts *Choteschau*, a domain of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, with a château, formerly a nunnery. At stat. *Staa* the *Radbusa* is approached, and at stat. *Hradzen* crossed. Several unimportant places; then stat. *Tauss*, a small town often mentioned in the earlier annals of Bohemia.

Beyond *Tauss* the mountainous *Bohemian Forest* begins, and is traversed by the line at the lowest part, the depression between the *Cerkow* and the *Osser*. The watershed (1670 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-* and *Deutsch-Kubitzsch*. The character of the district and of the villages now undergoes a material alteration. The line descends rapidly and soon reaches *Furth* (*Post; *Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Bavarian E. Railway. (Travellers from Bavaria to Austria have their luggage examined here.) Two unimportant stations, then *Cham* (*Scheerbauer: Post), on the N. outskirts of the *Bavarian Forest* (p. 97).

Several stations of little importance; then *Schwandorf* (p. 92). a station on the Nuremberg and Ratisbon line; hence to Nuremberg see p. 92.

31. From Prague to Vienna.

a. By Brünn.

Railway in 9–13 hrs.; fares 19 fl. 44, 14 fl. 58, 9 fl. 72 kr.

The country at first traversed consists of flat and fertile arable land. Between the stations *Böhmisch-Brod* and *Podiebrad* the great battle which terminated the Hussite war took place in 1434. Both the leaders, Procopius 'the Greater' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin an isolated hill on the r. is surmounted by an obelisk in commemoration of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Fred. the Great, June 18th, 1757, in consequence of which the Prussians were compelled to evacuate Bohemia. At stat. *Kolin* (Post), a place of some importance, with a handsome Goth. church, the Elbe is reached (branch-line hence to *Iglau* and *Znaim*). *Elbe-Teinitz* is picturesquely situated on a hill. On an isolated hill to the l. above stat. *Pardubitz* (Rail. Inn and Restaurant), a pleasant little town, rises a castle of that name. an extensive ruin conspicuous from a great distance.

Branch Line from *Pardubitz* to *Zittau* (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*) in 7 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 94, 4 fl. 60 kr. This route, especially the latter part, is remarkably picturesque. Stat. *Königgrätz*, a small fortress, is memorable as the scene of the great battle of July 3rd, 1866, fought in its neighbourhood between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the latter

were totally defeated. Stat. *Königinhof* (Tinus); the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the line, lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. Near stat. *Falgendorf* is the culminating point of the line (1583 ft.); view of the Giant Mts.; the road hence to the small town of *Pecka* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.) leads by the village of *Stupnay*, near which is a fossil forest, extremely interesting to geologists. The valley of the *Iser* and the Bohemian manufacturing district is next entered. Scenery very striking. Stat. *Turnau* (Gold. Krone; Löwe) possesses a beautiful Goth. Ch. of St. Mary; in the vicinity ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ruin of *Waldstein*, ancestral castle of the family of the celebrated Wallenstein. Stat. *Reichenberg* (Frank's Hôtel; Union) is a very flourishing industrial place, the second manufacturing town in Bohemia, with 20,000 inhab. Near Zittau the line crosses the great *Neisse Viaduct*, resting on 34 arches, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length.

After traversing a flat district the train enters the pretty valley of the *Stiller Adlerfluss*, the serpentine course of which it follows for some distance at a slow speed. Stat. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with ruined castle; stat. *Wildenschwert*, a thriving manufacturing town. Stat. *Böhmisch-Trübau* (*Rail. Restaurant) is the junction for Olmütz (p. 129).

Beyond stat. *Zwittau* the valley of the *Zwitta*, or *Zwittawa*, is entered. Scenery hence to Brünn very pleasing. Stat. *Lettowitz*, with church, abbey, and ancient castle of Count Kalnok, is a very picturesque place. To the l. in the distance, beyond stat. *Skalitz*, the lofty and extensive ruins of *Boskowitz*. At *Raitz*, on the l., a summer residence of Prince Salm. Stat. *Blansko* possesses iron-foundries on a very imposing scale; on a height to the l. a long row of white cottages occupied by the workmen. The works, as well as the surrounding estates, belong to Prince Salm.

The valley of the *Zwittawa* now contracts, and is enclosed by rocky and wooded mountains. The line follows the windings of the river, and passes through several tunnels. The finest views between Blansko and Brünn are on the l. Stat. *Adamsthal* is a thriving little town of recent origin, with a handsome new Goth. church, and is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, who possesses a small château here. The neighbouring rocky and wooded valley, where several caverns of considerable extent may be explored, is rich in natural beauties, and attracts frequent visitors from Brünn; the varied hues of the wooded slopes, which are planted with different kinds of trees, enhance their effect. Near Brünn the line emerges on a broad plain, in which numerous chimneys and the citadel of *Spielberg* are conspicuous.

Brünn, Slav. *Brno*, i. e. 'ferry' (*Kaiser v. Oesterreich*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Drei Fürsten*, *Neuhauser's Hôtel*; Rail. Restaurant, poor), capital of Moravia, with 50,900 inhab., possesses very extensive manufactories of cloth and leather-wares. The old part of the town, still partially surrounded by bastions, is separated from the new and flourishing suburbs by the glacis with its promenades. On a hill on the W. side rises the *Spielberg*, or citadel of Brünn, formerly a state-prison, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749.

Here also the Ital. poet Count Silvio Pellico was imprisoned 1822—30, a dreary epoch of his life which he has described in his 'Prigioni'. At the base of the Spielberg are the Gymnasium and the imposing buildings of the Technical Institution.

The *Cathedral*, or *Church of St. Peter*, on an eminence in the vicinity, is of bold and lofty proportions. On the E. side is situated the *Moravian National Museum* (Wed. and Sat. 11—1, Sund. 3—5 o'clock), containing antiquities, nat. hist. specimens, &c. of no great value.

To the W. rises the **Franzensberg* with its promenades and an obelisk dedicated to Emp. Francis I. on the occasion of the termination of the war in 1815. Good survey hence of the extensive town, the long railway viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. in the background. (**Spurny's Café* in the vicinity.)

The **Church of St. James*, a Gothic edifice founded 1314, with nave and aisles of equal height, is remarkable for its elegant proportions and graceful windows. On the r. side of the choir is the unpleasing monument of Marshal Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of the town against the Swedes. The unsightly iron tower was added in 1845.

The *Rathhaus* was erected 1511; the portal is an interesting remnant of a still earlier structure. A so-called 'dragon', suspended in the corridor at the back, is really a crocodile's skin.

From Brünn to Prerau railway in 3 hrs. (5 fl. 32, 3 fl. 99, 2 fl. 66 kr.). First stat. *Austerlitz*, celebrated as the scene of the 'Battle of the Three Emperors', Dec. 2nd, 1805. *Prerau*, see p. 130.

The first stat. beyond Brünn is *Raigern*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, founded 1690. The present handsome edifice with its three towers was built during the last century. Here in 1805 Napoleon had posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so disastrous to the retreating Austrians.

Beyond stat. *Branowitz* the *Schwarza* is crossed; on the r. rise the *Polau Mts.*, crowned by a ruin, at the foot of which lies the small town of *Nikolsburg*, where the armistice between the Prussians and Austrians was concluded on July 26th, 1866.

On the r., beyond stat. *Saitz*, rises the lofty 'Oriental Tower,' a belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then to the r. the tower of the church of *Kostel*, the oldest in Moravia; l. the spurs of the Carpathian Mts. — Stat. *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant, very unpretending) is the junction of the two railways between Prague and Vienna.

Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to *Eisgrub*, a domain of Prince Liechtenstein. The vast park, covering an area of many sq. miles, comprises two market-towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, etc.

The line intersects a portion of the park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat. On the r.

rises the isolated *Felsberg*. At *Hohenau* the *March* is crossed, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. In the *Marchfeld*, which is next traversed, Ottocar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians in 1260, but was conquered on the same field in 1278 by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and lost his newly acquired dominions of Lower Austria and his life. The range of hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*.

At stat. *Gänserndorf* the line to Pressburg (p. 352) diverges E. Near stat. *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and Austrians on July 5th and 6th, 1809, which terminated in the retreat of the latter to Znaïm. To the r. the *Leopoldsberg* with its castle, then the *Kahlenberg* (p. 156) become visible. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's (p. 139) rises in the distance. The train crosses the principal arm of the Danube (near the old *Taborbrücke*), then the smaller, and the stat. of Vienna is reached. Those whose destination is the *Leopoldstadt* may entrust their luggage to a porter; for more distant parts of the city a *fiacre* (p. 131) should be engaged.

b. By Olmütz.

Railway in 13½—17 hrs.; halt at Olmütz of 1—3 hrs.

From Prague to *Böhmisch-Trübau* see p. 127.

Beyond stat. *Triebitz* a long tunnel. Hilly district, bounded by a range of distant mountains. Stat. *Landskron* is the last Bohemian place. The line now enters Moravia, and traverses the narrow and wooded valley of the *Sazawa*, which it crosses 18 times. Stat. *Hohenstadt* is a considerable town in a picturesque district, situated on the S. E. spur of the Silesian and Moravian Mts. (The celebrated hydropathic establishment of *Gräfenberg* is 37 M. to the N.)

Below *Hohenstadt* the *Sazawa* falls into the *March*, the course of which the line follows almost the whole way to Vienna. L. beyond *Lukawetz* rises the castle of *Mirau*, on a hill, the property of the Archbishop of Olmütz. R. the pleasant little town of *Müg-litz*; then *Littau*, belonging to Prince *Liechtenstein*, and *Stefanau*, at some distance from which the considerable town of *Sternberg* is visible.

Olmütz (*Goliath*; *Krone*), 1½ M. from the railway, is the second town in Moravia, with 11,000 inhab., and a strong fortress. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Fred. the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. The *University*, restored 1827, possesses a good library. A collection of Slavonic works which it formerly possessed was carried off by the Swedes to Stralsund, where it was gradually dispersed, thus occasioning a serious loss to the literature of these languages. The *Cathedral* of the archbishop, a fine Gothic edifice, was erected

by King Wenceslaus III., who was murdered here in 1306, and afterwards canonized.

Stat. *Prerau* (*Rail. Restaurant), the next place of importance, one of the most ancient towns in Moravia, is the junction for Breslau and Cracow (p. 352). Carriages generally changed here.

Stat. *Hullein* (5 M. W. lies *Kremsier*, summer residence of the Archbishop of Olmütz). Stat. *Hradisch* lies on an island in the March, formerly fortified. Stat. *Bisenz*, with extensive chateau of Count Reichenbach. At stat. *Göding* the March (boundary between Austria and Hungary) becomes navigable. From stat. *Lundenburg* to Vienna see pp. 128, 129.

32. Vienna.

Custom-house. On passing through the 'Lines' (formerly the external fortification), or on arriving at the rail. stations, travellers are questioned as to their luggage, which is however seldom opened. — Fiacres see p. 131, omnibuses p. 132; the latter not recommended to travellers with luggage, especially as they do not run beyond the Stephansplatz.

Hotels. The hotels in the interior of the city are in the immediate vicinity of the chief objects of interest, and of the Stephansplatz, the starting-place of the omnibuses, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant from the hotels in the suburbs.

Interior of the City: *Hôtel Munsch, expensive; *Archduke Charles; *H. Meissl, all in the Kärnthner-Str. — *Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse; *Matschakerhof, in the same street; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, Weihburggasse; *Wilder Mann, Kärnthner-Str.; *Hôtel Müller, 'am Graben'. These eight hotels are all close together, in the heart of the city. Grand Hôtel, Kärnthnerring 9, a spacious new estab. near the new opera-house. *Oesterreich Hof, corner of the Fleischmarkt and the Rothenthurm-Str.; *Römischer Kaiser, Bann-gasse; Hôtel Wandl, in the Peter; Schippler, Kohlmarkt; Stadt London, Fleischmarkt. — Second cl.: Ungarische Krone, Himmelpfortgasse; Weisser Wolf, Alter Fleischmarkt; König von Ungarn, Schuler-Str.; Goldener Stern (Hôtel Garni), Brandstätte, close to the Stephansplatz; Hôtel Garni, Pestalozzi-Str. 4, near the Schwarzenberg monument.

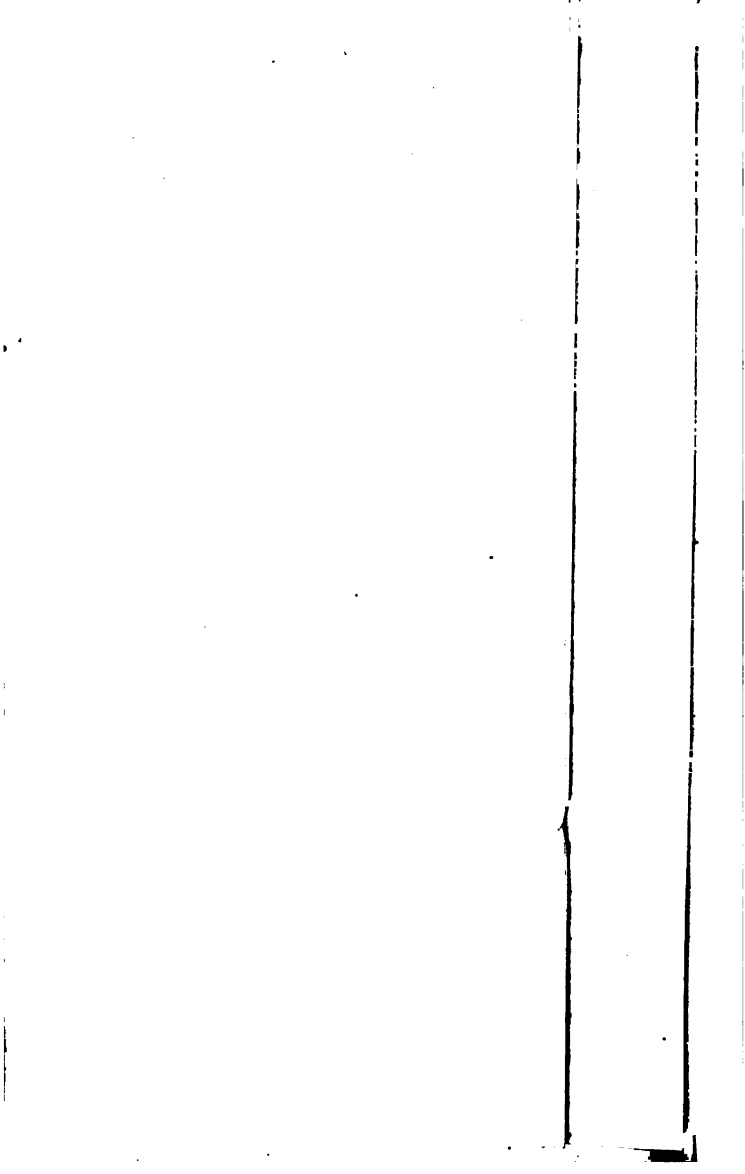
Suburbs. In the *Leopoldstadt* (to the N.E., beyond the arm of the Danube, near the N. railway station, and conveniently brought into communication with the Ring-Strasse by the horse-railway, p. 132): *Goldnes Lamm; *Hôtel del'Europe, both in the Prater-Strasse. *Weisses Ross; National-Gasthof, with café; Stadt Hamburg; all in the Tabor-Str.; *Kronprinz von Oesterreich, Asperngasse 4 and 6, pleasantly situated. — Second cl.: Schwarzer Adler, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl.; Hôtel Schröder, both in the Tabor-Str.; Russischer Hof, Prater-Str. 11.

In *Wieden* (S. side): Gold. Kreuz; Gold. Lamm, both second cl., in the Wieden-Hauptstrasse; Hôtel Victoria, Favoriten-Strasse 11; and many others.

Charges at the first-class hotels: R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. and upwards, L. 60 kr., small portion of coffee and bread 50 kr.; at the smaller hotels and those in the suburbs about one-fourth less. Few travellers dine or even breakfast at their hotel (unless ladies are of the party). Coffee etc. is obtained at a good café for less than half the hotel-charge, whilst dinner (everywhere à la carte) and supper are taken where most convenient. At some of the principal hotels a dinner may be ordered for a party at a fixed price ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. and upwards) at an hour's notice.

* Fees usual at the principal hotels: *chambermaid* for 3—4 days $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., a week 1 fl.; *commissionaire* for brushing clothes 20 kr. per day, for each





Key to the Plan of Vienna.

<p>1. Arsenal F. 7</p> <p>2. Augarten E. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Baths.</p> <p>3. Dianabad E. 3</p> <p>4. Sophienbad F. 3</p> <p>5. Mil. Swimming School. G. 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rail. Stations.</p> <p>6. Northern Rail. F. 2</p> <p>7. Western A. 5</p> <p>8. Raab-Neu Szöny E. 8</p> <p>9. Southern E. 8</p> <p>Exchange D. 3</p> <p>Blind-Asylum B. 3</p> <p>Botan. Garden E. 6</p> <p>Burg D. 4</p> <p>Burgthor C. 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Barracks.</p> <p>15. Artillery F. G. 6</p> <p>16. Cavalry B. 3. D. 1</p> <p>17. Franz-Joseph E. 3</p> <p>18. Train D. 6</p> <p>19. Guards E. 5</p> <p>20. Commander-in-chief . C. 4</p> <p>21. Heumarkt E. 5</p> <p>23. Infantry C. 3. C. 5</p> <p>24. Cavalry School F. 5</p> <p>25. Credit Anstalt D. 3</p> <p>26. Crim. Court of Justice . C. 3</p> <p>27. Steamboat Station F. 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Monuments.</p> <p>28. Trinity Column D. 3</p> <p>29. Marian Column D. 3</p> <p>30. Emp. Francis I. D. 4</p> <p>31. - Francis II. D. 4</p> <p>32. - Joseph II. D. 4</p> <p>33. Archduke Charles D. 4</p> <p>34. Prince Eugene of Savoy D. 4</p>	<p>34a. Ressel D. 5</p> <p>34b. Prince Schwarzenberg D. 5</p> <p>34c. Horticult. Society . . . E. 4</p> <p>35. Société d'Escompte D. 3</p> <p>36. Geolog. Institution F. 4</p> <p>37. Musical Society D. 3</p> <p>38. House of Deputies C. 3</p> <p>39. Library, Imp. D. 4</p> <p>40. Printing Office, Imp. E. 4</p> <p>41. Hospital of Invalids E. F. 4</p> <p>42. Lunatic Asylum, old (Incur.) C. 2</p> <p>43. Lunatic Asylum, new . . . B. 2</p> <p>44. Josephinum C. 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Churches.</p> <p>45. Altlerchenfeld B. 4</p> <p>46. St. Anna's D. 4</p> <p>47. Augustine D. 4</p> <p>48. St. Barbara's E. 4</p> <p>49. Capuchin D. 4</p> <p>50. St. Charles's D. 5</p> <p>51. Protestant D. 3</p> <p>52. Greek E. 3</p> <p>53. Gumpendorf (Prot.) B. 6</p> <p>54. Heilandskirche C. 3</p> <p>55. St. John the Baptist's D. 4</p> <p>56. St. John's E. 3</p> <p>57. Lutheran D. 4</p> <p>58. Maria Stiegen D. 4</p> <p>59. St. Michael's D. 3</p> <p>60. Minorites D. 4</p> <p>61. Salvator (Rathhaus) D. 3</p> <p>62. Schottenkirche D. 3</p> <p>63. St. Stephen's Cathedral D. 4</p> <p>64. Hospital, General C. 2. 3.</p> <p>65. - Wieden D. 6</p> <p>66. Custom House E. 3</p> <p>67. Mil. geogr. Institution . . . C. 3</p> <p>68. Mint. E. 4</p>
---	--

Palaces.

69. Hofburg, see Burg (Nr. 13).	
70. Belvedere	E. 6
71. Auersperg	C. 4
72. Coburg	E. 4
73. Dietrichstein	C. 2
74. Liechtenstein	C. 3
75. Schwarzenberg	E. 5
76. Polytechn. Institution	D. 5
77. Porcelain manufactory	C. 1
78. Post-office	E. 3
79. Prater	F. G. 2. 3
80. Treasury, Imp.	D. 4
81. Abattoirs	B. 6. G. 6

Collections.

82. Ambras	E. 5
83. Antiquities	E. 5
84. Exhibition, perman. of the Artists' Union	D. 3
85. Czernin	C. 3
87. Harrach	D. 3
89. Liechtenstein	C. 2
90. Mineral Cabinet	D. 4
91. Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities	D. 4

92. Natur. Hist. Cabinet	D. 4
(Nos. 90—92 in the Burg, Nr. 13).	
93. Sperl	E. 3
94. Milit. Hospital	C. 2
95. Stables, Imp.	C. 4
96. Synagogue	E. 3
97. Deaf and Dumb Asylum	D. 6

Theatres.

(a) interior of the city:

98. Hofburg Theatre	D. 4
99. Kärnthnerthor Theatre (Opera)	D. 4

(b) in the suburbs:

100. An der Wien	D. 5
101. Leopoldstadt Carl's Theatre	E. 3
102. Josephstadt	C. 3
103. Thalia	A. 4
104. Theresianum	D. 6
105. Veterinary Institution	E. 5
106. Zoolog. Garden	G. 3
107. Volksgarten	C. 4
108. Orphan Asylum	C. 2
109. Arsenal, Civic	D. 3

commission in the town 20 kr.; in the suburbs 35 kr.; *porter* for conveying luggage to carr. at starting 20—35 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5—10 kr.; *night-porter* for opening door 8—10 kr.

Restaurants: *Prevot*, ground-floor of the *Adeliges Casino*, in the *Lichtenstein Palace*, *Herrngasse* 8; **Breying* and *Mebus*, *Graben* 13, entrance from the *Peter*, on the first floor; **Rother Igel* (*Reisenleithner*), *Wildpretmarkt* 3, with entrance from the *Tuchlauben*; *Schnecke*, *Petersplatz* 6. (Some of the Viennese dishes have peculiar names, e. g. 'Gulasch in Saft' a kind of stew, 'Schnitzel' veal cutlets, 'Fisolen' beans, 'Carviol' cauliflower, 'Kren' horse-radish, 'Aspic' jelly, 'Schill' and 'Fogasch' good kinds of fish.) — The gardens of the hotels in the *Leopoldstadt* are much frequented in summer: so also *Dom Mayer's Casino* and *Schwender's Garden* at *Hietsing* (p. 153).

Cafés (coffee, ices, liqueurs; other refreshments rarely): **Daum*, *Kohlmarkt* 9; *Café de l'Europe*, *Stephansplatz* 8; **Czech* in the *Graben*; *Café Schwarz*, by the *Kärnthnerthor-Theatre*; *Schlegel*, *Graben* 6; *Löw*, *Singer-Str.* *Café National*, *Herrngasse* 3; *Schuster*, largest in the interior of the city, on the *Franz-Josephs-Quai*. The cafés in the *Leopoldstadt*, on the opp. bank of the river are well situated. There are also numerous others, a list of which would not interest the traveller. *Billiard-players* will find 16 tables at the *Franz Frei Kaffehalle* in *Wieden*, *Wien-Str.* 2, as well as many others elsewhere. — For breakfasting in fine weather the following are recommended: *Weghuber*, in the suburb *Neubau*, at the corner of the *Neustiftgasse*; *Café Park* on the *Franz-Jos.-Quai*; *Paradiesgärtchen*, in the *Stadtpark*, a favourite resort on summer evenings; concerts in winter in the principal saloon on *Sund.* and *Thursd.* — Glass of coffee 16 kr. (with milk 'mélange'), rolls 2 kr. each, waiter ('marqueur') 2 kr.

Confectioners etc.: **Demel*, *Michaelerplatz* 3, excellent ices ('*Gefronnes*') of every description, 20 kr.; *Kriegler*, *Rothenthurm-Str.* 20; *Fuchs*, *Neuer Markt* 5. — **Höll*, *Lobkowitzplatz* 1, best pastry; *Florinet*, *Tuchlauben* 23; *Hofmann*, *Singer-Str.* 1. — **Sacher*, *Rauhensteig* 12, emporium of delicacies of every kind.

Wine. *Vöslauer* and *Gumpoldskirchener* are the best Austrian wines. These and the strong wines of Hungary may be drunk at the following wine-houses (cold viands provided): *Römer*, *Singer-Str.* 8; **Schneider*, *Rothenthurm-Str.* 22; **Drei Läufer*, *Kohlmarkt* 26; **Bauer*, *Kärnthner-Str.* 8 and *Seilergasse*; *Schwarzes Kameel*, *Bognergasse* 5. The cheapest Hungarian wine is procured at the *Esterhazy-Keller* (in the *Haarhof*), open 11—11¼ and 5—7½ o'clock, frequented by all classes, although gloomy and uninviting. — *Beer* (generally good) is a speciality of the following restaurants: **Dreher*, *Opernring* 4; **Bazar*, *Spänglergasse*; **Takspfeife*, *Goldschmiedgasse*, in the *Trattnerhof*; **Gerstenbrand*, in the *Bürgerspital*, near the *Opera-house*; *Schnecke*, in the *Peter*; **Drei Raben*, *Rabengasse*; **Blumenstock*, *Ballgasse*; *Schottenhammer*, *Nagelgasse* 1; **Lothringer*, *Kohlmarkt*; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, *Operngasse*, etc.

Fiacres. An understanding should, if possible, be made with the driver previous to starting, the tariff being rarely adhered to. The following is a list of the principal charges: By time. *Two-horse carr.* per drive within the lines 60 kr., per hr. 1 fl., each additional ½ hr. ½ fl. — *One-horse carr.* for ¼ hr. 40, each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr. — Beyond the lines no fixed charges. For waiting ½ fl. per ½ hr. charged for a two-horse, 20 kr. per ¼ hr. for a one-horse carr. — At night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) fares one-half higher. — Fixed charges (whether during the day or at night) for the following drives: *N. Rail. Stat.* to or from the interior of the city, or *Landstrasse*, 1 fl. 20, or 70 kr.; *Leopoldstadt* 1 fl. or 50 kr.; the other suburbs 2 fl. or 1 fl. — *S. Rail. Stat.* (*Artillery Arsenal*) to or from the interior of the city, *Landstrasse*, and *Mariahilf* 1 fl. 20 kr., or 70 kr.; *Wieden* and *Margarethen* 1 fl., or 60 kr.; other quarters 2 fl., or 1 fl. — *W. Rail. Stat.* to or from centre of city, *Wieden*, *Margarethen*, *Josephstadt* 1 fl. 20, or 70 kr.; *Mariahilf*, *Neubau* 1 fl., or 60 kr.; other quarters

2 fl. or 1 fl. — From one rail. stat. to another in a different quarter, or from the W. or N. stat. to the Arsenal, 2 fl. 20, or 1 fl. 20 kr. — *Meidling Stat.* to or from Wieden, Mariahilf, Neubau 1 fl. 20, or 70 kr.; interior of city and other quarters 2 fl., or 1 fl. 30 kr. — *Floridsdorf Stat.* to or from interior of city, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, and Alsergrund 2½ fl., or 1 fl. 80 kr.; other quarters 3 fl., or 2 fl. 20 kr. — *Luggage* in the vehicle free, on the outside 20 kr. — ‘*Stadtswagen*’, a superior description of two-horse carr. for 4 pers., suitable for sight-seeing in the city, or excursions in the environs: within the Lines 4, without the Lines 5 fl. per ½ day and fee of 1 fl.; whole day 8 fl. and tee of 2 fl.

Omnibuses (*Stellwagen*) within the Lines 10 kr., without respect to distance; principal starting-point the Stephansplatz, whence also omnibuses run to the railway-stations (10 kr.). The latter usually start every ¼ hr.; those to the S. and W. stations take 25–30 min. for the journey. The traveller who wishes to avail himself of one of these conveyances should therefore be at the Stephansplatz 1 hr. before the departure of the train. — *Gesellschaftswagen* (omnibus to the environs) generally every hour. Stands: for *Alltlerchenfeld* (10 kr.), Fischmarkt; *Arsenal* (14 kr.), Lobkowitzplatz; *Bath-estab.* (10 kr.), Franz-Jos.-Quai; *Döbling* (in ½ hr., 10 kr.), Freilung, Tiefer Graben, Hof, Fischmarkt; *Dornbach* (¾ hr., 12 kr.), Judenplatz and Hof; *Grinzing* (¾ hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Hernals* (10 kr.), Hof, Judenplatz; *Hetzendorf* and *Hietzing* (14 kr.), Lobkowitzplatz; *Hietzing* (and *Schönbrunn*) (10 kr.), Neuer Markt, Peter, Stephansplatz, Jägerzeil (10 kr.); *Klosterneuburg* (1½ hr., 42 kr.), Minoritenplatz; *Matsieinsdorf* (10 kr.), Stephansplatz; *Ober-Meidling* (15 kr.), Stephansplatz, Wieden; *Unter-Meidling* (15 kr.), Neuer Markt, Wallner-Str.; *Neulerchenfeld* (10 kr.), Hof and Stephansplatz; *Neu-Waldegg* (1 hr., 25 kr.), Judenplatz and Hof; *Penzing* (½ hr., 12 kr.), Neuer Markt, Lobkowitzplatz; *Sievering* (25 kr.), Hof; *N. and S. Stations* (10 kr.), Stephansplatz; *W. Stat.* (10 kr.) Stephanspl. and Judenplatz. — ‘*Coupés*’, small one-horse vehicles for 4 pers., pleasanter than the larger omnibuses, run every ¼ hr. from the Prater-Str., at the corner of the Mayergasse, to the Mariahilf-Line (12 kr.).

Horse Railway (‘Tramway’), with good carriages, open in summer, in the Ring-Strasse round the interior of the city, every 5 min.; also through the Prater-Str. to the Praterstern (N. rail. stat. and bath establishments); through the Favoriten-Str. to the S. rail. stat.; through the Mariahilf-Str. to Nussdorf; through the Alser-Str. to Dornbach.

Railways. *N. Stat.* (RR. 31, 83, 84) at the Praterstern, office Bauernmarkt 2; *S. Stat.* (RR. 70, 72, 73) outside the Belvedere-Line; *W. Stat.* (R. 34) outside the Mariahilf Line, office Renngasse 2. Office of the *Staatsbahn-Gesellschaft* (Govt. Rail. Co.) Minoritenplatz 7.

Steamboats. Office in the new building on the Danube-Canal, beyond the Radetzky bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2. Passengers for the steamers to Linz (R. 35), or to Pesth (R. 81), are conveyed to them hence with their luggage by a small steamboat, as the larger vessels cannot enter the canal. Branch-office Landskrongasse 1, interior of the city.

Post-Office, Alte Postgasse 10, open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; another office for registered letters etc., Wollzeil. Letter-boxes in all the principal streets and large hotels.

Telegraph. *Central-Office,* Rosengasse 5; *Branch-Office,* Leopoldstadt, in the Hôtel National.

Theatres. Performances commence at 7 o'clock. *Imperial Theatres* (interior of city): Hofburg-Theatre, closed from July 1st to Aug. 16th; tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; reserved parterre-seats 2 fl., others in proportion; Opera, closed in June; operas and ballet only; admission as above. — *Private Theatres* (in the suburbs): Theater an der Wien, with seats for 3000 pers. and very spacious stage. Leopoldstadt Carls Theatre. Josephstadt Theatre. Admission in these three nearly the same: reserved parterre-seats 1 fl. 10 kr.; others in proportion. — *Summer Theatres:* Thalia Theatre, outside the Lerchenfeld Line; Fürst's Singspiel-Halle, popular performances for the lower classes in the unintelligible Viennese jargon.

Concerts daily at different places (see placards): *Strauss* generally in the Volksgarten (p. 152), and twice weekly in the grounds of the 'Gartenbau' society at the 'Parkring'; *Sperl* (Leopoldstadt), adm. 50 kr., and '*Beim Zeisig*', on the Burgglacis; *Morelly*, at Dommayer's in Hietzing (p. 158), adm. 25 kr.; *Schwender* at Rudolfsheim, S. W. of the Mariabühl Line (50 kr.); *Schwender's Neue Welt* at Hietzing, well attended garden-concerts. — *Neulerchenfeld* is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, where a most characteristic phase of Viennese life may be witnessed on Sundays and holidays; so also at *Hernals*, on the W. side of the city, outside the Lines.

Military Music daily at 1 o'clock in fine weather (Sunday excepted) in the Burg, by the Monument of the Emp. Francis.

Baths. 'Sophienbad, Bezirk Landstrasse, Gärtnergasse, with vapour, douche, and swimming-baths; 9—12 o'clock ladies only; warm bath 50, cold 35, adm. for non-bathers 21 kr.; omnibus between the Sophienbad and Stephansplatz every 1½ hr., 14 kr. there and back. — Dianabad in the Leopoldstadt, 1. of the Ferdinandsbrücke. At both of these establishments the large public bath room is fitted up as a ball-room in winter, Nov. 1st to Apr. 1st. — Florabad, Wieden; Esterhazybad, Laingrube, etc. — Military Swimming School in the arm of the Danube which bounds the Prater, bath 25 kr.; spectators (of both sexes!) admitted at a trifling charge; omnibus every 10 min. (10 kr.) from the Franz-Jos.-Quai. *Holzer's* and *Kuff's* Baths below the military swimming-school.

Commissionaires 1½ fl. per day, 1 fl. for half-a-day; commission in the town 20, suburbs 35 kr.

Shops. The best are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärnthner-Str., and Stephansplatz. Vienna excels in the following specialties: fur-wares, gloves, fancy-articles (pocket-books, cigar-cases, travelling-bags, and pouches, etc. in leather), sold by *Klein*, Graben 20; *Breit and Rosenberg*, Graben 8; *Rodeck*, Kohlmarkt 7. Cutlery, mother-of-pearl wares, shawls, *Nowotny*, Graben 7, &c. Carpets, *Haas*, Stock im Eisen 6. Jewellery, plate, *Biedermann*, Graben 4; *Syré and Co.*, Kohlmarkt 11; *Schiffer*, Kärnthner-Str. Chinese silver-ware, *Meyerhofer and Klinkosch*, Kohlmarkt 26. Metal wares, Graben 3. Meerschäum pipes, *Hess*, Kärnthner-Str. 35; *C. Hess*, Grabengasse 5; *Klitsch*, Graben 7; *Keiss*, Graben 16, Glass-wares, *Lobmeyer*, Kärnthner-Str. 13. Galvano-plastic works of art by *Faber* at *Scheler & Co's*, Operngasse 6.

Markets. Fruit Market on the Hof (also *Joh. Jermer*, fruiterer in the Spiegelgasse, outside the Matschakerhof), abundant supply of the finest fruit. Fish Market: the Fogasch is an excellent fish caught in the Plattensee (p. 328); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon. Game Market: wild boars and pheasants from Bohemia; chamois from Styria; venison and wild-fowl from the Plattensee. The spacious *Markthalle* in the suburb Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthor bridge, is worthy of a visit.

English Church Service at the residence of the British ambassador. — Presbyterian Church Service in the Evangelische Schule, 15 Techniker Strasse, Wieden.

Collections open to the public. Those where a fee (for 1 pers. generally 35—50 kr., for a party 1—1½ fl.) is expected are mentioned in the following list.

Agricultural Collection (p. 152), daily.

Albertina (p. 150), Mond., Thursd. 9—2 o'clock.

**Ambras Collection* (p. 147), Tuesd., Frid. 9—12 and 3—6; closed in winter.

**Antiques and Egypt. Antiquities* (p. 147), as the last.

Arsenal (p. 146), Thursd. 8—12, by ticket obtained at the office on the second floor, in the Seitzer Gasse at the back of the building.

**Arsenal, Civic* (p. 150, Hof 10, Stadt), Mond., Thursd. 9—12 and 3—6.

Blind Asylum, Josephstadt, Kaiser-Str. 188; public examinations Thursd. 10—12. Vacation in Aug.

Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities (p. 143), Mond., Frid. 9—4, notice must be given on the previous day.

**Cabinet of Minerals* (p. 143), Wed., Sat. 10—1.

Czernin Picture Gallery (p. 150), Mond., Thursd. 10—2.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 13), public examinations Sat. 10—12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).

Geological Institution (p. 151), daily.

**Government Printing-Office* (p. 150; Stadt 913) Tuesd., Frid. 9—12.

Harrach Gallery (p. 149), Wed., Sat. 10—4.

**Imperial Treasury* (p. 143), Frid., Sat. at 10 a. m., closed in winter. Tickets issued Mond. and Tuesd., on written application, at the office of the custodian, 4th floor, entrance in the passage from the Josephsplatz; number of tickets limited on account of the want of space.

Imperial Stables outside the Burgthor; application at the office of the Oberstallmeister.

Josephinum (p. 151), an anatomical cabinet, Saturdays.

Library, Imperial (p. 142), daily 9—6, closed in August.

Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 149) daily; fee $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

Museum of Art and Industry (Ballplatz) daily (Mond. excepted) 9—4, 30 kr., Sund. gratis.

Nat. Hist. Cabinet (p. 143), Thursd. 9—2, closed in Aug.

Permanent Exhibition of the Austr. Art-Union (modern pictures), in the 'Künstlerhaus', Lothringer Strasse, daily 9—5, adm. 20 kr., Sunday afternoon 10 kr.

**Picture Gallery in the Belvedere* (p. 144), Tuesd., Frid. 10—4, closed in Oct., and from April 11th to 24th (but accessible to strangers, fee 25—50 kr.).

Polytechnic Institution (p. 150, Wieden 28), Sat. forenoon; technological collection daily 9—5.

Schönborn Picture Gallery, Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—3.

Technical Cabinet of the Emp. Ferdinand, Wed. 10 o'cl., cards of adm. at the office on Mond. and Tuesd.

Veterinary Institution (p. 151, Linke Bahngasse 7, Landstrasse), Sundays-Diary. Particulars see above. Daily, Sundays and holidays excepted Imper. Library 9—4; Technolog. Collection at the Polytechnic Institution 9—5; Liechtenstein Collection; Permanent Exhib. of Art-Union 9—5; Milit. Music 12—1 in the Burghof. — Sundays: Church-music at the Burgfarr-capelle (p. 141), 11 a. m.; Veterinary Institution; corso of the fashionable world in the great avenue in the Prater (in the Wurstelprater till 5) 5—7. — Mondays: Cabinet of coins and antiquities 9—4; Civic Arsenal 9—12 and 3—6; Czernin Gallery 10—2. — Tuesdays: Ambras Collection; Antiquities and Egypt. Museum 9—12 and 3—6, closed in winter; Belvedere Gallery 10—4, closed in Oct. and Apr. 11th to 24th; Govt. Printing-office 9—12. — Wednesdays: Mineralog. Cabinet 10—1; Harrach's Gallery 10—4; Technical Cabinet 10 o'cl. — Thursdays: Arsenal 8—12; Civic Arsenal 9—12 and 3—6; Nat. Hist. Cabinet 9—2, closed in Aug.; Czernin Gallery 10—2; public exam. at the Blind Asylum 10—12, closed in Aug. — Fridays: Treasury 10 o'cl., closed in winter; Ambras Collection, Antiquities and Egyptian Museum 9—12 and 3—6, closed in winter; Belvedere Gallery 10—4, closed in Oct. and Apr. 11th—24th; Govt. Printing Office 9—12; Cabinet of coins and antiquities 9—4. — Saturdays: Treasury 10 o'cl.; Mineralog. Cabinet 10—1; Polytechnic Institution 9—12; Harrach's Gallery 10—4; public exam. in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 10—12; vacation Aug. and Sept.

Many of these collections, when closed to the public, are accessible to strangers with the aid of a commissionaire, and by bestowing a gratuity on the servants.

Closed: *Hofburg Theatre* from July 1st to Aug. 16th; *Opera* in June; *Nat. Hist. Cabinet* in Aug.; *Belvedere Gallery* Apr. 11th—24th and in Oct.; *Treasury*, *Antiquities*, *Egypt. Museum*, and *Ambras Collection* in winter.

The traveller who disposes of his time to the best advantage may see all the principal sights of Vienna in a week or ten days. The early mornings should generally be devoted to the churches, the forenoons to the collections, and the afternoons to excursions.

History and Statistics. Vienna was originally an ancient settlement of Celts or of Wends, which was superseded by the Roman municipium *Vindobona*. Marcus Aurelius died here, A. D. 180, and Gallienus resided here for a time. The town was afterwards named *Faviana*, and fell into the power of the Huns, subsequently into that of the Rugii and Heruli, and finally into the hands of the Ostrogoths, who were in their turn expelled by another barbarian horde. In 791 Charlemagne extended his sway as far as Vienna and constituted Lower Austria a 'Markgrafschaft', or separate County. In 976 Leopold, Count of Babenberg, became Margrave, or governor of the County. He drove back the Hungarians who had invaded his territory, and transferred his seat from Melk (p. 161) to the Kahlenberg (p. 156). Margrave Henry II., who was created duke in 1156, erected a castle in the city 'Am Hof'. In 1237 the Emp. Frederick II. designated Vienna as an imperial city, but it still remained subject to the dukes. It was afterwards occupied by Ottokar, king of Bohemia, but in 1276 retaken by Rudolf of Hapsburg, who in 1282 invested his son Albert with the government of Austria. Thenceforward the city continued to be the seat of the House of Hapsburg. In 1519 the Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, king of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying:

'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;

Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from Sept. 22nd to Oct. 15th, 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand vizier Kara Mustapha, from July 14th to Sept. 12th, 1683. The siege in the latter case was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and the Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held Nov. 3rd, 1814, to June 9th, 1815. During the war of 1866 the Prussians advanced towards the city as far as Stockerau (p. 153) on the N. W., and Gänserndorf (p. 129) on the N. E.

Vienna (432 ft. above the sea-level), capital of the Empire of Austria, has, including the suburbs, a total population of 663,000 (12,000 Prot., 10,000 Jews, 800 Greeks) and a garrison of 28,000 soldiers. The inhabitants of the interior of the city number 55,000 only, those within the 'Lines' 578,525. Vienna lies on the *Donau Canal*, or most southern arm of the Danube, into which the *Wien* flows on the E. side of the city.

Until 1809 Vienna possessed a double fortification, of which

a small portion only still exists. The external works, constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczi, consist of a rampart, 12 ft. in height, and a fosse, which are still maintained as the boundary-line of the city-imposts (p. 130). This external fortification is termed the '*Lines*', although the Viennese generally apply the word to the external Gates. The internal fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, where levelled by an imperial decree of 1858, and the space employed for the erection of the Ringstrasse (p. 137), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. Of the former gates the Burg-Thor and Franz-Joseph-Thor now alone remain. The city is divided into 9 districts, denoted by different colours. The Ch. of St. Stephen (Pl. 63) is assumed as the central point from which numbers of the streets are reckoned. No. 1 is to the r., No. 2 to the l., of this point. The plates with the names of the streets and numbers which lead towards the centre of the city are rectangular, of those running round the city circular.

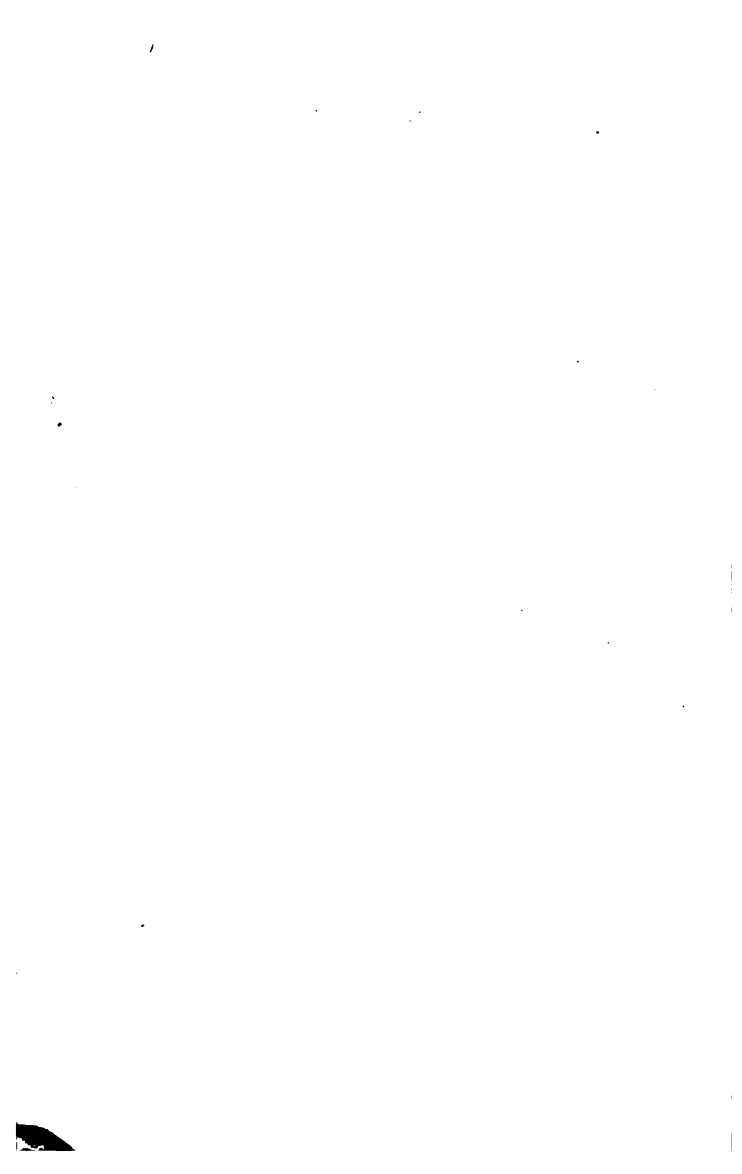
The streets of the city itself are generally narrow, and enclosed by very lofty houses, but well paved; those of the suburbs broad and macadamized, dirty in winter, and extremely dusty in summer.

The great Ecclesiastical Foundations and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold valuable property to a considerable extent in Vienna. They are proprietors of those vast edifices called *Höfe*, which are still common, and contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the most extensive of these is the *Schottenhof*, once appertaining to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott, first Duke of Austria, in 1158, but were gradually superseded by German monks. Opposite to it is the almost as spacious *Melkerhof*, the property of the Abbey of Melk (p. 161). The *Trattnerhof*, in the Graben, is tenanted by 400 persons. The *Bürgerhospital* contains 10 courts and about 1400 inmates. The *Starhembergische Freihaus* in the suburb Wieden is still more capacious, and accommodates 2000 persons. The *Rothes Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely less extensive.

The city contains a great number of '*Durchhäuser*', or passages through the courts of houses, by means of which the pedestrian may often avoid the disagreeable proximity of carriages and other vehicles.

The Garrison (about 28,000 men) consists of seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The exercising-grounds are the Paradeplatz between the Burg and the Josephstadt, at the Heumarkt Barrack and outside the Franz-Josephs-Thor. The great annual manœuvres take place in September outside the Lines.





The following walk is recommended to the stranger in order that he may become acquainted with the topography of Vienna, and have an opportunity of inspecting the handsome new edifices in the Ringstrasse. From the Stephansplatz down the Rothen-thurmstrasse to the (7 min.) Franz-Josephs-Quay on the Danube: to the l. the Karls Suspension Bridge is observed. Following the course of the river to the r., the traveller first reaches the *Ferdinands Bridge* (across which lies the route to the imperial *Au-garten*), then the *Aspern-Bridge*, the buttresses of which are adorned with statues (representing War, Peace, Commerce, and Industry) (the Praterstrasse beyond this bridge leads to the N. Rail. Stat.). The large red building observed here to the r. is the *Franz-Joseph-Barrack* with the Franz-Josephs-Gate (p. 136), beyond which rises the tower of St. Stephen's, a conspicuous object from many other parts of the town also. The *Ringstrasse, which in connection with the Quaistrasse skirting the Danube encircles the whole of the interior of the city, is next entered. This street, constructed on the site of the former ramparts and glacis, is at many places 70 ft. in breadth; its length, from the Aspern Bridge to the Schottenthor, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. (Linden at Berlin 1 M., old Boulevards at Paris 3 M. in length). The traffic here is considerable, although hardly corresponding with the important appearance of the street.

In front of the Franz-Josephs-Barrack are extensive drilling grounds; to the l., on the r. bank of the insignificant, but frequently swollen Wien, lies the principal custom-house. Having passed the barracks, the traveller next perceives the Ch. of the Dominicans on the r., and beyond it the black towers of the Jesuits' Ch. On the l. begins the *Stadt-park*, which we now enter. A light-grey building adorned with columns and numerous small statues in the Ringstrasse to the r. is the *Palace of Archduke William*, possessing a handsome staircase and covered court. A few paces farther are the buildings of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (horticultural society).

The terrace of the *Cursalon*, a hall destined for concerts etc., commands a fine retrospect. A large open space here is the proposed site for a new town-hall. The *Kolowratring* (280 yds. long) begins here. Immediately to the l. in the Johannissgasse is situated the new *Palace of Archduke Victor*. A large edifice with long balcony farther on in the Ring, to the l., is the *Adelige Casino*. In the Christinengasse, opening on the l., is the *Academy*, a lofty brick structure, with handsome Gothic façade. A few paces farther the *Schwarzenbergplatz* is reached, with the *Equestrian Statue of Prince Schwarzenberg*, 'the victorious commander of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814'. To the l. in this square is the *Palace of Archduke Lewis Victor*, with statues and armo-

rial bearings. Beyond the broad *Schwarzenbergbrücke* is the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg*; the *Rennweg* to the l. leads hence to the *Ambras Collection* (p. 147), the *Heugasse* in a straight direction to the *Belvedere* (p. 144) and the *S. Rail. Stat.*

The *Kärntherring* (350 yds.) begins here. Immediately to the l. is the **Palace of Duke Philip of Wirtemberg*, with a handsome façade; over the gate are four statues, above which are the ducal arms.

We now quit the *Ringstrasse* for a few minutes, and turn to the l. towards the *Wien*. At the end of the *Künstlergasse* leading thither are situated the new '*Bau für Musikfreunde*' on the l., and the *Künstlerhaus*, where pictures are frequently exhibited, on the r. On the opp. bank of the *Wien* rises the *Karlskirche*; the long grey building on the r. with a portico supported by columns is the *Polytechnic*, in front of which stands *Ressel's Statue* (p. 151).

In the next street, on the r., is situated the *Commercial Academy*, adorned with statues of *Adam Smith* and *Columbus*. Following the *Wien*, the traveller then reaches the *Elisabeth Bridge*, recently decorated with statues, and here, turning to the r., enters the **Opernring*, by far the most imposing part of modern *Vienna*.

To the l. rises the new *Opera House*, opened in 1869, with interior sumptuously fitted up. Opposite to it is the **Hetrichshof*, a vast edifice comprising numerous private dwellings, adorned with frescoes.

To the l. of the *Opera*, at the corner of the *Operngasse*, is a building with an iron roof, the property of *Dreher*, the well known brewer of *Vienna*, in the cellars of which the highly esteemed '*Schwechater*' beer is sold. The *Kärnthner Strasse* to the r. of the opera-house leads to the *Stephansplatz*. We, however, follow the *Opernring*. On the r. the *Justizministerium*; farther on, at the corner of, and facing the *Albrechtsgasse*, the residence of the banker *Schey*, and adjoining it the new *Palace of Archduke Albert*, with a garden in front. The *Burgring*, with the *Burghor* (p. 141) begins here, and extends to the *Schottenthor* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), but is not yet built upon. To the l., beyond the open space, is the *Imper. Geograph. Institute*, the building with the globe. Adjoining it on the r. is the *Czernin Palace* with the gallery (p. 150). Opposite the traveller rises the handsome *Goth. Votive Church* (p. 141), to the r. of which is the temporary *House of the Deputies*.

The *Schottenring*, also unoccupied by buildings, leads to the *Vienna* branch of the *Danube* (and the *Quaistrasse*); at the extremity of it, on the l., is a spacious barrack. Turning at the *Schottenthor* towards the interior of the city, and proceeding by the *Freyung*, *Am Hof*, and *Graben* (p. 133), the traveller finally regains the *Stephansplatz* (comp. Plan of interior of city).

***St. Stephen's Church** (Pl. 63), the finest edifice in Vienna, was founded 1447. The oldest parts, however, the W. portion with the *Riesenthor* and the *Heidenthürme*, appear to belong to a period subsequent to a fire in 1258. The S. tower was commenced by Meister Wenzel of Klosterneuburg (d. 1404), and completed in the later Goth. style by Hans of Brachadiez in 1433; the construction of the N. tower was not undertaken. The building, 343 ft. long, 229 ft. broad, 88 ft. high, is constructed of limestone-blocks; area 32,400 sq. ft., little more than one-half of that of the cathedral of Cologne. A stone pulpit on the N. external side of the choir bears an inscription recording that the Franciscan *St. Johannes Capistranus* frequently preached and 'wrought numerous miracles' here in 1451. A group above it represents the victory gained by the saint over Mohammedanism, the eloquent monk having at that period successfully preached a crusade against the Turks who had invaded Hungary. The construction of the choir, a noble example of Gothic, was begun in 1359; the nave is of the 15th cent. The nave and two aisles are nearly equal in height and width, and intersected by a transept. The rich net-work vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, 9 ft. in diameter, which are adorned with upwards of 100 statues. The exterior has recently been judiciously restored and completed. The restoration of the interior is now in progress.

The first object of interest in the interior is the Chapel of St. Catherine, the first to the r. of the S. Portal, containing a wooden crucifix of the 15th cent., supposed to possess great artistic value, a font of 1481 and the 12 Apostles, a relief in marble by *Lerch* of Strasbourg, date 1513. Next to it is the 'Choir of the Passion', with a large Crucifixion as altar-piece, by *Sandrart*; near it is the **Sarcophagus of the Emp. Frederick IV.* (d. 1493), also by *Lerch*, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, around it 32 coats of arms; in 8 sections beneath are representations from Scripture, at the feet various kinds of animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a *Monumental Brass*, with three coats of arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three counsellors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. — *Stalls of the 16th cent. by *Lerch*; those in the upper choir, with portraits of bishops etc., are modern. — In the chapel to the l., by the high altar, is an Assumption by *Spielberger* (1672) as altar-piece. — On the N. wall, above and between the two N. outlets, is the **Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsl* (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a measure and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window into the church. — Opposite, in the nave, is the **Pulpit*, wrought in stone in 1512 by *Pilgram*, the successor of Oechsl; on the front 4 Fathers of the Church, under the stair the figure of the master, also looking through a window; on the landing toads, lizards, and many other animals. — By the N. W. Portal is the Savoy Chapel, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736).

The ***Tower of St. Stephen's** (443 ft.) affords an extensive view, comprising the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling. It was erected 1860—64 to replace the former structure which was twice taken down owing to its unsafe condition. Cards for the ascent of the tower are obtained at the office of the sacristan, Stephansplatz 3; best time about 3 p. m.

To the l. of the tower, at the corner of the *Rothenthurm-Str.*, at the entrance to the Graben, is the '*Stock im Eisen*', a short trunk of a tree secured by cramps, which with the lock are said to have been manufactured by an apprentice who had sold himself to the devil. It afterwards became usual for every travelling locksmith to drive a nail into the wood, a custom which prevailed as long as room remained. The tree is said once to have marked the extremity of the Wiener Wald.

The *Trinity Column* (Pl. 28) in the Graben, a confused group of figures among clouds, was erected by order of the Emp. Leopold I. in 1693, on the cessation of the plague.

The *Capuchin Church* (Pl. 49) contains the *Imperial Vaults*. The Emp. Matthias and his consort Anna were the first royal personages interred here. One of the numerous coffins contains the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832), son of Napoleon I. and grandson of the Emp. Francis. The vault is open to the public on All Souls' Day (Nov. 2nd); to strangers daily 9—12 and 1—4, on application to the custodian of the treasury (the Capuchin who acts as guide expects a donation for the poor). — The *Fountain* in the adjacent Neuer Markt (Mehlmarkt) is adorned with 5 statues representing the Danube and its tributaries.

St. Michael's (Pl. 59), frequented principally by the higher classes, was founded 1221, but greatly altered in the 17th cent. It contains nothing interesting.

The *Minorite Church* (Pl. 60), frequented by Italians, founded 1395, contains a **Mosaic Copy*, by *Raffaelli*, of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, completed 1816. On the r. the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (d. 1782), a marble figure in a sitting posture.

The *Augustine Church* (Pl. 47) (church of the court), adjoining the imperial Burg, erected 1320, a lofty, narrow, and elegant structure, contains the marble **Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1793, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa) by *Canova*. In a vault nearly adjacent, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble. On the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), a work of no value, erected by Maria Theresa to this '*patriae liberator*.' Van Swieten, the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. The *Loretto Chapel*, added in 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the imperial family, preserved in urns.

The *Schottenkirche* (Pl. 62) (comp. p. 136), adorned with pictures by *Sandart*, contains the tomb of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), who in 1683 so intrepidly defended the city against the Turks. In the Platz stands a **Fountain* by *Schwanthaler* (1846), representing Austria with the rivers Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

The church of **Maria Stiegen* (Pl. 58), a fine Goth. structure of the end of the 14th cent., restored 1820, contains some

well-executed altars and good modern stained glass. The lofty and narrow nave, without aisles, joins the choir in a somewhat oblique direction for some unexplained reason. The elegant summit of the heptagonal tower (185 ft.) resembles the calyx of a flower.

Sermons are preached on Sundays in *Maria-Stiegen* in the Bohemian language; in the *Salvator* or *Rathhaus Church* (Pl. 61) in Polish, during Lent; in the Ch. of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. 54) (ch. of the Maltese Order) in Hungarian; in the Ch. of *St. Anna* (Pl. 46) in French; in the Ch. of the Minorites (Pl. 59) in Italian. The **Greek Church** (Pl. 52) attracts strangers on account of the peculiarity of its services and arrangements. The Ch. of *St. Barbara* (Pl. 48) belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation.

The most modern churches in Vienna are the ***Lazaristenkirche**, near the Mariahilf Line, a fine Gothic building completed 1863; the Ch. of *St. John* (Pl. 55) in the Leopoldstadt, and the ***Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. 45), in the mediæval Ital. style, with octagonal dome in the centre, a finely proportioned structure, with decorations, frescoes, &c. tastefully executed.

The **Heilandskirche** (Pl. 54) (or Ch. of the Saviour, a votive church in commemoration of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853), a Goth. building outside the Scho tenthor, is still uncompleted. — The handsome **Synagogue** (Pl. 96), in the Leopoldstadt, is in the Byzantine style, 1857.

The Imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. 13), commonly termed the *Burg*, the residence of the princes of the house of Austria since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, erected, altered, and enlarged at different periods. The four *Hercules Groups* (Antæus, Busiris, Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull) at the N. entrances in the court are by *Lorenzo Mathielli*. On the Grabenbrücke *Armorial Bearings*: on the l. those of Hapsburg, on the r. five laiks (or rather dwarfed eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. — *Church-music, performed by the imperial band, in the *Burgpfarr-Capelle* on Sundays and festivals at 11 a. m.

In the Burghof stands the **Monument of Emp. Francis** (d. 1835) (Pl. 30) in bronze, by *Marchesi* of Milan; the Emperor in the robe of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the other figures represent Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; the figures in relief at the corners are Science, Commerce, Agriculture, &c. — Military music here daily in fine weather 12—1 o'clock. — The Burghof communicates with the suburbs by means of the **Burgthor** (Pl. 14), erected in 1822, a structure consisting of 12 Doric columns.

To the r. between the Burg and the Burgthor rises the equestrian ***Statue of Archduke Charles** (d. 1847) (Pl. 33); the flag which the Duke is in the act of waving is an allusion to the victory of Aspern (designed by *Fernkorn*). On the l. is the equestrian **Statue of Prince Eugene** of Savoy (d. 1736), also by *Fernkorn*, inaugurated in 1865; the Prince is in the costume of a general of the last century.

In the Josephsplatz, N. E. of the Burg, rises the equestrian *Statue of Emp. Joseph II. (d. 1790) (Pl. 32) in bronze; two large reliefs on the sides contain allusions to agriculture and commerce; on the corner-columns of granite are 16 small reliefs, representing events in the emperor's life.

Collections in the Imperial Burg.

1. **Imperial Library** (adm. see p. 134). The building, erected 1722, occupies the entire S.W. side of the Josephsplatz. Roman antiquities on the staircases. In the centre of the great hall, statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. The saloons are richly decorated with gilding, painting, and marble. The library contains 300,000 vols. and upwards of 16,000 MSS., among which are valuable oriental documents, collected by Baron v. Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1857). Among the 12,000 *Incunabula* (i. e. books printed prior to 1501, whilst the art was still '*in cunabulis*', or in the cradle) is a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffler and Fust, also the oldest edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*, of 1430. Some of the principal curiosities of the library are exhibited in glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Cabinet A. *Writing materials*: purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. *Greek MSS*: Fragments of the Bk. of Genesis of the 4th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th cent. — C. *Latin MSS*: Fragments of the Rom. history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decad, brought by St. Suitbert from Scotland in the 7th cent. — D. *German MSS*: Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, of 886; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey of Strasbourg, of the 14th cent. — E. *Other Western Languages*: Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Dante's Divine Comedy, beautifully written, with marginal illustrations, of the 14th cent.; same of the 16th cent., very minute, hardly legible to the unaided eye. — F. *Oriental Languages*: Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig leaves. — G. and H. MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 8th—16th cent.; Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations, the mark made where the emp. used to deposit his spectacles is distinctly recognisable. — I. The *Peutinger Map* (so called from its former proprietor, an antiquarian at Augsburg, from whom it was purchased by Prince Eugene; after his death it came into the possession of the library), date A. D. 160—180, showing the roads of the Rom. Empire; England, France, and a part of Africa are wanting. — K. *Curiosities and Rare Bindings*: Mexican hieroglyphics on leather; Tasso's *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, in the poet's own handwriting.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, commenced by Prince Eugene, of Engravings and Woodcuts, comprising about 300,000 specimens (940 vols., 14 portfolios, 245 cartoons): 4 vols. of artists of the earliest periods, from Finiguerra to Marco Antonio; 2 of And. Mantegna and other Ital. masters; 3 of Raphael; 8 of Carracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; 5 of the old Germ. masters; 1 of Alb. Dürer; 1 of Lucas of Leyden.

2. **Natural Hist. Cabinet** (adm. see p. 134), to the l., adjacent to the library, admirably arranged. The colours of lines round the labels denote the quarter of the globe whence the specimen was brought: yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the S. Sea islands. Europ. specimens have no distinctive mark; Austrian, a black line.

3. ***Mineral Cabinet** (adm. see p. 134), a very fine and comprehensive collection, admirably arranged.

Objects of interest: in the second saloon in the central cabinet, on the side next the window, a bouquet composed of jewels for Maria Theresa; fossil wood of every description; a fragment of rock-crystal weighing 140 lbs.; numerous jewels; large emerald; magnificent opal, found in Hungary, with exquisite prismatic colours, 18 oz. in weight. In the central cabinet in the last saloon a great number of *meteoric stones, the origin of which has occasioned so much controversy among the scientific: one found in Bohemia weighs 100 lbs.; another of 70 lbs., found near Agram in 1751, is said to have been hot when taken up immediately after its fall; they are all covered with a black crust resembling clay.

4. ***Treasury** (adm. see p. 134), very rich and historically remarkable. A very superficial survey requires 1 hr. at least. The vast number of ornaments, trinkets, jewels, ivory carvings (e. g. fine crucifix by Benvenuto Cellini; model of the Bucintoro at Venice), sculptures, and other curiosities is almost overwhelming.

Regalia of Charlemagne, said to have been brought from his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, formerly employed at the coronation of the emperors and kept at Nuremberg, consisting of crown, sceptre, imperial globe with cross, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, and sword; also the relics which were anciently exhibited at the coronations (lance which pierced the Saviour, fragment and nails of Cross, etc.). Austrian regalia of the period of Rudolph II.; Napoleon's Ital. regalia; miniature carriage presented by the city of Paris to the king of Rome (Duke of Reichstadt), silver gilt; also his cradle, presented to the Treasury by his mother Marie Louise. — The collection of precious stones is of enormous value: The celebrated diamond, weighing 133½ carats and valued at 150,000 ducats (about 24,000 l.), belonged to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, was carried off by a Swiss soldier after the fatal battle of Grandson, and sold for 15 florins. An emerald cut as a vase for ointment, weighing 2780 carats. The emperor's order of the Golden Fleece, consisting of 150 brilliants with figures of saints; scarf of the Empress Maria Theresa, with 548 brilliants; costumes of the 15th cent.; vessels of gold and silver (ox, bunch of grapes, smith, etc.), in which the guilds of Vienna in 1793 presented the war-taxes to the emperor. Ecclesiastical vestments, sumptuously embroidered with pearls, destined by Philip the Good of Burgundy for the Order of the Golden Fleece; the figures of saints, in the style of Van Eyck, are so admirably wrought as to resemble paintings; celebrated *Tabula Solaris*, a Byzantine work of art; a handsome allegorical clock with figures, presented by a Landgrave of Hessen to Maria Theresa on her marriage; the talisman of Wallenstein.

5. ***Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities** (adm. see p. 134), adjacent to the Mineral Cabinet, containing antique bronzes, terracottas, mosaics, gems ancient and modern (cameos and intaglios), vessels and figures in precious stones, &c.

Bronze table bearing a Rom. *Senatusconsultum* of B. C. 6, containing a prohibition of Bacchanalian ceremonies (Livy XXXIX., 8-18); also smaller tablets of metal. Celebrated cameo, representing the **Apotheosis of Augustus*, an onyx 9 in. in circumf. with 20 figures: Augustus as Jupiter on earth, enthroned with the goddess Roma, Tiberius, Germanicus, and allegorical figures; it was found at Jerusalem at the time of the crusades,

and afterwards purchased by Emp. Rudolph II. for 12,000 ducats. Alexander with Roxana is another very remarkable group: so also a head of Tiberius. A valuable vase of agate, 30 in. in diameter, appertained to the bridal treasures of Mary of Burgundy, consort of Maximilian I. The most precious work of art is the golden **Salt-cellar*, executed by *Benvenuto Cellini* in the 16th cent. for Francis I. of France, and minutely described by Benvenuto himself in his Biography (Bk. II., chap. 12). The adjoining sword-hilt of the Emp. Charles V., of exquisite workmanship, is attributed to the same master. A necklace consisting of 49 shells with relief-busts of the sovereigns of Austria from Rudolph of Hapsburg to Ferdinand III. Leda and the swan, a gem cut by *Benvenuto Cellini*. — The collection of coins and medals numbers upwards of 140,000 specimens. On one of the modern medals, the largest known, struck in gold, is the genealogical tree of the House of Austria.

The *Belvedere*, an imperial château erected 1724 by Prince Eugene of Savoy, consists of two separate buildings, the *Upper* and the *Lower Belvedere*, separated by a large garden laid out in the French style. The *Upper* (or *Obere*) *Belvedere* is 1¼ M. from the *Stephansplatz*. Omnibuses to the S. Station pass the *Belvedere*, passengers for which should alight at the *Upper*, and afterwards walk to the *Lower*. A visit to the *Picture Gallery* in the *Upper Belvedere* will probably occupy a whole forenoon at least, after which those who are pressed for time may inspect the *Ambras* collection and the antiquities in the *Lower Belvedere* at a later hour (till 6, in Oct. till 2 p. m. only).

Collections in the Belvedere.

1. **Picture Gallery* (adm. see p. 134) in the *Upper Belvedere* (Pl. 83), entrance from the S., arranged in schools: on the first floor, divided by the marble-saloon into two parts, r. (E. wing) the *Ital.*, l. (W. wing) the *Dutch school*, with a few *Spanish* and *French* pictures. On the second floor in the four rooms on the E. the *old German* and *old Dutch schools*, in those on the W. the *modern German school*. Every picture is furnished with the name of the artist and the date.

Plan of the First Floor.

<i>Netherl. School.</i>				<i>(North.)</i>		<i>Italian School.</i>		
	3	2	1	Marble Saloon		1	2	3
4	-----			Staircase		-----		
	5	6	7			7	6	5 4
	<i>(South.)</i>							

(N., S., E., W. denote the N., S., E., and W. walls.)

First Floor. E. Wing: *Italian School*. 1st Room, *Venetians*. (S.) *P. Veronese*: 19. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 30. Adoration of the Magi; *Venet. School*, Petrarch's Laura; 32. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of Admiral Veniero, the conqueror of Lepanto; 38, 26. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of the Doge Niccolò da Ponte; *P. Veronese*: 15. Christ and the adulteress, 23. Annunciation, 33. Portrait of Catharina Cornaro, queen of Cyprus, *52. Christ and the sick woman in front of the house of Jairus. — 2nd R., also *Venetians*. (W.) 11. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of his daughter Violante; *7. *Moretto*, St. Justina; 8. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with St. Mark and St. Ursula;

(8.) *Titian*: 17. Callisto bathing, 39. Madonna and saints, 40. Portrait of his physician, *32. Entombment, 44. His own portrait, *36. Danaë, (E.) *60. Christ and the adulteress; 62. *Giorgione*, 'Geometers from the East'. — 3rd E. Romans. (W.) *12. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints; 6. *Raph. Mengs*, Madonna; (8.) 28. *Pomp. Battoni*, Prodigal son; 31. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints; (E.) *56. *Raphael*, Madonna; *54. *Raphael's School*, Repose in Egypt; *51. *Giul. Romano*, St. Margaret. — In the adjoining rotunda a bust of Emp. Francis and his Apotheosis. — 4th R. Florentines. (N.) 3. *And. del Sarto*, Madonna; 10. *School of Leon. da Vinci*, Christ bearing the Cross; 12. *Lisini*, Herodias; (W.) 15. *F. Purini*, Magdalene; *20. *Allori*, Judith; *22. *And. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; (8.) 42. *Fra Paolo da Pistoja*, Madonna and saints. — 5th R. Bolognese and Lombards etc. (N.) 22. *Parmeggianino*, Portrait of the Florentine Gen. Baglioni; *Correggio*: 19. Jupiter and Io, 21. The eagle carrying off Ganymede, 25. Christ with the crown of thorns; *27. *Murillo*, John the Baptist with a cross of reeds. — 6th R. Mixed Ital. Schools. (N.) 31. *Giorgione*, Portrait; 38. *Salv. Rosa*, Portrait; (W.) 44. *L. Giordano*, Fall of the angels. On the ceiling: *P. Veronese*, Curtius precipitates himself into the chasm.

W. Wing: *Netherlands School*. 1st (or Rembrandt) Room. (E.) 2. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Adam and Eve bewail Abel's death; *9. *S. van Hogstraeten*, Portrait of an old Jew, looking out of a window; (8.) 14, 15. *Jac. van Es*, Fishmarkets, figures by *Jordaens*; 20. *Jos. Fyt*, Animal and fruit piece, *21. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry. Most of the pictures on the following (E.) wall are by *Rembrandt*; the finest are: 39. Portrait of his mother, 52, 45. Portraits of himself. — 2nd R. Landscapes. (E.) 6. *Ruisdael*; 7. *Saftleben*; (8.) 29, 36. *Ruisdael*; (W.) 48. *Artois*, Extensive wild landscape; 53. *Backhuysen*, Amsterdam. — 3rd (or Van Dyck) Room. (E.) 2. Madonna and saints; 4, 5. Rupert and Charles Lewis, sons of Fred. V. of the Palatinate; 10. Portrait of a general; (8.) 21. Portrait of a nobleman; 22. Christ on the Cross; 25. J. de Monfort; (W.) 31. Christ mocked; 32. Samson and Delila; 33. Holy Family. — 4th (or Rubens) Room. (E.) *1. Ignatius Loyola heals possessed persons; 2. Assumption; *3. Preaching of St. Francis Xavier, in three large pictures; 5. Pepin of Brabant with his daughter St. Egea; (W.) 7. Meleager and Atalanta slay the Calydonian boar; 8. St. Ambrose refuses to admit the Emp. Theodosius to the ch. of S. Ambrogio at Milan; *10. The four quarters of the globe, represented by the river-gods of the Danube, Nile, Amazon, and Ganges, tigress by the latter admirable; 11. Portrait of himself; Scene from Boccaccio's Decameron. — The adjacent White Cabinet contains 29 flower and fruit pieces; the Green C. Dutch cabinet-pieces, among them 20, 52. *G. Dow*, Doctor, Old woman; *103, 104. *Balth. Denner*, two admirable portraits of an old man and old woman. — 5th (or Rubens) Room. (W.) *1. The Virgin with four women and St. Ildephons, 1. Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, r. his wife kneeling; 3. Naked children playing; (N.) 15. From Ariosto's Orlando Furioso; 11. Portrait of the artist's second wife; (E.) 20. Emp. Ferdinand III. when Archduke, in Hungar. costume; 21. Holy Family; 29. Maximil. I.; 27. Philip the Good of Burgundy. — 6th (Teniers) Room. (W.) *D. Teniers the Younger*: 3. Rustic wedding, 5. Abraham's sacrifice; 9. *Jan Steen*, Rustic wedding; 13. *Pet. van Elst*, Interior of a cottage; 16. *Teniers*, Village festival; 17. *Ryckaert*, Female treasure-digger; (N.) 24. *Ryckaert*, Village festival; 34. *Teniers*, Picture-gallery of Archduke Leop. Wm., Stadtholder of the Netherlands, as it existed at Brussels in 1656, when Teniers was overseer of the gallery; most of the pictures here copied are now in the Belvedere; 37. *Teniers*, Dancing peasants; (E.) 53. *Teniers*, Cow-house; 51. *Teniers*, Prize shooting at Brussels, Archd. Leop. Wm. receives an honorary cross-bow. — 7th R. (W.) 16. *Pauditz*, Old man; *27. *Jordaens*, 'King of the beans', a rustic game ('*nil similius insano quam ebrius*' is the motto above the chimney); (E.) 47. *Jordaens*, Jupiter and Mercury at table with Philemon and Baucis; 56. *Breughel and Rottenhammer*, The four elements.

Second Floor, right (E.): *Old German and Old Netherlands Schools*. 1st Room. (W.) *15. *Alb. Dürer*, Torture of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II. King of Persia, in the centre Dürer himself with a

stick in his hand, and on it a paper with inscription recording that he was the painter; 25, 34. *Cranach*, Portraits of Luther and Melancthon; 26, 28. *Dürer*, Madonnas; 18. *Dürer*, The Holy Trinity; 4. *Holbein*, Charles the Bold of Burgundy (?); (N.) 58. Crucifixion, winged picture; 47. *Wohlgemuth*, Altar-piece with four wings, on which are apostles, church-fathers, saints, and the donors; 61. *Holbein*, Jane Seymour, Queen of Henry VIII.; (E.) *L. Cranach*: 71. Appearance of Christ, 72. Marriage of St. Catharine; *81. *Mart. Schön*, Crucifixion with wings; 82. *H. Memling*, Bearing the Cross and Resurrection; *H. Holbein*: 33, 85, 95. Portraits (the last supposed to be his own); 100. Erasmus. — 2nd R. (W.) 5. *Engelbrecht*, Altar-piece with wings; 6. *H. v. d. Goes*, Madonna with angels; *18. *J. v. Eyck*, Virgin and Child, almost a miniature; (N.) 30. *Q. Massys*, Bagpiper; 42. *J. v. Eyck*, Portrait of Jodocus Vyt; (E.) *Joh. Schoreel*: 86. Portrait of himself; 67. Portrait of his wife. — 3rd R. (W.) *F. Pourbus*: 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28. Portraits; *F. Floris*: 16, 17. Adam and Eve, Expulsion from Paradise; 34. *Franck*, Croesus showing Solon his treasures; (E.) 65. *Callot*, Fair at Impruneta near Florence, a small picture with numerous figures. — 4th R. *Germ. Pictures* of 1530—1780, comparatively uninteresting.

A long passage leads into the four rooms on the r., which contain about 150 **Modern Pictures*, almost exclusively by Austrian artists; names on the frames. Their places are frequently changed. Ante-room: *Butti*, Sea-pieces; *Höchle*, Old man and old woman, similar to those by Denner (p. 145). — 1st Room. (S.) *L'Allemand*, Engagement at Znaim, 1806; *Till*, Crusaders under Godf. de Bouillon behold Jerusalem; (S., over the door) *Perger*, Miracle of the Five Thousand; **Kraft* (N.) Departure, and (S.) Return of a soldier; (W.) *Schultz*, King Lewis the Bavarian informs Fred. the Hand of the liberation; *Ranftl*, Inundation at Pesth, 1838; (E.) *Füer*, John the Baptist in meditation, and M. Magdalene. — 2nd R. (E.) *Pian*, Veil with daylight falling in; **Hayez*, The Doge Foscari, his condemned son at his feet; (W.) intermed. wall) *Tidemand*, Return from a bear-hunt in Norway; *Bias*, Cypriote, Lemagne reproves the negligent pupils; (S.) *Hansch*, Glaciers of the Alps; *Schiavoni*, Penitent Magdalene; (W.) *Svoboda*, Flight of Emp. Charles V. to Villach; **Schnorr*, Mephistopheles appears to Faust; (E. intermed. wall) *Russ*, Defence of the Löwel-bastion against the Turks in 1683. — 3rd R. (W.) *Schödberger*, The Traunfall (p. 165); (N.) *Molteni*, Confession; (E.) *Rebell*, Three Neapolitan districts; *O. Achenbach*, Church-festival by twilight. — 4th R. *Danhauser*, Abraham rejects Hagar; *Schönberger*, Gulf of Baiæ; *Binder*, Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf; *Führich*, An apparition of knights fighting in the clouds alarms the inhab. of Jerusalem shortly before its capture; *Kraft*, Zriny's sally from the fortress of Szigeth; (intermed. wall) *Schonscht*, the Grand Canal; *Strassgschwandter*, Russ. soldiers endeavouring to escape with their booty.

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall, which is borne by Caryatides, allegor. statues of Emp. Charles V. and Prince Eugene; in the rooms to the E. Italian, in those to the W. Netherlands pictures of no great interest. In the rounded extremities, in which the suites of rooms on both sides terminate, modern **Sculptures in Marble*: (W.) *Marchesi*, Venus and Cupid; *Benzoni*, Mary and her mother Anna; *Schaller*, Cupid as a youth; *Kissing*, Bust of Emp. Francis I.; *Fraccarolo*, Slaughter of the Innocents; *Sangiorgio*, Prodigal son; (E.) *Gandolfa*, Jacob and Rachel; *Schaller*, Belleophon fighting with the Chimæra; *Kähsmann*, Perseus and Phineus; *Cacciatori*, Madonna; *Bauer*, Pietà; busts of the sculptor Marchesi and Marshal Radetzky.

[Near the Belvedere, beyond the lines, is the ***Arsenal** (Pl. 1) (adm. see p. 133), erected 1849—55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance in front, through the residence of the commandant; in the rear, on the opp. side, are the hospital and church of *Maria vom Siege*. The different buildings are as follows: ***Armoury** (Waffen-Museum)

in the rich Romanesque style, destined for the historically interesting contents of the Imper. Arsenal and other similar collections. gun-manufactory, iron-works, wood-yards, foundry for cannon, and boring-works. Visitors interested in the manufacture of weapons are conducted (in 1½ hr.) through the various establishments. The Waffen-Museum, however, the principal object of interest, is still uncompleted.]

2. *Collection of Antiquities (Pl. 83) (adm. see p. 133): statues, busts, reliefs, inscriptions, mosaics, most of them from the Austrian domiuiions, on the ground-floor of the *Lower Belvedere*.

Entrance-Hall: On 10 platforms are the smaller objects (busts &c.), in the centre the larger. *1st Platf.* (l.) No. 3. Double bust of the poetesses Sappho and Erinna, 10. Germanicus, 11. Sappho, 25a. Marcus Aurelius, 26a. Commodus. — *2nd.* 36. Pyrrhus or Hector, 38. Vitellius, 39. Hadrian. — *3rd.* 49. Rom. Eagle, 51. Mithras monument, found at Mauls in the Tyrol (Mithras, god of the sun, stabs a bull in the neck, a symbol of the power of the sun when it enters the sign of the bull; beneath are a dog, serpent, and scorpion; above are the sun and moon). — *4th.* 60. Augustus, 61. Taurabolium (sacrifice of a bull in relief, 64a. Bust of Marcus Aurelius, 65. Sphinx with 4 Heads. — *5th.* 69. Genius of Sleep, 76. Rom. bust. — *6th.* 93. Julia Domna, 97. Faustina junr., consort of M. Aurelius (d. at Vienna A. D. 180); 100. Three Horæ, a modern mosaic. — *7th.* 105. Marcellinus, 107. Augustus as a youth, 108. Sept. Severus, 112. Luc. Verus, 115. Pers. sacrificing (a mosaic). — *8th.* *117. Jupiter Ammon (mask), 119. Girl offering a grasshopper to Ceres (mosaic). — *9th.* 121. Faustina senr., consort of Anton. Pius, 126. Scipio Africanus, 130. Genius of death, 131. Vitellius (bust in porphyry), 133. Scipio Afric., 137. Diana of Ephesus, 137a. Anton. Pius, 138a. Luc. Verus. — *10th.* (r. by the door). 142. Matidia, niece of Hadrian, 143. Jul. Domna (with movable wig), 146. Julia, daughter of Augustus, 148. Galba (bust in porphyry), 153. Tablet of warning against nuisances, 154. Marcellus.

In the centre: *55. Germanicus (?), bronze statue, 6 ft. height, found in the Zollfeld in Carinthia (p. 323) in 1502; *156. Euterpe, *157. Priestess of Isis, in black marble; face, hands, and feet white; *158. Fragment of a Cupid, 160. Vase with Bacchanalians, *161. Vespasian, 162. Amazon (a fragment), 163. Paris, *166. Head of the goddess Roma; **167—170. Sarcophagus with reliefs representing the battle of the Amazons, found by Count Fugger near Ephesus, and known as the 'Fugger Sarcophagus'; 171a. and b. Egypt. sarcophagus with cover of black granite.

Second Room. Above the busts: 176a. Sept. Severus, 195a. Mar. Aurelius; on the platform cinerary urns and small tombstones. — 3rd R. In the centre an Egypt. sarcophagus; by the wall, 230. Mithras-monument (comp. No. 51 above). — 4th R. Cabinet with busts, ornaments, vases, &c.; in the centre under glass the mummy of an Egypt. sacred bull (Apis).

3. *Ambras Collection (Pl. 82) (adm. p. 133), in the *Lower Belvedere*, a very celebrated collection of ancient armour and curiosities, commenced at the château of Ambras near Innsbruck (p. 216) by Archd. Ferdinand of the Tyrol (d. 1696), and transferred to Vienna in 1806.

1st Room. Equestrian Armour. A. That of Maximil. I. (d. 1519), B. That of Archd. Ferdinand, founder of the collection. By the window-wall, C. The gigantic (7½ ft.) life-guardsmen of the Archduke. Also armour of Austrian and other princes; in the centre Nos. 17, 18. The black suit of Archd. Ferdinand, 34. That of Stephan Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and King of Poland (d. 1586), in steel and gold. — 2nd R. Armour of Germ. princes and others: r. D. Polished accoutrements of Eupert of the Palatinate (d. 1410); l. F. Those of Count Fugger (d. 1615). By the wall:

64. Sigmund v. Königsfeld (d. 1539), entirely gilded; 74. Duke of Oliva (d. 1616), in enamel. By the window, 2nd pillar: XVII. Sword and casque of Skanderbeg, Prince of Albania (d. 1466, a vigorous opponent of the Turks); XVIII. Glove of Sultan Soliman (d. 1566), who besieged Vienna in 1529; on the 3rd pillar: XX. Quiver, bow and pusikan of the grand vizier Cara Mustapha, who was strangled Dec. 25th, 1683, for having raised the siege of Vienna; XXI. Battle-axe of Montezuma (d. 1620); on the 4th pillar: XXII. Flag and club of Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626), leader in the Upper Austrian insurrection of the peasantry (p. 101). In the corner a Turkish flag and horse's tail captured 1683. — 3rd R. Tyrolese, Italian, and Spanish Armour. G. Milanese suit of Archd. Ferdinand; H. State-suit of Duke Alex. Farnese (d. 1592), general of Philip II. in the Netherlands. On the pillars red suits of Venetian Doges. — 4th R. 141. Portraits of celebrities of the 15th—16th cent., most of them of the House of Hapsburg, possessing historical value only. (Also 9 busts). 1. Rudolph of Hapsburg, from the tombstone at Speyer; 2. Genealog. tree (dating from 1502) of the House of Hapsburg, from Rudolph (d. 1291) down to Philip the Handsome and Margaret, children of Maximil. I.; 5. Philip II. of Spain; 6. Don Juan of Austria; 9. Philippine Welser, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, wife of Archd. Ferdinand; 10. Archd. Ferdinand; 22. Mary of Burgundy; 23. Maximil. I.; 41. Elisabeth of England; 42. Duke Fred. of the Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (p. 215); 53, 64. Maximil. I.; 57. Philip II. of Spain; 63. Charles IV. of France; 72. Emp. Charles V; 86, 87. Joh. Fred. and Maurice, Electors of Saxony; 90, 91. Alb. Achilles and Joach. Hector, Electors of Brandenburg; 92. Phillip the Generous, Landgrave of Hessen; 126. Stephan Bathory, K. of Poland; 127. Francis I. of France. *Busts*: I. and II. Leop. I.; VII. Francis II., by Canova; VIII. and IX. Medallion-portrait of Mat. Corvinus, K. of Hungary, and his consort. — 5th R. Nat. Hist. Curiosities and Works of Art; also implements, vases, mathem. and mus. instruments. At the entrance large antlers, naturally imbedded in a trunk of oak. 1st Cabinet: Horns of a rhinoceros, saws of the saw-fish, sea-urchins, &c.; 2nd: Corals; 3rd and 4th: minerals; 5th—7th: Ancient vases, metallic vessels, rings, knives, most of them found near Innsbruck, bronze figures, &c.; 8th: Sculptures in stone, reliefs, 5—8. Augustus, Vitellius, Vespasian, and Titus. — In the centre of the saloon in the *Glass-Cabinet C.* *Nos. 20—20 c. Reliefs by the Nuremberg sculptor Schweigger (d. 1690), scriptural subjects; 21. Presentation of Christ in the Temple. — 9th: Mosaics; 33. Large dial of agate, in Florentine raised work; silver plate from a synagogue; 10th: Carved ivory; 5. Adoration of the Magi, 14. Portrait of Zwingli; 11th: Wood and horn work. — In the centre in the *Glass-Cabinet D.* *63. Battle of Amazons, *64. Battle-piece, carved in box-wood, *65. Rape of the Sabinas, in cedar, three master-pieces of Alex. Colin, sculptor of the celebrated monument of Maximil. I. at Innsbruck (p. 212). 12th: Wax works, enamel, inlaid wood; 2, 3. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in wax; 13th: Stained glass, goblets, vases; 14th: Watches, mathemat. instruments, tools as playthings for the children of the prince; 16th: Implements of various kinds, hawks' hoods, Indian feather-ornaments; 17th and 18th: Mus. Instruments. — In the centre of the saloon, in the *Cabinet A.* 9. Mass of uncut emeralds from Peru; 157, 159. Two cut stones representing the Nativity and the (historically unfounded) humiliation of Francis I. of France before Emp. Charles V. In the *Cabinet B.* 80, 81. Grottoes of coral and shells. Between the two glass-cases the bust of Hieronymus Fracastor (d. 1553), a celebrated physician, poet, and philosopher. By the window-pillars sumptuous saddles. — 6th R. Goblets and Weapons; silver vessels, rock-crystal, consecrated swords, costly weapons and accoutrements. At the sides of the 2nd case two Indian suits of armour. In the 4th, Janizary and Hungarian. caparisons; below is a crossbow inlaid with ivory, bearing Dürer's monogram and the date 1521; in the 2nd division weapons and accoutrements of the grand-vizier Moham. Sakolowitsch. In the adjacent small case the emerald-seal of the Archduke, handsome silver inkstand, etc.; three old Russ-images of saints, small ornaments. Adjacent is a small and low Turkish table in enamel. — The pictures in the three follg. rooms are insignificant compared with those in the Upper Belvedere.

The following are the principal Private Collections:

1. **Lichtenstein Gallery** (adm. see p. 134), in the summer-palace (Pl. 89) of the Prince, suburb Rossau, by the street inclining r. outside the Schottenthor, a walk of 10 min.; 1200 pictures, many celebrated names. Garden and Park always open to the public.

1st Room. Large mytholog. pictures by *Franceschini*. — 2nd R. *G. Reni*, *Caritas*; **Correggio*, Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus; *Raphael*, Portrait of Perugino; *Domenichino*, Sibyl; *G. Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Fr. Francia*, Madonna; **Giorgione*, Female Portrait; *Sassoferrato*, Madonna. — 3rd R. **Caravaggio*, Female lute-player; *G. Reni*, Two Magdalenes, Infant Jesus sleeping on the Cross; *C. Dolce*, Venus and Cupid strewing gold pieces. — 4th R. **Rubens*, Hist. of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures. Bronzes, statues, statuettes, etc. from the antique. — 5th R. *Van Dyck*, 34 Portraits, among them Wallenstein, of 1624, Body of Christ, Virgin, Joseph of Arimathea. — 6th R. **Rubens*, Portraits of his two sons, Finding of Moses, Portrait of his wife before a mirror, Assumption; *Jordaens*, Drunken Silenus. — 7th R. *Rembrandt*, Two Portraits; *Quellinus*, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. — Second Floor. 1st R. *Ces. da Sesto*, Christ bearing the Cross; *Dan. da Volterra*, Madonna and saints; *Ghirlandajo*, Marriage of St. Catharine; *And. Mantegna*, Portrait. — 4th R. *I. Snyder*, Stag-hunt; *Ryckaert*, Musical Family; *W. Mieris*, Harp-player; *A. Ostade*, Peasants dancing. — 2nd R. *I. Pistoricchio*, Madonna and Child; *G. Reni*, David with Goliath's head. — 3rd R. *I. Rembrandt*, Diana appears to a hunter; *Swanevelt*, Sunset. — 1st R. *G. Romano*, John the Bapt., copy from *Raphael*; *And. del Sarto*, Holy Family. — 2nd R. *A. Mantegna*, Holy Family. — The suite of rooms in a straight direction contain chiefly small Netherlands pictures, among them some in the 2nd R. by *Ruisdael*, 3rd. R. *Rembrandt* and *Dow*, 4th R. old Germ. and Netherl. pictures by *Cranach*, *Dürer*, *Holbein*, *v. Eyck*, *Memling* (two miniatures). — 5th R. Nothing remarkable. — 6th R. Modern pictures: *Lampe*, Portrait of Canova; *Amerling*, Portrait of Thorwaldsen; *Rebell*, Eruption of Vesuvius; *Dallinger*, Cattle; *Füger*, Mytholog. scenes. — 7th R. **Perugino*, Madonna adoring the Child held by angels.

2. Count **Harrach's Collections** (Pl. 87) (adm. see p. 134). **Freiung 3**, on the second floor, well arranged, with light from above; about 400 pictures.

1st Room. 1st wall r.: 23. *Griffier* ('Gentilhomme d'Utrecht'), Views of Greenwich and Windsor Castle; 25. *W. v. d. Velde*, View of Malta. 2nd wall: 36, 37, 38, *40, 41, 48. Landscapes by *Jos. Vernet* (40. Storm at sea; 41. injured by the bombardment of 1849); *45. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset; 52. *Ruisdael*, Landscape; 53. *Everdingen*, Rocky landscape. 3rd wall: 76, 77. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscapes. 4th wall: *Potter*, Cows; *Cupp*, Herdsman with cows. — 2nd R. 1st w.: 123. *P. Breughel*, Seven works of mercy; *127. *V. Eyck* (?), Visitation and Annunciation; 147. *Netherl. School*, Huss preaching at Prague; 151. *Holbein*. 2nd w.: 160. *Ryckaert*, Musicians; *166. *Schalken*, Peter denies his Master; 169. *Holbein*, Three girls playing; 178. *And. del Sarto*, Holy Family; *181. *Leon. da Vinci*, Christ bearing the Cross, Mary and John; 184. *Luisi*, Madonna and Child; 191. *Maratti*, Holy Family reposing. 4th w.: 233. *G. Romano*, Head over life-size; *235. *Perugino*, Madonna enthroned, with Child and two saints; 245. *Titian*, Madonna and Child with a saint (?). — 3rd R. 1st w.: 354. *Caravaggio*, Slaughter of the Innocents; 259. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of the niece of the Duc de Nivernois; 271. *L. Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob. 2nd w.: 294. *G. Reni*, Archangel Gabriel, bearer of glad tidings. 3rd w.: nothing of interest. 4th w.: *337. *Murillo*, Esau selling his birthright; *Velasquez*, 339. Portrait of a nun, 340. Philip IV. in the costume of the Golden Fleece; 350. *Spagnoletto*, 'Queen of Heaven'. — The adjacent cabinet contains 38 Modern Pictures, among them: 6 *Amerling*, Croatian boy selling onions; 7. *Ph. Foltz*, Procession to a cross; 9. *Pollak*, Rom. herd-boy.

3. **Albertina** (adm. see p. 133), a collection of *Drawings* and *Engravings*, property of Archd. Albert, in his palace on the Bastei.

This collection is one of the most valuable in Europe, chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings* (150 by Raphael, 160 by Dürer, 150 by Rubens). The original study for Raphael's Transfiguration is particularly interesting; also a portrait of Emp. Max I. by Dürer. The number of *Engravings* exceeds 200,000, the older masters copiously represented (Coronation of Mary, a 'niello' by *Finiguerra*, etc.). — The *Library* contains 40,000 vols., many of them magnificent editions; also a collection of *Maps* and *Plans*.

4. **Count Czernin's Collection** (Pl. 85) (adm. see p. 134), Josephstadt, in the Paradeplatz, consists of about 300 pictures.

1st Room (last from the entrance): 1. *Maratti*, Holy Family; *5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 10. *Luini*, Madonna; 36. *Caracci*, Christ and Pilate; 38. *Titian*, Doge Francesco Venieri; 48. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 54. *Tintoretto*, Doge of Venice; 56. *Ricci*, Tancred wounded; 57. *Spagnoletto*, A philosopher in his study; 65. *A. van Dyck*, Ecce Homo. — 2nd Room. (1.). 72. *Snyders*, Vultures straggling with snakes; 158. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs; 51. *Hondkooter*, Cock crowing, with hen and chicken; 149. *Weenix*, Dead game; 143. *Dürer*, Portrait; 133. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a youth; 126. *Ruysdael*, Sea-coast; 111. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of himself and his family playing; 98. *Cuyp*, Cattle resting; 97. *Wouwermans*, Return from the chase; on the frames: *Dow*, *273. *Players*, 272. Own portrait; 265. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 256. *Raph. Mengs*, Cleopatra and Augustus; 254. *Rubens*, Portrait of his wife. In the corridor: 171. *Honthorst*, Youth drinking. 3rd Room (1st l. of the entrance): 198. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 202. *Rubens*, Portrait; 209. *Lampi*, Portrait of the founder of the collection; 207. *Ryckaert*, Rustic conversation; 217, 218. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; 224. *Velasquez*, Philip IV. of Spain. In the centre a statue of Archduke Charles.

The celebrated Esterhazy Gallery was transferred to Pest in 1865 (see p. 349).

The ***Civic Arsenal** (Pl. 109) (adm. see p. 133), in the Hof, contains 16,000 weapons and suits of armour of different periods, French, Prussian, Turkish, and other flags, skull of the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, with the silken cord with which he was strangled on his return from the siege of Vienna, large red banner captured from the Turks on that occasion, &c.

In the large square termed Am Hof rises a *Mariensäule* (Pl. 29), or column dedicated to the Virgin, and two *Fountain-figures* of metal (1812), representing Fidelity and Agriculture. In the vicinity is the Hoher Markt, with a temple in honour of the nuptials of the Virgin with St. Joseph, erected 1732, restored 1852.

The ***Imperial Printing Office** (Pl. 40) in the Singerstrasse, comprehends every possible mode of graphic reproduction, by means of printing-presses, stereotyping, lithography, photography, engraving, the galvano-plastic art, &c., as well as a type-foundry and kindred establishments. About 800 pers. are here regularly employed. Most of the rooms are at present inaccessible.

The **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. 76) (adm. see p. 134), in Wieden, near the Elisabethbrücke, is an educational establishment (45 professors, 1000 stud.) for practical science, industry, and commerce, containing collections of products of Austrian industry, models of machinery, mathem. and mechan. instruments, the largest electric machine in Europe, laboratories, collection of miner-

als, &c.; also a manufactory of mechan. and astronom. instruments. In front of the building is the *Status of Ressel*, inventor of the screw-propeller. — The *Technolog. Museum* (adm. see p. 134), connected with the Polytechnic, contains about 60,000 specimens of different manufactures, at various stages of their production, and about 5000 species of raw materials.

The **Geological Institution** (Pl. 36) (adm. see p. 134) in the Liechtenstein Palace, suburb of Landstrasse, founded in 1849 with a view to promote geological enquiry in all parts of the empire, possesses considerable collections. The society also contributes materially to the advancement of the art of mining, and issues many valuable maps and scientific works.

The **University**, founded 1365, re-organized under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten, attended by about 2500 stud. and nearly as many occasional hearers, possesses a staff of 150 professors and lecturers. The lecturers on law and philosophy are delivered in a building in the Universitäts-Platz. The medical faculty enjoys an European reputation. The following establishments also appertain to the University: institution for the education of Rom. Cath. priests (Augustines, Spitalplatz); Rom. Cath. seminary (Stephansplatz 844); philological and historical seminary; an admirable Observatory (Academy Buildings N.E. of St. Stephen's); physical institution (Landstrasse, Erdberger-St. 15); agricultural (in the academy-buildings); botanical garden with herbaria (Rennweg 14); nat. hist. museum (Sonnenfelsgasse 12); chemical laboratory (in the Theresianum, Wieden); anatom. museum (Alser suburb, Währingerstrasse 1); patholog. museum (in the general hospital). — There is also a *Prot. Theolog. Faculty* (Alser suburb, Mariannengasse 25), unconnected with the university, with a staff of 7 professors.

Outside the Schottenthor is a large *Barrack* (Pl. 23), and beyond it the **General Hospital** (Pl. 64), a vast establishment accommodating 3000 patients, admirably organized and unrivalled in Europe.

In the vicinity, Währingerstrasse 15, is situated the not less celebrated **Josephinum** (Pl. 44), a medical-surgical institution founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians (6 professors, 550 stud.), and provided with copious collections (excellent anatomical models in wax, accessible on Saturdays). It is connected with the hospital of the garrison. In the court a Hygeia as fountain-figure.

The **Veterinary Institution** (Pl. 105), suburb Landstrasse, Linke Bahngasse (adm. see p. 134), with a staff of 11 lecturers, is attended by 1000 students. The stables, baths, stuffed animals, models, &c. are principally interesting to the professional. — In the vicinity is the *Imperial Cavalry School* (Pl. 14).

The **Musical Society** (Pl. 37), Tuchlauben 16, possesses a collection of 20,000 musical compositions, old instruments, portraits of composers, &c.

The *Agricultural Society* (Herrngasse, Landhaus 13) possesses interesting collections, accessible daily, except on the occasion of meetings.

On the N. E. side of the city, within the *Franz-Josephs-Thor*, are two very extensive *Barracks*; outside the gate, at the junction of the Wien and the Danube Canal, is the conspicuous *Custom-House* (Pl. 66). Adjacent is the Imperial *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. 41), containing large pictures of the battles of Aspern and Leipzig.

The *Palace-Gardens*, to the S. of the outer Burgplatz (Pl. 13), contain two *Hothouses*, with rare exotics, and an *Equest. Statue of Francis I.*, husband of Maria Theresa. Admission in the morning on application to the gardener.

At the W. extremity of the outer Burgplatz is situated the *Volksgarten* (Pl. 107) (Burgthor and equest. statues, see p. 141), laid out in 1824 by the Emp. Francis. The Café, constructed in the form of a horse-shoe, is a fashionable resort during the concerts which take place here twice weekly (see p. 133). In the centre of the garden stands the *Temple of Theseus*, a copy of that at Athens, containing **Canova's* large group in marble representing Theseus' victory over the Minotaur, once destined by Napoleon I. to adorn the Corso at Milan. The subterranean passages contain Rom. antiquities. Both of these gardens are bounded by the Ringstrasse, and closed by the so-called 'Goldenes Gitter' (golden gate).

The **Prater*, a park and plantation E. of the Leopoldstadt, was laid out by Joseph II. in 1786. It is intersected by five avenues which diverge in different directions from the *Prater-Stern*, a circular space at the extremity of the Jägerzeil. The *Hauptallee*, the farthest to the r. of these avenues, leads to the Lusthaus, a summer-restaurant much frequented by the higher classes in spring.

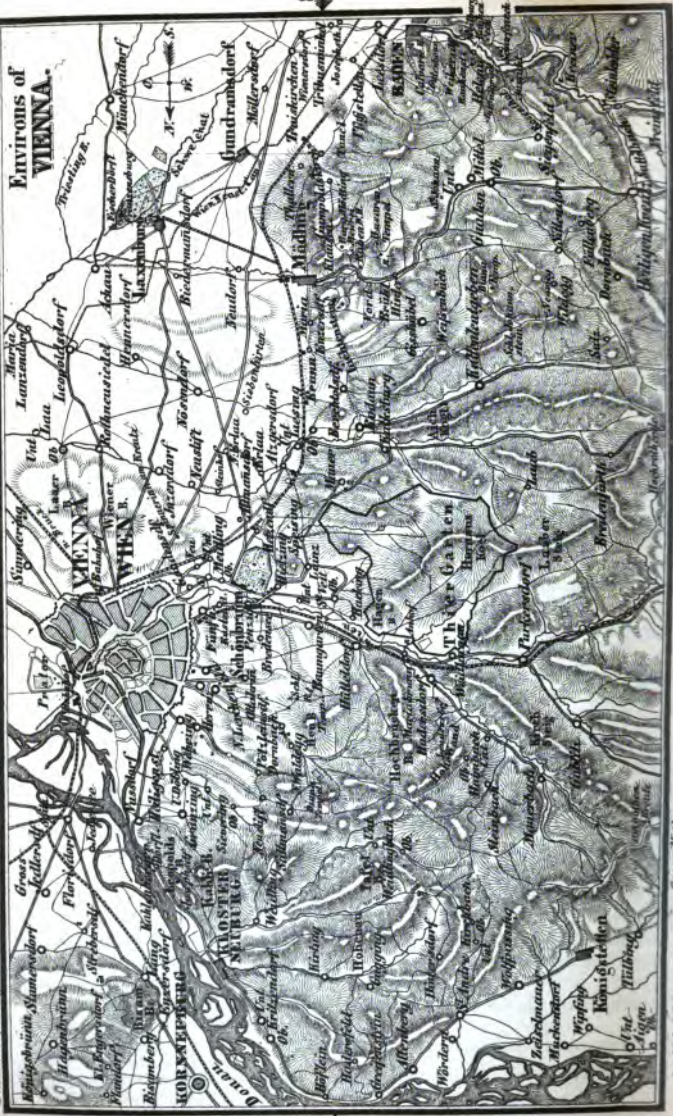
The *Wurstelprater*, second avenue to the r., is the favourite haunt of the lower classes, especially on the afternoons of Sundays and holidays, and abounds in the attractions adapted to their taste. An exhibition of *Fireworks* takes place at a spot appointed for the purpose several times during the summer, e.g. on St. Anne's Day, July 26th. The third avenue, forming a prolongation of the Jägerzeil, leads to the *Swimming-Bath* (p. 133); the fourth to the N. Railway Station, the fifth, the farthest to the l., to the *Augarten* (see below). — The *Wilder Prater*, or uncultivated portion, consisting partly of forest, contains stags and deer, which are attracted by the blast of a horn and fed in the evening at a spot near the Lusthaus.

The *Augarten*, opened to the public by Joseph II. in 1775, is laid out in the old French style.

The *Cemeteries* of Vienna are unattractive, and contain few good monuments. In that of Währing, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W. of Vienna, *Franck*, the celebrated physician (d. 1822), and the composers *Beethoven* (d. 1827) and *Schubert* (d. 1828) are interred. The cemetery of St. Mary, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. E. of the



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



1 : 225,000

Geograph. Anst.

Ed. Wagner

Brack. Atlas

S. Railway Station, contains a monument to *Mozart* (d. 1791), erected on the supposed spot of his interment. In the cemetery of *Matzleinsdorf*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.W. of the S. Station, is the grave of the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787).

The *Krieger-Walhall*, or hall of the warriors, at *Wetzdorf*, 12 M. N.W. of *Stockerau* (from Vienna to Stockerau by rail. from the N. station in 1 hr.), erected by a wealthy military purveyor in his park, and afterwards presented to the emperor, contains reminiscences of various campaigns and the tombs of several marshals.

33. Environs of Vienna.

The Left Bank of the Danube is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of *Aspern* and *Wagram* in 1809, which were fought on the *Marchfeld* (p. 129), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the *March*. — *Schönbrunn*, *Laxenburg*, the *Brühl*, *Baden*, etc., on the Right Bank, are charmingly situated, and easily accessible by omnibus or railway.

* *Schönbrunn* (an excursion of 3—4 hrs.; omnibus see p. 132), an Imperial chateau on the *Wien*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. of the *Mariahilf* Line, was commenced as a hunting-lodge for the Emp. *Matthias*, and completed under *Maria Theresa* in 1775. *Napoleon I.* established his head-quarters here in 1804 and 1809, and his son the Duke of *Reichstadt* afterwards expired (July 22nd, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father.

The extensive garden, in the French style of the 18th cent., is always accessible. On the parterre are 32 marble statues by *Beyer*; farther on, a large basin with two fountains. On an eminence is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade commanding a fine view of Vienna (ascent r. in the arcade; fee 20 kr.). The botanical garden contains numerous palms and Brazilian plants. L. of the principal avenue are the *Rom.* ruin, the *Obelisk*, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain), whence the chateau derives its name.

The * *Menagerie* contains a remarkably fine collection of animals. On application to the inspector strangers are conducted to the interior (fee 35 kr.).

Beyond the gardens of *Schönbrunn* are situated the imperial chateau of *Hetzendorf* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the chateau of *Schönbrunn*), a stat. on the S. railway, and the beautiful village of *Hietzing* (omnibus see p. 132), consisting almost exclusively of villas and restaurants (*Dommayer's Casino* and *Schwender's Garten* attract numerous visitors). In the churchyard the monument of a *Baroness Pillersdorf* by *Canova*. The church of *Pensing* (stat. on the W. railway), a village opp. the N. W. corner of the garden of *Schönbrunn*, contains the beautifully executed *monument of a *Frau v. Rottmann* by the Florentine sculptor *Finelli*, unsurpassed in Vienna except by the monument by *Canova* (p. 140) in the *Augustine church*. E. of the garden of *Schönbrunn* lies *Meidling*, a watering-place (stat. on the S. railway), with the *Tivoli*, a place of recreation (omnibus see p. 133).

* *Laxenburg* (*Stern*; *Ungar. Krone*) (excursion of 4—5 hrs.; omnibus from the *Stephansplatz* to the S. Station $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., rail. to *Mödling* and branch line thence to *Laxenburg* in 1 hr.), another

imperial château and park, on the *Schwechat*, consists of a building erected in 1377, and another in 1600, containing little to interest the traveller. The flower-gardens are closed, but the park is always accessible. The principal points are generally visited in the following order:

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Lusthaus im Eichenhain ('summer-house in the oak-grove'), a saloon with eight views of the park; Rittergruft (vault of the knights), a Goth. chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule (knight's column). In the vicinity of the latter is the Franzensburg, erected 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), a castle containing a valuable collection of mediæval curiosities, armour, weapons of the insurgent peasants under Fadinger (p. 101), etc. The *Hapsburg Saloon* contains 17 statues of sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI. and Maria Theresia; in the *Reception Room* 6 portraits of Bohemian kings, ceiling in wood-work of 1680, Wallenstein's cabinet; in the treasury precious trinkets and carved ivory; in the *Drawing Room* two large pictures by Höchle; marriage of Francis II. to his third wife (1808) and the banquet on that occasion; in the *Bed Room*, copy of a picture by Dürer; in the *Throne Room*, coronation of Francis II. and banquet in the Römer at Frankfurt; in the *Chapel* the monstrance raised by the priest when the Emp. Max was in a perilous position on the Martinswand (p. 236); in the *Dungeon* an automaton which shakes its chains; from the *Tower* a magnificent view of the Alps of Styria and the Schneeberg to the S., and of the Leytha Mts. to the S.E.; in the *Coronation Saloon* the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of the Empress Carolina, (1825) by Bucher; in the *Hall* the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, the Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle and Bucher; in the *Lothringersaal* (Lorraine Room) 20 portraits of princes of this family, the finest those of Archd. Charles and Archd. John (fee 85 kr.)

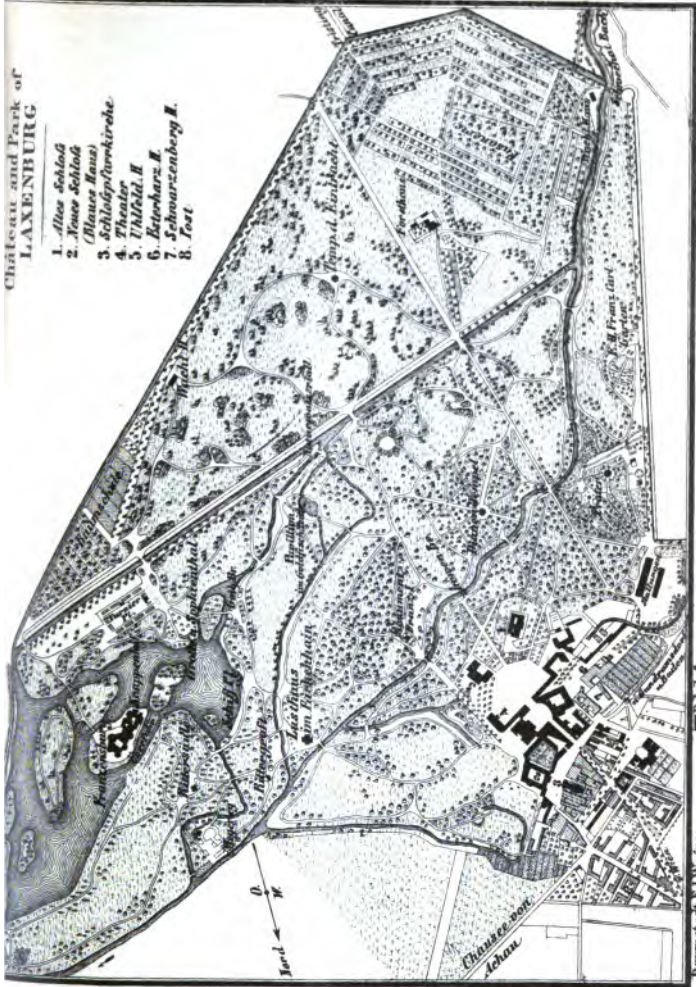
A walk through the park by the above route, then by the Turnierplatz (tournament-ground) and the gold-fish pond back to the rail. stat., may, exclusive of stoppages and a visit to the interior of the Franzensburg, be accomplished in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide (40 kr.) unnecessary, if the annexed plan be consulted, unless the visitor be much pressed for time. It should be observed that a delay sometimes occurs at the Franzensburg, a limited number of persons only being admitted at one time.

The excursions to *Schönbrunn* and *Laxenburg* may be combined thus. By first train in the morning to Laxenburg in 1 hr., stay of 2—3 hrs., back by train to stat. Hetzendorf, on foot to Schönbrunn ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), through the garden to the Gloriette ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), Menagerie 1 hr., omnibus or horse-railway (p. 132) back to Vienna in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., arriving at 5 or 6 p. m.

The *Brühl. Rail. to Mödling see below. On foot from the stat. through the Brühl to the *Meierei* (farm) in 1 hr.; thence to the *Husaren-Tempel* (p. 155) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. An omnibus runs between the **Zwei Raben* Inn at the Meierei and the stat. (10 kr.). — Or the traveller may alight at stat. *Brunn*, and ascend the old castle of Liechtenstein; thence descend for a few hundred paces to the r. (S.), round the hill, to the Vordere Brühl, then ascend of the Brühl; or, if time be very limited, the traveller may now return to the rail. at stat. Mödling, in which case the walk from stat. Brunn to stat. Mödling occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The *Husaren-Tempel* is the most conspicuous point in the district.

Chateau and Park of
LAXENBURG

1. *Altes Schloß*
2. *Neues Schloß*
(Blause Haus)
3. *Schlößchenkirche*
4. *Theater*
5. *Villfeld H.*
6. *Estorharz H.*
7. *Schwarzenberg H.*
8. *Fest*



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



Railway to Baden (S. line) in 1 hr., a series of picturesque landscapes (best seats on the r.). The line runs at a considerable elevation, affording an extensive view E. as far as the Leytha Mts., W. the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf (p. 152). Farther on, l. on the summit of the Wiener Berg, rises a Goth. column, erected 1542, termed *Spinus-kreuz* from the statues of SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus, now corrupted to *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. To the r., by the avenue leading from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, the *Gloriette* (p. 153). On the mountains near stat. *Brunn* are several ruined castles; above them rises the *Husaren-Tempel*. Excellent wine is produced by the vineyards near stat. *Gumpoldskirchen*.

The traveller alights at *Brunn*, or at the sulphur baths of *Mödling* (Lamm). Immediately behind the latter lies the *Brühl* (or *Briel*), a ravine in the limestone rock, abounding in natural beauties, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father caused it to be adorned with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. Behind the church of *Mödling* a path ascends to the ruined *Markgrafenburg*. Paths lead hence along the heights, passing several artificial ruins, to the old castle of *Liechtenstein*, destroyed by the Turks; adjoining it is the new château with garden in the Engl. style. The ravine expands into a grassy dale; below are the village of *Vorderbrühl* and the *Teufelsmühle*. The conspicuous *Siegenstein*, the highest of the surrounding hills, is crowned by the *Husaren-Tempel*, in the Florentine style, erected by Prince John of Liechtenstein (d. 1836) to the memory of hussars who saved his life at the battle of Aspern in 1809. It commands an extensive prospect, embracing the *Schneeberg*. The stranger may now return hence to *Mödling*.

The valley beyond *Vorderbrühl* is uninteresting. The path leads by *Gaden* to the ancient abbey of *Heiligenkreuz*; then through the *Sattelbachthal* and the beautiful *Helenthal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from *Gaden* by *Siegenfeld* to the *Helenthal*, the latter part of the way very rugged. Direct path from *Gaden* to Baden a descent of 1½ hr. If time is limited, the traveller is recommended to return from the *Husaren-Tempel* to *Mödling*, and proceed thence by rail. to Baden, from which the *Helenthal* is more conveniently visited.

**Baden* (692 ft.) (*Stadt Wien*; *Redoute*; *Fuchs*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Café* at the stat.), a town with numerous handsome country-residences, is celebrated for its warm baths (72°—97° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (*Thermæ Pannonicae*). Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring (*Ursprung*) rises in a cavern at the base of the *Calvarienberg*, in the dolomite-limestone, through which a passage, 40 yds. long, leads to it (fee 25 kr.). Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common, the patients being provided with bathing-dresses. The *Herzogsbad* is capable of containing 150 pers. Spectators are admitted to the galleries above.

Beyond the baths is a *Swimming Estab.* (bath 30 kr.), well fitted up, with a basin for bathers of each sex, supplied with the thermal water (72—75° Fahr.). Ascent hence in 10 min. to the *Calvarienberg*, commanding an extensive *view of the populous plain, in the background S.E. the *Leytha Mts.*, in the foreground *Baden*, r. the *Weilburg*, above it the ruin of *Rauheneck*. In the vicinity, in the grounds higher up, is the *Moritzruh*, a hut affording a good survey of the town.

The **Helenenthal* is the favourite promenade in the environs (best route: ascent by the l. bank of the *Schwechat*, back by the r. bank). On abrupt rocks rise the ruins of *Rauhenstein* (pleasant excursion, good path), *Rauheneck*, and *Scharfeneck*; l. on the height, the *Weilburg*. The *Urthelstein*, a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel; the grounds above it are also attractive. Farther on are the *Krainerkütten* (reached by flacre from the stat. in 1 hr., about 4 fl. there and back), where refreshm. are procured. The finest prospect is obtained from the *Eisernes Thor*, the highest mountain in the environs; summit attained in 1 hr.

The principal points near *Baden* may be visited in 2 hrs. thus: flacre (2—2½ fl.) from the stat. by the *Weilburg* to the tunnel, back by the foot of the *Rauhenstein* to the vicinity of the *Swimming Baths* (drive of 1 hr.), where the vehicle is dismissed. Then ascend the *Calvarienberg*, descend to the *Swimming Baths*, visit the *Ursprung* and *Cursaal*, and finally traverse the park to the stat., a walk of 1 hr. Omnibuses run from the stat. to the entrance of the valley, near the *Weilburg*.

**Kahlenberg* and **Leopoldsberg*. To *Döbling* in ½ hr., or to *Grinzing* in 1 hr. by omnibus (see p. 132). At *Grinzing* horses and donkeys may be hired. Pedestrians proceed hence to a cross in ¼ hr., a small bridge ¼ hr., a solitary tree 10 min., then to the l. in ¾ hr. to the *Casino (Inn)*. *Theuer's Inn* in the vicinity affords a better view of the mountains. From the *Kahlenberg* to the *Leopoldsberg* 20 min.; then a very steep descent to *Kahlenberger Dörfel*, whence at every hour precisely an omnibus starts for *Vienna*.

Or the following route may be preferred. From *Grinzing* ascend the height on the l. in 20 min. to the beautifully situated **Bellevue Inn*, in 10 min. more (way indicated by sign-post) to the still higher **Himmel Inn*, a fine point of view. Thence a rapid descent through a shady valley to (¼ hr.) *Stievering*, whence omnibuses run every hour to *Vienna*.

The *Kahlenberg*, or *Josephsberg*, affords an extensive view of *Vienna* and the *Marchfeld* (p. 129), the spurs of the *Carpathian Mts.* on the frontier of *Moravia* and *Hungary*, and the *Styrian Alps*. The *Leopoldsberg*, the last eminence of the *Wienerwald*, rises 900 ft. immediately above the *Danube*. In the church here *John Sobieski*, *Charles of Lorraine*, and other generals of the allied army, offered prayers for success in their approaching con-

flict with the Turks (Sept. 3rd, 1683). View more extensive than from the Kahlenberg, embracing the Danube for many miles, with its beautifully wooded islands. A steep path descends from the Leopoldsberg to

Klosterneburg, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W. of Vienna (omnibus every hour, see p. 132), a small town on the r. bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 163), with the wealthiest and most ancient *Augustine Monastery* in Austria, to which upwards of two-thirds of the immediate environs of Vienna belong. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected 1750. The Leopoldscapelle contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, consisting of 51 plates of metal, bearing rude representations of biblical subjects ('niello' work), dating from 1181, perhaps the first attempts in the art of engraving, of which Maso Finiguerra (1450) is usually considered to have been the inventor. The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th cent. The column in the Kirchenplatz was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague.

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldegg**, two adjacent villages W. of Vienna (omnibus see p. 132), are also frequently visited. The principal attraction here is the wooded *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road ascends from the halting-place of the omnibus to the (3 M.) *Holländer Dörfel* (*Inn), a fine point of view: E. a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 344) with its white château; S. a mountain-landscape, the Schneeberg conspicuous in the background. The park formerly belonged to Marshal *Lascy* (d. 1802), whose monument in the form of a chapel is here. Small vehicles for 3 pers. from the omnibus-station to the Dörfel $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. — A more extensive prospect may be enjoyed from the *Hermannskogel*, a wooded ridge of considerable height with a belvedere, ascended with guide from the Holländer Dörfel. A tolerable path, which may easily be found, leads from the Hermannskogel to the Kahlenberg, a walk to which from the omnibus stat. would occupy 8—9 hrs.

34. From Vienna to Linz.

Western Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express fares 10 fl. 80, 8 fl. 10 kr. — Travellers in the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) will find the steamboat far preferable, this being one of the finest parts of the Danube. The descent is accomplished in 8—9 hrs. (the ascent more than double that time). The railway-traveller obtains one glimpse only of the Danube near Melk, but the country traversed by the line is also picturesque.

Station outside the Mariahilf Line, see p. 132. The entrance-hall of the principal building contains a good marble statue of the Empress Elisabeth (by Gasser), after whom the line is sometimes named. Soon after the train has quitted the stat., Schönbrunn (p. 153) appears on the l. Then stat. *Penzing*, and opposite to

it *Hietzing*, on the r. bank of the *Wien* (see p. 183). On the height to the l. rises the archiepiscopal chateau of *Ober St. Veit*; r. the *Kahlenberg* with its castle. Farther on, stat. *Hütteldorf*, also with numerous country-residences; l. the walls of the extensive deer-park laid out by Charles VI. and Joseph II. — *Maria-brunn* possesses a pilgrimage-church; the monastery, erected by Ferdinand III. in 1636, has been employed since 1813 as a school for foresters. Near stat. *Weidlingau* a chateau of Prince Dietrichstein.

In the vicinity, to the N., is *Hadersdorf*, presented by *Maria Theresä* to Marshal *Laudon* (d. 1790), who was interred in the park. — Farther on in the same picturesque valley lie *Haimbach* and the old Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach*, founded by *Fred. the Handsome* (d. 1322) who was interred within its walls. Farther distant is the *Tubinger Kogel* (1605 ft.), commanding a fine view, frequently visited from Vienna.

Beyond stat. *Purkersdorf* the line crosses the *Wien* and proceeds towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, or Forest of Vienna. To the S.W. of stat. *Pressbaum* are the sources of the *Wien*. The scenery is wild and picturesque as far as stat. *Rekawinkel*, beyond which the construction of the line presented great difficulties. The *Eichgraben* is traversed by means of two long tunnels, wide curves, and a viaduct. Stat. *Neulengbach* on an eminence, commanded by a loftily-situated castle of Prince *Liechtenstein*. The neighbouring heights of *Buchsberg* and *Stahraut* command fine views. — Several small stations. Beyond stat. *Pottenbrunn* the line quits the mountains and crosses the *Traisenfluss*, on which stat. *St. Poelten* (*Kaiserin von Oesterreich*; *Löwe: Hirsch*), an episcopal see with 4500 inhab., is situated. The abbey-church, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style after a fire in 1266, and finally restored in the degraded style of the last cent., contains some good stained glass in the S. aisle. The large building near the stat. is the imperial school for engineers. A high road leads hence S. to *Mariazell* (p. 311).

Stat. *Prinzersdorf* is situated on the impetuous *Bielach*, a stream abounding in fish. Stat. *Loosdorf* is surrounded by vineyards and saffron-gardens; near it the interesting castles *Schalauburg*, *Albrechtsburg*, and *Osterburg*. After passing through a tunnel, the train reaches stat. *Melk* (p. 161), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The line skirts the *Danube* for a short distance, crosses the *Melk*, then descends into the valley of *Pöchlarn* (p. 161), crosses the *Erlaf*, and reaches stat. *Krummnussbaum*. On the opp. bank lies *Marbach*; on the height the highly revered pilgrimage-church of *Maria Taferl*; then, farther on, the imperial castle of *Persenbeug* (p. 161).

Near stat. *Kemmelbach* the line quits the *Danube* and crosses the *Ips*. Stat. *Amstetten* was the scene of a victory gained by *Murat* over the *Austrians*, Nov. 5th, 1805. To the l. beyond *St. Peter* rises the castle of *Salaberg*. Beyond stat. *St. Valentin*

(branch line to *Steyer* see p. 306) the *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is crossed.

Stat. Enns (*Adler*; *Krone*), is a picturesquely situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the money paid by England as a ransom for Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty old watch-tower in the market-place was erected by Emp. Maximil. II. in 1565. *Schloss Ennseck* on an eminence, the property of Prince Auersperg, contains a collection of Rom. antiquities. Next stat. *Asten*.

About 3 M. S.W. lies the extensive Augustine Abbey of *St. Florian*, one of the most ancient in Austria. The present edifice is of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the 13th. The library, with 40,000 vols., contains some valuable MSS.; the pictures are chiefly copies. The collection of coins is very extensive and admirably arranged, inferior only to that at Vienna.

A short distance from *St. Florian* rises the *Tillysburg*, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of *Volkersdorf* was presented to Tilly, the general of the Imperial troops in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was subsequently taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the *Traun*, not far from the market-town of *Ebelsberg*, scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Austrians under Hiller, and the French under Masséna, in which the latter lost 6000 men, May 3rd 1809.

Linz see p. 101.

35. The Danube from Linz to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 8—9 (ascent 18—19) hrs.; fares for the descent .., 4 fl. 70 kr.; return-tickets, available within the year of issue, at greatly reduced rates. Good refreshments on board at somewhat high charges; table d'hôte 1 fl. 40 kr. — R. denotes the right, l. the l. bank. The average hours of arrival at the more important places are given, assuming that the boat starts from Linz at 8 a. m. — Railway, see R. 34. Down the stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between *Kemmelbach* and *Melk* only.

Below *Linz* the r. bank of the Danube is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and its picturesque environs.

r. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun*. Opp. to it

l. *Steyeregg*, a small town partially concealed behind a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyeregg*, the seat of Count *Weissenwolf*. Numerous islands render the stream very picturesque. The r. bank continues mountainous as far as *Mauthhausen*, the l. flat. From

r. *Asten* (also a rail. stat.) the Augustine Abbey of *St. Florian* lies about 3 M. to the S.; near it the *Tillysburg* (see above). L. on one of the numerous islands the ruined castle of *Spielberg*.

r. *Enns* (rail. stat.), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Danube, with the castle of *Ennseck* (see above).

(9 a. M.) l. *Mauthhausen* (*Schachner*), a small town with a flying-bridge. The castle of *Pragstein* projects far into the stream.

Below *Mauthhausen* the green *Enns* flows into the Danube

and retains its colour for a long distance below its influx. The l. bank now becomes flat.

(9. 45 a. m.) r. *Wallsee*, a village on a hill surrounded with fruit-trees, commanded by a handsome castle, once the property of Marshal Daun, now that of Count Wickenburg.

l. On an eminence, a short distance from the bank, the castle of *Clam*. Near

r. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. The channel contracts and is confined between lofty, wooded mountains.

(10. 15 a. m.) l. *Grein*, a beautifully situated little town, is commanded by the extensive and well kept *Greinburg*, a château of the Duke of Coburg. The ridges of rock which here project far into the stream form the '*Greiner Schwall*' (i. e. surging water).

Below Grein the Danube has forced its passage through solid rocks of granite. The stream is divided by the extensive island of *Werth*. Huge masses of rock, partially under water, here impede the progress of the river and force it into three channels, the most S. of which, passing the island of *Werth*, is termed the *Strudel* (i. e. turbulent or gurgling water). This channel, although containing the largest masses of rock, is employed by the steamers and barges, as the other two are very shallow. The *Strudel* is only 30—40 ft. broad and about 500 ft. in length, and within this short distance the fall of the river exceeds 3 ft. The rocks were blasted for the last time in 1853, and the passage is no longer attended with danger.

Towards the N. rises a grand mass of rock, crowned with the ruined castle of *Werfenstein*, by the watch-tower of which a cross rises on the loftiest point of the island. Near the market-town of *Struden* on the l. bank, opp. to the *Werfenstein*, rises the ruin of an ancient robber-stronghold of that name. On the r. bank the village of *Hössgang* comes in view.

About 500 ft. below the *Strudel* the *Hausstein*, a lofty rock, surmounted by the ruins of a tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream as it descends from the *Strudel*. The water breaks itself against the rocky ridges of the island, and is thus forced N. towards the *Langer Stein*, from which it again rebounds to meet the remainder of the volume of the river descending in a different direction. The eddy formed by the counter-currents constitutes the once dangerous *Wirbel* (i. e. whirlpool), which is now nothing more than an unusually swift rapid. The passage of the *Strudel* and *Wirbel* occupies a few minutes only. At the lower extremity of this defile lies

l. *St. Nicola*, with many picturesque rocky landscapes in the environs, a point frequently visited by artists. The Danube now resumes the even tenor of its way.

l. *Sarmingstein*, with ancient watch-tower. Below the ruins of

r. *Freystein*, the *Isperbach* falls into the Danube on the l.

r. *Donaudorf*, a small château. On a rock projecting into the river rises

l. *Persenbeug*, an imperial château, often occupied by the Emperor Francis.

(11 a. m.) r. *Ips* (the Rom. *Pons Isidis*), a small town on the *Ips*. One of the two most conspicuous buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a hospital.

r. *Süssenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of *Gottesthal*, burned down by the French in 1809. Below it, in the distance, the spacious pilgrimage-church of *Maria Taferl*, on a mountain 1300 ft. high, visited by 100,000 devotees annually, comes in view. It is ascended from the market-town of

l. *Mahrbach*, whence the church is attained in 1 hr. The summit of the hill commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a large part of Lower Austria, the Styrian Alps, and the mountain-range from the *Schneeberg* near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier.

(11. 30 a. m.) r. *Pöchlarn* (rail. stat.), the Rom. *Arelape*, the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Pechlarn, one of the heroes of the *Nibelungen-Lied*, who accorded a most brilliant reception to Chriemhilde on her journey to the land of the Huns. Fruit is generally plentiful and cheap here. The steamer is sometimes detained a considerable time at this station. The valley now expands. Near the market-borough of

l. *Weiteneck* rises a picturesque pinnacled castle with two towers, still in tolerable preservation, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Pechlarn.

(12 o'clock) *Melk*, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.) (*Lamm*; *Ochs*), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 185 ft. above the river, founded 1089, re-erected 1701—38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. A château of the margraves of Babenberg, some of whom are interred in the church, once occupied this site. The abbey has been besieged several times. Two strong bastions with embrasures, which are still seen at the E. entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon after the battle of Aspern. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a remarkably fine organ. The library (30,000 vols.), comprising incunabula and MSS. in a handsome saloon, as well as the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The chapel of the abbey contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', admirably executed in embossed gold, 23 in. in height, dating from 1363. The back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. *Melk* and *Mautern*, situated farther down the river, are also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*.

Below *Melk* the Danube again enters the *Wachau*, so named as early as Charlemagne, a picturesque and narrow defile, many

miles in length, abounding in beauties of nature, and associated with a number of curious old legends.

r. *Schönbühl*, château of Ct. Beroldingen and Servite monast.

r. *Aggstein*, once a dreaded robber's castle. One of its former lawless occupants is said to have thrown his prisoners from the top of the rock into the abyss beneath. Below

l. *Schwallenbach*, the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a ridge of rock resembling a wall, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

(12. 45 p. m.) l. *Spitz*, a market-borough with very ancient church and a ruined castle, built around a vine-clad hill, the produce of which is of very inferior quality.

l. *St. Michael*. On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, quaintly commemorative of a snow-drift which is said to have so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

l. *Wesendorf*. Opp. to it another indented rocky wall ascends the hill. The river turns E.

r. *Rossatz*, market-town and castle. Below it, on a rocky eminence, rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of

(1. p. m.) l. *Dürrenstein*, or *Tyrnstein*, the property of Prince Starhemberg. The old town of that name lies at the foot of the castle-hill. In the vicinity a skirmish took place between the French under Mortier and Russians under Kutusow, in which the Austrian marshal Schmidt fell. The new château, the suppressed abbey, and the church give the place a handsome appearance. In the ruins of a nunnery of the order of St. Clara, suppressed 1769, an inn has been established. In 1192—93 Duke Leopold VI. kept his enemy Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner in the old castle during 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. (The same story, however, also attaches to the castle of Trifels in the Bavarian Palatinate, whither Richard was conveyed from Dürrenstein.)

The banks of the river now become flat and less interesting, and continue so until Vienna is approached.

r. *Mautern*, Rom. *Mutinum*. A wooden bridge, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length, dating from 1463, the only one between Linz and Vienna, here connects Mautern with

(1. 15 p. m.) l. *Stein* (*Eder*; *Elephant*), a well built town, consisting of a single row of houses. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthias Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* remnants of another stronghold. The old borough of *Krems* is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Ünd*. From the river they present the appearance of a single long town.

♣ The extensive and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of *Göttweih*, which has already been visible to the steamboat-traveller for some

time, situated on a hill 300 ft. high, about 5 M. from the Danube, was founded in 1072. The present building was erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are magnificent. The abbey also possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, collections of coins, antiquities, natural hist. specimens, and engravings.

Numerous islands again divide the stream. In the distance the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* rises on the brow of the mountains.

(2 p. m.) r. *Traismauer*, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Near it the *Trais* falls into the Danube.

(3 p. m.) r. *Tulln*, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagena* of the Romans, and station of one of their fleets which guarded the river, is also mentioned in the *Nibelungen*. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 men assembled in 1683 for the purpose of aiding the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Kaiser Franz-Joseph Rail. (from Vienna to Budweis and Pilsen, p. 125).

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive.

r. *Greifenstein*, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with handsome tower, attracts numerous visitors from Vienna.

l. *Kreizenstein*, an old castle at some distance from the river.

r. *Höflein*, below which the river suddenly turns S. In the distance the *Kahlenberg* (p. 156) becomes visible.

l. *Kornneuburg*, formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the history of the war between Matthias Corvinus and Emp. Fred. III., and in that of the Thirty Years' War, is situated in the plain, a considerable distance inland, near the railway from Vienna to Stockerau. The *Bisamberg*, a vine-clad slope, extends along the bank. The pinnacles of the wealthiest Augustine Abbey in Austria are now seen glittering in the distance.

r. *Klosterneuburg* (p. 157). The scenery becomes more beautiful as the *Kahlenberg* is approached. The river here expands to a breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and is divided into three channels by wooded islands, above which towers the distant spire of St. Stephen's.

(4. 15 p. m.) r. *Nussdorf*. The broader arm of the Danube does not touch the capital. Passengers are hence transferred by a smaller vessel to the quay near the Ferdinands Bridge.

Vienna, R. 32.

36. From Linz to Salzburg.

Railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35 kr.; ordinary 5 fl. 94, 4 fl. 48, 2 fl. 97 kr. Austr. currency.

As the station at Linz is quitted the church and monastery on the *Freinberg* (p. 102) are seen on the r.; below it is the

vast roof of one of the towers of the fortifications. At stat. *Wels* (**Schwarzer Adler*), the *Ovilabis* of the Romans, the line to *Passau* (p. 99) diverges. Emp. Maximil. I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. R., beyond the town, are extensive cavalry barracks.

About 12 M. S.E. of *Wels* is situated the venerable and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of *Kremmünster*, with the village (*Hofwirth*) of that name. The abbey, which was founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 772, was presented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring *Albensee* and its banks. The present palatial structure is of the 18th cent.; it contains a valuable library with a number of incunabula and MSS. The abbey also boasts of a lofty observatory, admirably fitted up, the lower floors of which contain an extensive nat. hist. collection. — *Hall*, a watering-place with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E.

Beyond *Wels* the line traverses a well wooded district. The *Traun*, a clear, green stream, is crossed.

Stat. *Lambach* (**Rössel*; branch-line and conveyances to *Gmunden* see p. 165) is a small town, possessing numerous large and important looking buildings. Among these is a handsome *Benedictine Abbey* (founded 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded eminence peeps a pilgrimage-church, triangular in form, surmounted by three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded 1727 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity, of which fact the constant recurrence of the number 3 is a whimsical symbol. In order to reduce the cost of the structure to 333,333 fl. a surplus was deducted and distributed among 333 poor persons.

Beyond *Lambach* the line quits the *Traunthal* and enters the fertile valley of the *Ager*. From stat. *Schwaneustadt* a branch-line to *Wolfsegg*, prettily situated, and possessing extensive brown-coal mines. From stat. *Attnang* the *Traumfall* (p. 165) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. To the l. the old château of *Buchheim*; in the background rises the huge *Höllengebirge* (p. 168). Stat. *Vöcklabruck* (Mohr; Post), a pleasant little town on the *Ager*; r. the château and ruin of *Wartenburg*, l. the monastery of *Thalheim*. Then stat. *Timmelkam*.

The **Attersee*, the largest lake in Austria (16 M. long, 3 M. broad), may easily be reached hence ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.). At the N. end is the château of *Kammer*, the property of Ct. *Khevenhüller*, from which the lake is sometimes termed the *Kammersee*. Since 1870 a steamboat has plied between *Kammer*, *Attersee*, *Weyregg*, *Steinbach*, and *Unterach* (in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 80, 40 kr.). To the S. rise the *Höllengebirge* (p. 168) on the l., and the *Schafberg* (p. 176) on the r. From *Unterach* to *St. Gilgen* (p. 177) $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., to *Mondsee* (p. 177) 12 M.

Farther on in the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the *Ager* at *Timmelkam*, are several villages of little importance; then stat. *Neumarkt* at the base of the *Thannberg* (2485 ft.), whence a fine view may be enjoyed. Near stat. *Seekirchen* the line skirts the *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, crosses the impetuous *Fischach* several times, and reaches the





valley of the *Salsach*. L. the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Plain* (p. 184). The handsome rail. stat. of Salzburg lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town.

Salzburg, R. 39.

37. From Linz to Ischl. Salzkammergut.

The *Salzkammergut* may be best explored as follows: from Lambach by rail. to Gmunden (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 fl. 87, 1 fl. 40, 94 kr.), or better by carriage for the sake of visiting the Traun Falls (in 8 hrs., for 5-6 fl., see below). Pedestrians may proceed by rail. to the Traunfall station (in 1 hr.), beyond stat. *Roitham*; descend to the cascade in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and walk thence to *Gmunden*, a distance of 8 M., following the valley of the Traun the whole way. In this case, in order to avoid difficulties respecting luggage, a ticket should be taken to Gmunden, where the traveller recovers it, whilst he himself quits the train at the Traunfall stat. In dry seasons a visit to the Traunfall does not repay the trouble; the traveller should, moreover, observe that he may possibly miss the steamer on the Traunsee. From Gmunden to *Ebensee* steamboat in 1 hr., corresponding with the diligence to *Ischl* (in 2 hrs.). This route may thus be combined with the following: after a glance at *Ischl* the traveller takes a carriage to (9 M.) *St. Wolfgang* (one-horse $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), spends the night there, ascends the *Schafberg* on the following morning (in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and descends (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to *St. Gilgen*. Carr. thence to Salzburg in 5-6 hrs. (one-horse, not always to be had); or by diligence late in the evening.

Those who have leisure, but do not care to walk, are recommended to quit the railway at Lambach and proceed by carriage (5-6 fl.) in 3-4 hrs. viâ the Traunfall to Gmunden, a pleasant route, by which means the excessively bad railway is altogether avoided. *Gmunden*, a pleasant spot with very picturesque environs, is recommended as a good resting-place, and is less pretentious than *Ischl*.

The *Salzkammergut* (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), occasionally and most appropriately termed the 'Austrian Switzerland', a mountainous district lying between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with a popul. of 17,500 (3600 Prot.), is characterized by picturesque green valleys and beautiful, sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms the waterfall already mentioned in the vicinity of Lambach. The very favourite baths of *Ischl* lie in the heart of this tract. No other district in Germany offers such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, in exploring which weeks or even months may be spent most agreeably.

The Railway from Linz to Gmunden (constructed as a horse-railway in 1821), about 42 M. in length, is one of the oldest in Germany. It was originally destined for the transport of salt from the mines of the *Salzkammergut* to the Danube. (Passengers are conveyed from Linz to Lambach by the Salzburg main line.)

From Linz to *Lambach* see p. 163. Thence either by railway or carriage, in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 167), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI. (I. beside it the glaciers of the *Thorstein*, p. 173; r. the *Höllengebirge*, p. 168), to the (6 M.) Falls of the Traun, the stat. for which is beyond stat. *Roitham*.

A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends half way across the river from the l. bank, over and through which barrier the clear green Traun is precipitated in several leaps from a height of 43 ft. The cascade is best seen from below the bridge. At the upper extremity of the ridge is a sluice-house, where a good survey is obtained (key to be had at the mill).

Tolerable inn. On the r. bank of the river is a *Canal*, 412 yds. in length, constructed 1416, with a fall of no less than 50 ft., partly hewn in the rock, partly supported by pillars; by means of it vessels, generally laden with salt, are enabled to pass the waterfall, performing the descent in 1 min. (usually in the forenoon, 11—12 o'clock). If the water which descends by the canal is intercepted by the closing of the sluice, the waterfall is greatly improved (fee 70 kr.). In dry seasons the Traun Falls often disappoint. — Gentlemen are recommended to undertake the descent from Gmunden to the Traunfall in one of the large salt-barges, a rapid and novel conveyance (1½ hr., bargee 50 kr.).



Gmunden (1829 ft.) (°Hôtel Bellevue on the Esplanade by the lake, with uninterrupted view, containing salt, pine-cone, and vapour baths; °Goldenes Schiff, at the steamboat-quay, good-cuisine; °Goldener Brunnen, above the lock of the Traun, good wine; °Goldene Sonne; Gruber's Bräuhaus on the Kogl, ¼ M. from the lake, fine view, high charges; Seebräuhaus, on the lake; °Goldener Hirsch; °Stadt Gmunden; °Café Driethaller, near the quay, fine view from the balcony; °Casino, with restaurant, delightfully situated on the lake, with terrace, reading-room, etc. — Visitors using the baths pay a tax, gentlemen 3, ladies 1 fl. weekly, and 1 fl. to the band. — Swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen near the Bellevue (bath with towel etc. 28 kr.). — Carriage to the Traunfall and back, with one-horse 3½, with two horses 5 fl. — Boatmen's tariff, per hour with one rower 41 kr., ½ hr. 23 kr., less without rower; in the evening an 'echo trip' is usually made to Ort, and a point opposite the Grünberg, with two horn-players, pleasant in fine weather. Gmunden is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and is moreover free from the stiffness which prevails at Ischl. The water for the salt-baths is

conducted hither from Ebensee. — Mänhardt's lending library etc. in the Seepfatz. *Prot. Service* at Rentenmoos, 6 M. from Gmunden.

Gmunden, a busy town with 6600 inhab., is the capital of the *Salzkammergut*. The parish church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwandaler, of 1656. The *Esplanade* (where a band occasionally plays in the afternoon), extending $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: immediately to the l. is the wooded *Grünberg*, then the *Traunstein*, rising almost perpendicularly from the lake (5491 ft.; ascent see below), and the *Erlachkopf* (5249 ft.); farther to the r., in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6815 ft.); the *Kleine Sonnstein* (2490 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, with *Traunkirchen* at its base; adjoining it on the r. the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3364 ft.), and in front of it the broad *Farnau* (3982 ft.); then the long *Kranabitsattel* (5081 ft.), with the *Alberfeld-Kogel* (5583 ft.), the *Höllengebirge*, with the *Höll-Kogel* (6184 ft.), and finally the *Hochlekengebirge*. — The environs afford many fine points of view, approached by good paths: e. g. the *Wunderberg* (10 min. N. W. of the town), and the *Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); still more extensive prospect from the *Villa Redtenbach* ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.), to which strangers are admitted. A number of country residences have also recently sprung up here, among them those of the Archduchess Elisabeth and the Princess Louise of Prussia. *Schloss Ebenzweyer*, formerly the seat of the Grand-duke Maximilian of Este, now belongs to Ct. Chambord.

Walks in the neighbourhood (comp. Plan): *Ort* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), with a château in the lake, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 200 ft. in length (*Restaur. Villa Engelsbafen*). *Altmünster* $2\frac{1}{4}$, *Ebenzweyer* 3 M.; returning thence by the chain of heights running parallel with the lake. *Altenmühl* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., following the course of the Traun. *Rabenmühl* 6 M., on the *Vöcklabruck* road. — On the E. bank: the *Grüneberger Gut*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wimmer*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. the *Engel*, 3 M. the *Hoisengut*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. the *Steinkogler*, all of which points are provided with small restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat must be ordered at Gmunden (see above).

Mountain Excursions: the *Gmundener Berg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., by the *Himmelsweise* and the *Hochgeschür* 2 hrs., affording a view of the glaciers of the *Dachstein*; to the *Laudachsen* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the *Lainausträge* by boat, and thence to the *Mairalm* (2 hrs.), from which the *Traunstein* is ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (laborious). The *Kranabitsattel* is ascended from Ebensee (see below) in 3 hrs., so also the *Kräh*, with the *Langbathseen* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and the *Afensee* (3 hrs.).

The ***Traunsee** (1329 ft.), the most beautiful lake in Austria, 9 M. in length, is traversed in 1 hr. by the steamer from Gmunden to Ebensee (1 fl. 5 kr., return-ticket available for 4 days $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl.). To the r., as the quay is quitted, lies the Casino, then the Bellevue, and beyond it the château of Ort extending into the lake (see above). The scenery becomes grander as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes are gradually superseded by lofty mountains. On the E. the *Traunstein* towers majestically above the water; on the W. *Altmünster*, the oldest church in this district, in the Italian style, and the château of *Ebenzweyer* come into view; farther on, *Traunkirchen* on a pro-

montory, to which a legend similar to that of Leander and Hero attaches.

At the S. extremity of the lake, at the influx of the Traun, lies the village of *Langbath* (*Post), with extensive salt-works; on the opp. bank of the Traun is *Ebensee*. Vast stores of wood for the supply of the salt-works lie in the Traun and on its banks. Numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated on the Traun down to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated here is conducted from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 172).

A new road from Gmunden to Ebensee on the W. bank of the lake, partly hewn in the solid rock (between Traunkirchen and Ebensee, two tunnels), was completed in 1868. On the road-side near Ebensee a lion hewn in stone commemorates the termination of the work.

The *Kranabitsattel* (5140 ft.; ascent 4 hrs.; Johann Wallner a good guide), the N.E. spur of the *Höllengebirge*, extending for a distance of 20 M. between the S. extremities of the Traunsee and Attersee (p. 164), affords one of the finest surveys of the Salzkammergut, comprising also the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps.

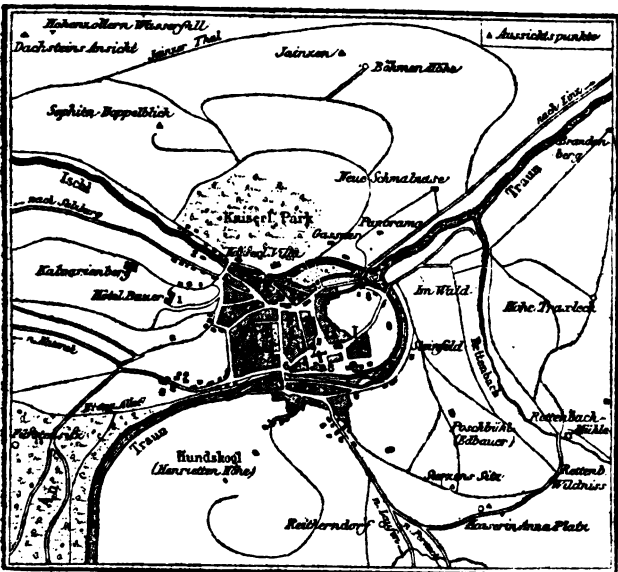
The road from Langbath to Ischl (12 M., a fatiguing walk) traverses the charming valley of the rapid Traun, enclosed by pine-clad mountains of picturesque forms (several restaurants on the road). The post-omnibus (90 kr.) starts on the arrival of the steamboat, reaching Ischl in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 3 fl. 15, two-horse 5 fl. 40 kr. and fee of 90 kr. — As Ischl is approached a fine view of the Dachstein with the Carls-Eisfeld is disclosed. On the r. beyond the first bridge is the entrance to the imperial villa.

Ischl (1584 ft.) (*Kaiserin Elisabeth, re-erected since the fire of 1865; *Hôtel Bauer, charmingly situated on a height above Ischl; *Post, E. 1 fl., A. 35 kr.; Hôtel Victoria, new; *Kreuz, R. 1—1¼, B. 40, A. 35 kr.; Erzherzog Franz Carl. — Stern, Krone, and Bayrischer Hof, of the second cl.), the central point and most important town in the Salzkammergut, is a beautifully situated watering-place, frequented since 1822, surrounded by imposing Alpine scenery. It is a fashionable resort of the Viennese, and consequently expensive, and uncongenial to the traveller of modest pretensions. The emperor possesses a villa on the Alte Schmalnau (N.), commanding an admirable view of Ischl and the Dachstein. Several members of the Austrian nobility have also erected villas on some of the most beautiful sites in the neighbourhood. The valley, which is enclosed by lofty mountains, affords extensive walks in every direction, provided with benches, temples, and summer-houses at the finest points. The *Neue Schmalnau* (café), a short distance beyond the bridge on the road to Ebensee, affords a good survey of Ischl. *Theatre* during the season.

On the S. side of the church is the long *Trinkhalle* with the baths, where a band plays 7—8 a. m. Beyond it is the *Casino* with reading-room (first two days gratis, 10 kr. daily, 2 fl. monthly).

The *Eplanade* on the W. side of the town, with shady walks on the bank of the Traun, is the usual promenade of visitors (music in the evening). A bronze Hygeia here bears an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to be healthy, but a still greater to become so'. A colossal bust in front of the offices of the salt-works is that of a physician of Vienna who first brought Ischl into notice.

Carriages: to *Aussee* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., one-horse 5, two-horse 8 fl. (third horse for the hills charged extra); *Ebensee* or *Langbath* in 2 hrs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fl.; *St. Gilgen* in 3 hrs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 fl.; *Goisern* in 1 hr., 2 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Gosau Mill* in 2 hrs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fl.; *Gosau-Wirth* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 or 8 fl.; *Gosauer Schmieid* in 4 hrs., $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 fl.; *Salzburg* in 9 hrs. (incl. 2 hrs. rest.) $8\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Steg* or *Strobl* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *St. Wolfgang* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; driver's fee for half a day 60 kr., for a whole day 1 fl. Within the town 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr. per hour. — *Extra Post* must be ordered 2 hrs. before the time of starting.



Walks. (Comp. Plan.) The *grounds at the back of the *Imperia-Villa* (accessible during the absence of the family only) with well-kept flower gardens. Good path through the park, past the 'Cottage', to the *Sophiensitz* and the *Dachstein-Aussicht* (see below). Finest point the **Sophien-Doppelblick*: the traveller descends from [the *Hötel Baur*, crosses the bridge, and ascends to the l. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; the spot is marked by four maples. — Also W. by the *Calvarienberg* to the *Ahornbühl* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Molkensieder* (20 min.), the ruin of *Wildenstein* (1 hr., beautiful by evening light) and back to Ischl in 1 hr. more. — S.E. to the *Rettbach Mill* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Rettbach Wildniss* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

(a rocky ravine enclosed by beautiful woods), then back by *Sterzens Sitz* to Ischl in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — W. to *Trenkelbach* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzoller Waterfall* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and back by the *Jainzer Thal* to Ischl in 1 hr.

Excursions. (*Schütz, Graf, and Richer* may be mentioned as good guides). 1st. *Hallstadt*, one day (p. 171). — 2nd. *Gosau* (p. 173) and *Hallstadt* in one day. By carr. by the *Gosau Mill* and *Gosau* to the *Gosau Smith's* in 4 hrs., on foot to the *Vordersee* and back in 2 hrs., carr. to *Gosau* in 1 hr., in the afternoon to the *Gosau Mill* in 1 hr., by water in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Hallstadt*, on foot to the *Waldbach-Strub* and back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., again to the *Gosau Mill* by water in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and back to Ischl by carr. in the evening in $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs. — 3rd. *St. Wolfgang* and the *Schafberg* (pp. 175, 176): in the afternoon to *St. Wolfgang* by carr. in 2 hrs., on foot to the summit of the *Schafberg* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., night at the top, descend to *St. Wolfgang* or *St. Gilgen*, and back to Ischl. — 4th. *Traunsee* and *Traun Falls* by carr. and steamboat in one day. — 5th. *Hallstadt* and *Aussee* in two days.

Excursion to *Aussee* (16 M.). Carriage see above; diligence once daily in 4 hrs. The road ascends the valley of the *Traun* by *Laufen* (**Weisses Rössel*), *Goisern*, the largest Protestant community in the *Salzkammergut*, and *St. Agata*; then crosses the *Pötschen Joch* (3331 ft.), and gradually descends, affording fine views: S. the snowy *Carls-Eisfeld* and the summit of the *Dachstein* (9845 ft.); N. E. the *Looser* (5799 ft.), with its castellated looking rocky summit, and *Aussee* itself in the green valley below, picturesquely enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains.

Aussee (2144 ft.) (*Post*; **Sonne*; **Blaue Traube*; **Hackl*; **Stüger*; *Dr. Schreiber's Sanatorium*, a large new estab.), a Styrian market-town (6000 inhab.) on the *Traun*, with extensive salt-works (yielding 25 tons daily), also frequented as a watering-place, is recommended to patients desirous of retirement (salt-baths and whey-cure). The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early German altar-piece with wings, date 1449. A tablet at the S. entrance of the parish-church bears the names of 60 soldiers of this town who fell in the disturbances of 1848—49.

Delightful excursion of 5 hrs. (with guide, *Zierler* recommended, 70 kr. to 1 fl.) to (1 hr.) *Alt-Aussee* (good fish at the inn), at the base of the *Looser* (5799 ft., ascent 3 hrs.). The dark lake is crossed by boat in 10 min.; the *Dressenstein* (fine view from the top) is then ascended (the last part very steep); and the traveller descends gradually thence to the (2 hrs.) beautiful, sequestered *Grundlsee* (with two rustic but good inns), somewhat resembling the *Traunsee*, but on a smaller scale (*Saibling*, a species of salmon-trout, excellent, but dear). Beyond the *Grundlsee* are two smaller lakes, which the traveller may visit if disposed, the *Töplitz-See*, enclosed by beautiful forests, and the bleak *Kammersee*, in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. The path from the *Grundlsee* to (50 min.) *Aussee* follows the *Traun*, by which the lake is drained.

From *Aussee* to *Obertraun* (8 M.) on the *Lake of Hallstadt* there is a carriage-road (one horse carr. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., about 3 fl.); but as it is very rough and hilly, the journey will be performed

more agreeably and quite as expeditiously on foot. A great portion of this very picturesque route leads through pine-forest; far below flows the Traun. Near Obertraun the road descends rapidly into a small, but populous dale, bounded on the W. by the Lake of Hallstadt. *Obertraun* (Hinterer's Inn) is a Protest. place. A peasant near the landing-place has a one-horse carr. (to Aussee 3 fl.). Hence to Hallstadt by small boat in 25 min. (35 kr.). *Hallstadt*, p. 172.

About 3 M. S. E. of Ischl is situated the *Ischl Saltmine* (3149 ft.), which has been worked for upwards of 300 years. The route to it diverges to the l. from the road to Laufen (p. 170) by a sign-post, and leads to *Reiterndorf* and *Perneck*, where permission to visit the mine must be procured at the miners' office. The mine consists of 12 shafts or galleries, which perforate the mountain horizontally, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, termed 'Empress Maria Ludovica'. The visitor descends into the interior by wooden slides, regulating his speed by means of a rope held in the hand. A visit to this mine, or to those of *Berchtesgaden* (p. 185), or *Hallein* (p. 192), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much intermingled with clay to present a brilliant or imposing appearance (as at *Wieliczka*). During the bathing season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to *Ebensee*, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

The *Chorinsky-Klaus*, a large dam with sluice-gates, about 9 M. from Ischl, is used to accumulate the water of the *Weissenbach* (which falls into the Traun above Laufen, see below) sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a week, at 5 p. m.; visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. The road is followed to Laufen, whence the valley of the *Weissenbach* is ascended.

Excursion to Hallstadt. Omnibus during the season to *Steg*, corresponding with the small steamer which plies several times daily between *Steg*, *Gosau Mill*, and *Hallstadt*. By carriage (p. 169) in 1½ hr. by *Laufen*, *Goisern*, *St. Agata*, *Steg* (Inn) at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstadt, to the (9 M.) *Gosau Mill* (*Inn) at the mouth of the *Gosoubach*, where the carriage waits. At the *Gosau-Zwang*, ¼ M. from the Mill, the traveller alights. The *Gosau-Zwang* is a salt-water conduit which forms a bridge across the valley, 432 ft. long, supported by 7 pillars (the highest 142 ft.). It extends up the hill for a distance of about 4 M., as far as the *Rudolphsturm* (see below). Above it a good path ('*Promenadenweg*', which is prolonged on the slope of the mountain, parallel to the lake, as far as *Steg*) ascends gradually to the *Mühlbach* in the ravine, beyond which it becomes very steep, commanding a fine view of the lake the whole way. From the *Rudolphsturm* a good path descends to *Hallstadt* in ¾ hr. Those who desire to visit the *Hallstadt salt-mine* must ascend for another hour. Robust walkers not subject to dizziness may proceed hence (guide necessary, but not always procurable) over the ridge of the mountain and the *Gamssteig* to the *Waldbach-Strub* waterfall (p. 172) in 1 hr.; thence to *Hallstadt* in 1 hr. From *Hallstadt* the traveller then returns by steamer or small boat (in

$\frac{1}{2}$ kr., two rowers necessary, each 25 kr.) to Gosau Mill, whence his carriage conveys him back to Ischl.

Hallstadt (**Seeauer*, and **Post*, property of same landlord; **Grüner Baum*, all on the lake), with a half Protest. community, lies at the N. W. extremity of the picturesque lake of that name, which is 600 ft. in depth, and enclosed by mountains 6000 ft. in height. On the E. rises the long slope of the *Sarstein* (6558 ft.). on the W. are the *Gosauer Gebirge* and the buttresses of the *Plassen* (6403 ft.). The space between the mountains and the water is so confined that the houses appear to cling to the rock like swallows' nests. The large building on the S. slope is the office of the salt-works. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* pours itself from the rocks above, forming a waterfall. The old parish-church contains an altar of tolerably carved wood of the 15th cent. The Prot. church is modern. At *Friedel's* in Hallstadt pretty wares in polished marble may be purchased. — Chair-porters to the Rudolphsturm $2\frac{1}{2}$, to the Waldbach-Strub and back $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl.; *Jos. Wallner* and *Loidl* are recommended as mountain-guides.

The *Rudolphsturm* (2902 ft. above the sea-level, 1112 ft. above the lake), erected 1299 by Emp. Albert for the protection of the salt-works against the bishops of Salzburg, is reached by a steep and winding path in 1 hr. An inscription by a bench, half way up, bearing the date 1504, records that the mines were visited during that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. (The entrance to the Hallstadt mine is 742 ft. above the Rudolphsturm, an ascent of 1 hr. more; the interior is more rugged and fatiguing than that of Ischl, p. 171.)

Excavations were made in 1846 and subsequent years in an ancient burialground in the vicinity. The graves are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. Numerous relics, especially bronze articles used as ornaments, have been brought to light; the most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna (p. 143). The Rudolphsturm also contains a small collection. Good specimens of polished marble, ammonites, etc. may be purchased here. The terrace at the Rudolphsturm commands an admirable view. Pleasant walk (of about 1 hr.) to the Gosau-Zwang, see p. 171.

The *Waldbach-Strub*, 1 hr. S. W. of Hallstadt, resembling the waterfall of Golling (p. 192), is precipitated in three leaps over a rock 300 ft. in height. The *Schleierfall*, of about the same height, descends into the same abyss. Both falls are insignificant in very dry seasons.

The *Plassen*, or *Plassenstein* (6403 ft.), a steep ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. W. from the mine, commands a very extensive prospect, comprising the glaciers of the Thorstein and Dachstein, the mountains of the Tyrol and Berchtesgaden, the principal heights near Salzburg, the Untersberg, Schafberg and Traunstein, the Styrian Alps, the beautiful valleys of Gosau, Ischl,

and Obertraun, and finally the Lake of Hallstatt. This fine panorama is superior to that from the Dachstein itself. Guide and supply of provisions requisite for the excursion. — An expedition to the *Carls-Eisfeld* (from Hallstatt and back) requires about 12, to the *Dachstein* 20 hrs.; thoroughly experienced guides necessary.

The pedestrian proceeding to Salzburg is recommended to select the route from the Lake of Hallstatt viâ Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling (13 M.). The road is practicable for light carriages, but between Gosau and Abtenau, where it is very hilly, driving is not agreeable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 171) it turns W. beneath the Gosau-Zwang, and ascends the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near Gosau (2466 ft.) (**Brandwirth*; **Kefer* or *Vorder-Wirth*, both rustic) the valley expands. The village (1200 Prot., 130 Rom. Cath.) extends nearly 3 M. in the fertile upper portion of the valley; an imposing background is formed on the S. by the barren and precipitous walls of the *Donnerkogeln* (6731 ft.) with their numerous pinnacles. Travellers proceeding to the lakes of Gosau here diverge to the l. The extensive ice and snow fields of the *Dachstein* (9845 ft.) and *Thorstein* (9677 ft.), the N. slope of which is termed the *Carls-Eisfeld* (6296 ft.), do not become visible until the first lake is reached. From the Brandwirth to the (3 M.) *Gosau-Smith's* (*Inn, small and rustic) there is a carriage-road. Thence by a footpath in 1 hr. to the beautiful green **Vorder-Gosau-See* (3020 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, surrounded by woods, a strikingly picturesque scene. Another hour's walk brings the traveller to the small *Hinter-See* (3030 ft.), lying in a basin of bleak limestone rocks. — One-horse carr. from the Brandwirth to the Gosau Smith's 1 fl., Gosau Mill 2, Ischl 5, Abtenau 5 fl.

Beyond Gosau the carriage-road ascends about 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3247 ft.), the boundary between the Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. The view embraces the *Tännengebirge* on the W., and Gosau with the *Donnerkogeln* on the E. About 2 hrs. walk N. from the hamlet of *Russbach* rises the *Haberfeld*, or *Gamsfeld* (6600 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty, and commands a comprehensive view of the lakes and mountains, and the Carinthian Alps. Beyond *Russbach* the road descends the *Russbachthal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to *Abtenau* (2320 ft.) (**Post*; *Rother Ochs*), a well-built market-town of some importance.

The route over the **Zwieselalp* is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned carriage-road: from Gosau to the *Zwieselalp* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., unnecessary); the new bridle-path, diverging to the r. halfway between Gosau and the *Gosau-Smith's*, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood (horse 4 fl.). The *Zwieselalp* is about 2000 ft. above the village of Gosau. (The chalets a short distance from the summit afford tolerable refreshments, and rough sleeping accommodation if necessary. Chair-porters from Gosau to the top, 7 fl.) This has of

late become one of the most favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, especially towards the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein, but inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 176).

View. To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Radstadter Tauern, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuscher Tauern, and the Grossglockner, which with its snow-fields stands prominently forth; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; r., beyond the mountain-ridge, the Gross-Venediger is partially visible. S. W., more in the foreground, the Wetterwand and the Ewige-Schneeberg, quite in the foreground the Tännengebirge; W. the Hohe-Göll; r., rather more distant, the long Untersberg. N. a number of lower heights. E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with its extensive fields of ice and snow; in the ravine far below lies the small green lake. From the slope, a few hundred paces E., an admirable survey is obtained of the two lakes, the pale green Hinter-See, and the dark green Vorder-See, enclosed by bold rocky precipices; also of the Gosau-Thal.

The traveller bound for Gastein, Fusch, or Kriml proceeds W. (no defined path) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to *Annaberg* (two inns, the first the better), where a carriage may be procured; to *St. Martin*, by a well shaded road 6 M.; post-stat. *Hütttau* (*Post) $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. The road follows the course of the brook, commanding a very fine view of the Uebergossene Alm, and reaches the valley of the Salzach at ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofshofen* (see p. 194). — A more direct path diverges to the l. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Hütttau, passing *Buchwald*; near the chapel at the top a fine view of the Salzachthal, the Tännengebirge, &c. is enjoyed.

The path from the Zwieselalp to Abtenau descends to the N. W. After 1 hr. it traverses a clearing in the wood, where beautiful Alpine strawberries abound until late in the autumn, and affords a view of the jagged Stuhlgebirge and the snows of the Dachstein. The road (p. 173) from Pass Gschütt is reached about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Abtenau.

Between Abtenau and Golling ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence daily (1 fl.). Horse to Golling 3, one-horse carr. $3\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 7, and 1 fl. gratuity. The road cannot be mistaken; 2 M. from Abtenau it enters the wood, and rapidly ascends the *Strupberg*; at the top it is level for a short distance; then a steep descent. About 6 M. from Abtenau an inn is reached; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, bridge over the Lammer; 3 M. *Scheffau*, with a solitary church, an interesting edifice of the 14th cent.; 3 M. *Golling* (p. 192). Between Abtenau and Golling the abrupt precipices and pinnacles of the *Tännengebirge* (7912 ft.), a range 18 M. in length, and furrowed by numerous ravines, rise on the l. Farther on, the isolated *Hohe-Göllu* (8266 ft., p. 191) appears to the W. above Golling. Travellers from Golling to Abtenau should drive at least as far as the bridge over the Lammer, the road being level thus far.

Instead of going direct to Golling, the traveller may prefer to quit the road at the point ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Golling) where it diverges

from the *Lammer*, and follow a footpath l. across the fields to the bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This bridge is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance to the *Oefen* (p. 193), to which the traveller not intending to continue his journey farther S. should now direct his steps, instead of going first to Golling, and thus effect a saving of 1 hr.

38. From Ischl to Salzburg. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps pp. 164, 184.

34 M. Diligence from Ischl by St. Gilgen to Salzburg at 7 p. m. in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 4 fl. 6 kr.; from June 15th to Sept. 15th an omnibus (Stellwagen) also runs at 6 a. m., fare 3 fl. 15 kr. To St. Wolfgang at 1 p. m., fare 90 kr. The Post Inn at Ischl, and the Schiff at Salzburg are the starting-points of these vehicles. — Carriages see p. 169.

Pedestrians will probably prefer to walk to St. Wolfgang, and over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen, and thence avail themselves of a conveyance to Salzburg. They are recommended to proceed from *Strobl* to *St. Gilgen*, or to *St. Wolfgang* by boat. In fine weather no one should quit the Salzkammergut without having mounted the Schafberg.

The road from Ischl to St. Wolfgang (9 M.), being far less attractive than that to the Traunsee, is not recommended to pedestrians. They may, however, at a sign-post indicating the '*Weg nach Salzburg und nach St. Wolfgang*', continue to follow the St. Gilgen road to the l., as far as (6 M.) *Strobl* (Inn on the road-side, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake; another by the ferry), and proceed thence by boat to St. Wolfgang (in less than 1 hr., 40 kr. for one rower). (The traveller proceeding from Strobl to Ischl may effect a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. by following a footpath to the r., at a smith's beyond a bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Strobl.) Strobl lies at the E. extremity of the *Abersee*, or *St. Wolfgang's See*, a greenish-blue lake, 8 M. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, 1767 ft. above the sea-level, and 370 ft. deep. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang, stands a tower, resembling an old castle, erected by a merchant of Vienna. At the *Falkenstein* beyond it there is a fine echo. Two crosses farther E. on the rocks on the same side commemorate respectively a melancholy and a ludicrous occurrence which happened near this spot. The *Hochzeitskreuz* (wedding-cross) is to the memory of a wedding party of considerable number, who by the breaking of the ice during festivities in winter were drowned in the lake. The *Ochsenkreuz* (ox's cross) commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The butcher courageously followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

St. Wolfgang (**Schwarzinger*; **Zum Kortisen*, and *Hirsch*, on the lake) is a market-town with a Gothic church containing a winged altar in carved wood, executed 1481 by *M. Pacher*, with old German paintings (by *Wohlgemuth*?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515. The finest view of the lake is from the *Garden of Count*

Falkenhayn, accessible Tuesd. and Frid. only. Small boat from St. Wolfgang to St. Gilgen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 fl. 40 kr., to Strobl in 1 hr. 80 kr. — Guide to the Schafberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., with luggage 3 fl., over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl., with luggage 4 fl.; chaise-à-porteurs 12 fl. and fee of 25 kr. to each of the men; mule (not recommended) to the summit of the Schafberg 10, Schafberg and St. Gilgen $10\frac{1}{2}$ fl. An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The Ascent of the Schafberg ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, except by ladies and those unaccustomed to mountaineering, if the subjoined description of the route be attended to. The ascent is rougher and more fatiguing than that of the Rigi in Switzerland, whilst the view from the summit is as frequently obscured by clouds and fog. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near M. Grohmann's garden, opposite a notice with regard to boats, the footpath ascends to the r. (Another path diverges from the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows, and unites with the Schafberg path in 10 min.) The path passes the last houses of St. Wolfgang, 5 min. from the inn; after 10 min. more a single house is left to the r.; 5 min., a second; 3 min., a mill to the l. in the valley below is passed. The last house but one in the valley, 5 min. farther, is next passed (path ascending r. to be avoided), a small bridge is crossed, 8 min. the highest house is left to the l., after 10 min. by a broad path ascending l. (not to the r.); 10 min., l. over the small wooden bridge; 25 min., at the *Dorner Alm* ('Alm' = chalet, or shepherd's hut), ascend to the l.; then again to the l. (not to the r. by the enclosure), and through the wood. Beyond the new wooden bridge the path winds up the barren mountain-side in zigzags to the chalets; hence to the r., following the water-conduit, to the (25 min.) *Lower Inn* (12 beds, good wine), at the base of the highest peak. Travellers on their way up are hardly recommended to spend the night here, as they are still an hour's walk from the top. Magnificent view hence to the W., of the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. The path hence to the summit is tolerable, but fatiguing. *Inn on the Summit* good, but charges high.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., E. with two beds in the attics 1 fl. 80 kr., on the first or second floor 2 fl.; fire in room 1 fl. Table wine 44 kr. per $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle; roast meat 44 kr., etc.

The ***Schafberg* (5887 ft. above the sea-level, about 50 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, in which numerous fossils are found. The view is generally considered the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the snow-Alps of Styria, the mountains of Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys also frequently affords a very interesting spectacle. The most extensive sheet of water visible from the summit is the Attersee, or Kammersee, at the N.E.

base of the Schafberg, about 15 M. in length; r. (E.) rise the Höllengebirge, above them the Traunstein, farther r. the indented Styrian Mts., the Loser, Grimling, then the Dachstein and Thorstein, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Blutertauern, the Mallnitzertauern near the Gross-Glockner, the Herzog-Ernst and Hohenaar in the heart of Styria; S., over the Lake of St. Wolfgang, the long, jagged Tännengebirge, the Uebergossene Alm (i. e. the 'overwhelmed chalet', so called from the tradition that its former occupants were so devoted to a life of ease and luxury, that God punished them by casting a huge mantle of ice over their land and habitations in a single night), or Ewige-Schneeberg; the Steinernes Meer, the Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the r., the Fuschlsee, the perpendicular Drachenstein, and at the N. W. base of the Schafberg the *Mondsee* (8½ M. long) with the market-town of that name (Löwe; Krone; baths in the lake, ½ M. from the town). — A pleasant walk may be taken to the 'Atterhöhle', a cavern 110 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, about ¼ hr. from the inn. A picturesque view is obtained from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (3½ hrs.) is recommended to those approaching the mountain from Salzburg. (Guide unnecessary, 1 fl. 90; chair-porters 10 fl. 80 kr.; over the mountain to St. Wolfgang 2 fl. 50, and 12 fl. 50 respectively; no fixed tariff for mules.) The route is as follows: From St. Gilgen by the road on the W. side of the lake leading to Mondsee. Beyond the farm of Prince Wrede (a lime-tree with benches is left on the l.) the high road is quitted, and the cart-track leading in a straight direction followed; a sign-post and a path leading along the bank of the lake to Viehberg and St. Wolfgang are left on the r., and a straight direction pursued, until (½ hr. from St. Gilgen) the path divides by a solitary pine-tree, where that to the r. must be taken. A short distance farther a rugged cart-track descending r. (to Viehberg) must be avoided, and the path to the l. ascended. After ¼ hr. a glimpse is obtained of the lake near St. Gilgen; the path divides here; that which ascends rapidly to the r. is to be selected. Farther on a pleasant wood is traversed, and the first chalet (¼ hr. from St. Gilgen) attained. Beyond this the path traverses open pastures, then wood again, and (¼ hr. from the first chalet) emerges on the green slopes with the group of chalets already mentioned. Hence to the summit, see above.

The descent, both to St. Gilgen and to St. Wolfgang, is by the same path as far as the group of chalets. Beyond them the path to St. Gilgen proceeds in a straight direction, and then inclines to the l.; that to St. Wolfgang descends to the l. in zig-zags. Either route may then easily be found with the aid of the above descriptions.

15 M. St. Gilgen (Post, 8 min. walk from the lake; the boatmen are bound to convey luggage to the inn) lies at the W. extremity of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Boat to St. Wolfgang in ½ hr. 70 kr.; to Strobl, at the E. end of the lake, 1 fl. 5 kr. and fee. One-horse carr. to Salzburg in 5 hrs., 4½ fl.,

not always to be had.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends and commands a fine retrospect over almost the entire lake. Then a hilly and picturesque district. Beyond *Fuschl* (Mohr) another fine retrospect, in the background the Schafberg, rising abruptly on the E. side, and with a long, gradually sloping ridge on the W. The road passes near the S. bank of the narrow *Fuschlsee*, 3 M. in length, at the N. extremity of which an old castle is situated.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hof* (Post). The plain now traversed presents a not unpleasing contrast to the mountainous district just quitted. Fine distant prospect of the Bavarian plains, stretching far into the distance beyond the Salzach. As Salzburg is approached the road gradually descends, finally more rapidly past the *Nockstein*, a precipitous, rocky peak protruding from the slopes of the *Gaisberg* (p. 183). On the last height before Salzburg stands a new church with a few houses (*Guggenthal*); on an eminence to the l. rises *Schloss Neuhaus*, erected 1424 by an archbishop of that name. now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzburg*.

39. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe, opp. the railway stat., well fitted up. E. 1 fl. and upwards, pension from Sept. to June; *Hôtel d'Autriche, on the r. bank of the Salzach, E. 1 fl.; *Hôtel Nelböck, near the stat., E. 80 kr., pension next door, 3—4 fl.; *Erzherzog Carl, Mozartplatz; Goldnes Schiff (Post), Residenzplatz. Second cl.: *Goldene Krone (opp. the house in which Mozart was born), Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Horn, all four in the Getreidegasse; *Mohr, Judengasse; Raith, near the Market. Above the bridge, on the r. bank: *Gablerbräu. *Traube, *Regenbogen, and *Tiger, for moderate requirements, all with restaurants.

Cafés etc. Tomaselli, in the market-place; Wiesenberger, Judengasse; Baldauf, by the bridge. — *Wine* in the Stiftskeller of St. Peter (p. 180) (Kloster Neuburger and Mozartwein are highly esteemed), at the Tiger etc. *Beer* at the Stiegelkeller (in summer), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; Schanzelkeller, outside the Cajetanertor, etc.

Baths. *Swimming-Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. (p. 184); *Vapour baths* etc. at the *Marienbad*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus from the 'Hirsch', 10 kr.).

Fiacres. One-horse $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20, two-horse 30 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ day 2 fl. 80 or 4 fl. 20 kr., whole day 5 or 7 fl. — To the follg. places and back: *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 7 fl.; *Königssee* 6 or 9; *Hallein* 4 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Golling* 6 or 9 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen* 1. 50, or 2. 40; *Anif* or *Grödig* 2. 40, or 3. 20; *Fürstenbrunn* 2. 20, or 3 fl.; *Maria Plain* 2. 20, or 3; *Hellbrunn* or *Kleusheim* 1. 40, or 2. 40; *Mittermoos* (Marienbad) 1, or 2 fl. — These fares include tolls and fees. — A 'Dienstmann' (porter or commissionaire) may be hired as a guide at 5 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Stallwagen: to *Berchtesgaden*, three times daily, from the Schiff and Erzherzog Carl, in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 80 kr.; *Golling*, twice daily, from Erzherzog Carl, in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 70 kr.; *Hallein*, 4 times daily from Erzherzog Carl, once from the Höllbräu in 2 hrs., 35 kr.; *Laufen*, once daily from Erzherzog Carl, in 2 hrs., 35 kr.; *Mondsee*, twice daily from the Krone, in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 70 kr.; *Oberndorf*, twice daily from the Krone, 3 hrs., 35 kr. — Cheapness is almost the only advantage which these vehicles (comp. Introd.) offer; the diligences





are preferable (see post-office time-tables), but the hours of departure are often less convenient.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Govt. Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance r. of the guard-house (Pl. 5).

Salzburg (1380 ft.), the Rom. *Juvavo*, was till 1803 the capital of a spiritual, then that of a temporal principality. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again (18,500 inhab.). Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the *Salzach*, almost enclosed on the l. bank by the abrupt castle-hill and *Mönchsberg*, and bounded by the *Capuzinerberg* on the r. bank. These parts of the town are connected by two bridges and a railway-bridge over the *Salzach*, the grey glacier-water of which hastens to join the *Inn* in the plains of Bavaria. Frequent conflagrations have left few works of mediæval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal edifices are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th cent. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the sumptuous structures in marble remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects.

Considerable additions have recently been made to the town. By the construction of large embankments below the *Stadtbrücke*, new building-sites and space for promenades and squares have been obtained.

The older quarter of the town is on the l. bank of the *Salzach*. The principal part of it is the *Residenzplatz*, with the considerable *Residenz-Schloss* (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected 1592. Opp. to it is the *Neubau* (*Govt. Buildings*, containing a permanent exhibition of art), completed about a century later, the tower of which possesses musical bells, played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. The *Hauptwache*, or Guard-house is adjacent. On the S. side is the *Cathedral* (Pl. 9), erected 1614—55 by Santino Solari, containing some worthless pictures and recently restored stuccowork. The church is architecturally one of the best existing imitations of St. Peter's at Rome. L. by the entrance a *font in bronze, dating from 1321.

The **Hofbrunnen*, executed 1664 by *Ant. Dario*, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Platz. Each of the four hippocotami, as well as the figures of Atlas, are hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts the water out of a horn, 8 ft. in height.

**Mozart's Statue* (Pl. 27), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected 1842, adorns the adjacent Platz. The great composer's (b. 1756, d. 1791) house in the *Hannibal-Platz*, and the house where he was born (Pl. 25) in the *Getreidegasse*, are indicated by inscriptions. — The *Mozarteum* (Pl. 28), a school of music, contains a valuable collection of MSS. of Mozart and the piano used by him (adm. 2—3 p. m.).

On the S. side of the Cathedral is the Capitelplatz, adorned with a handsome marble horse-trough; on the l. side rises the recently restored *Archiepiscopal Palace*, to which the archbishop transferred his residence from the *Mirabell-Schloss* (p. 182) in 1864.

To the r. in the vicinity is the entrance to the **Burial Ground of St. Peter* (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the face of the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The *Margareithenkirche* in the middle of the burial-ground, erected 1485, has been restored, and the tombstones (15th cent.) symmetrically arranged. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. the composer *Mich. Haydn* (d. 1806) is interred. One of the modern monuments (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by *Schwanthaler*. The burial-ground is bounded on the N. by the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 16), erected in a simple basilica style in 1127. The 15th chapel of the N. aisle contains a tasteless monument to Haydn, and memorial-tablets to the composer *Neukomm* and the Baroness *Sonnenburg*, sister of Mozart. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the l. near the entrance a large monument in red marble to the chevalier *Raitenau* (1593). *Johann Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. The services of a guide in the burial-ground or church are superfluous. The *Benedictine Abbey* (or 'Stift') of St. Peter contains a library of some value, with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very remarkable treasury, and extensive archives. Good wine etc. may be obtained at the *Stiftskeller*, or cellar of the abbey, at the N. entrance to the burial-ground. This was once the favourite evening resort of Haydn and some of the eminent men of his time, at whose convivial meetings the wine now known as *Mozart-Wein* was doubtless quaffed. — In the vicinity is the *Franciscan Monastery* (Pl. 12), the church of which possesses two fine Romanesque portals.

The Stables of the former princes, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the **Summer Riding School* (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the *Mönchsberg* in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, the ceiling of which is decorated with a painting of a tournament (date 1660). On one side of the riding-school are the steps which ascend to the *Mönchsberg* (see below), and on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group (horse-tamers) executed by *Mandl* in 1670.

Near the barracks the **Neuthor*, a tunnel 70yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the *Mönchsberg*, leads out of the town. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, erected in honour of Archduke Sigismund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the *Museum (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai on the Salzach (adm. at each hour precisely, from 10 to 4 o'clock, each pers. 20 kr.). It contains a library of 20,000 vols., Rom. and Celtic antiquities, a mediæval cabinet with armour, implements, etc.; a collection of instruments of various kinds, of the last three centuries; cabinet of early German art of the Christian period; paintings by artists of Salzburg; coins from the year 1000 to 1806.

The houses of the adjacent *Geistengasse* cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallow's nests, the cellars and some of the rooms being hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants beneath the ruins. The *Klausthor* here forms the termination of this part of the town, which occupies the narrow strip of land between the river and the hill, a short distance above the new suburb with its promenades. Still farther down the river is seen the *Railway Bridge*.

By the *Augustine Church* in the suburb *Mülln* the road ascends to the *Mönchsberg, a wooded hill, affording charming walks. The S. slope, nearly at the foot of the fortress, is reached in 1 hr., and many beautiful points of view are passed on the way. One of these is the '*Bürgerwehr*' with restaurant: another the *Carolinenhöhe*, commanding a fine panorama: 1. the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aigenenthal; then, beyond Schloss Hellbrunn, the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, adjoining it to the S. the Hohe-Göll, above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then, adjoining the latter, the Lattenberg, Mühlbergshorn, Ristveitkogel, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufen, rising beyond the spire of the village of Maxplan. In the foreground the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria Plain; N. E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town bisected by the Salzach. Several other points on the Mönchsberg, scarcely inferior, should also be visited (e. g. the tower '*Zur schönen Aussicht*', the property of the Zither-player Achleitner).

The E. spur of the hills, below the fortress, is the *Nonnberg*, so called from the convent situated on it. The Goth. convent-church possesses a fine altar with wings; crypt with fine columns; in the tower old frescoes, of very remote date; portal of the church Romanesque; charming view from the parapet. Permission to visit the convent itself must be obtained from the bishop.

The following routes descend from the Mönchsberg to the town: (a) By the nunnery and the suburb *Nonnenthal* to Leopoldskron (p. 184); (b) From the nunnery to the *Kaiviertel* (i. e. 'quay-quarter') of the town; (c) From the *Carolinenhöhe* through the new *Schartenthor*, adjoining the *Freiburg*, to Leopoldskron: (d) By a footpath in 483 steps down to the cavalry-barracks; (e)

Through the wood and the Monikapforte back to Mülln; (f) From the fortress past the Stiegelkeller to the Capitelplatz. By the last-mentioned path the traveller, instead of descending to the Stiegelkeller, may ascend to the fortress of **Hohen-Salzburg**, the pinnacled towers of which rise 400 ft. above the Capitelplatz. The **Folter-Thurm** commands a remarkably fine *panorama. The direct route from the town leads from the Capitelplatz through the **Festungsgasse**, or from the S. entrance of St. Peter's burial-ground by the **Bergstrasse**, or by the steps ascending the hill. The fortification was founded in the 9th cent., and erected at various subsequent periods (the greater part of the present imposing pile between 1496 and 1519). The castle-chapel in the **Festungsplatz**, erected 1502, contains statues of the 12 Apostles in red marble. The chapel is adorned externally with reliefs in red marble, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519) and saints. The same prelate also caused several of the apartments to be handsomely fitted up. They have been recently restored in the old style. The **Rittersaal** contains a fine Goth. stove (fee 20 kr.).

In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the r. bank of the Salzach is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 38), the celebrated naturalist and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the ***Cemetery of St. Sebastian**, at the end of the **Linzerstrasse**; the inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydropsim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte subtilit*'. In the centre of the N. passage in the arcades is a very elegant modern *monument to the painter **Sattler** (d. 1847). The vault of the Chapter of the Cathedral also deserves inspection. To the l. of the path leading to the Chapel of St. Gabriel (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by **Castello**), in the centre of the cemetery, is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842); opp. to it two sisters of the composer **Weber** are interred.

The palace of **Mirabell** (Pl. 24), on the r. bank of the river and the N. side of the town, was formerly the archiepiscopal residence. **Haspinger** ('Redbeard'), a Capuchin monk who greatly distinguished himself in the wars of the Tyrolese against the French in 1809, died here in 1858. A military band frequently plays in the pleasant *Hofgarten*.

In the **Linzergasse** on the r. bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opp. to the **Gablerbräu Inn**, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 19), which is reached by means of 250 stone steps. Visitors ring at the gate above (2 kr.) and enter a shady park, where a footpath leads in 25 min. to the ***Francisci-Schlössel**, or *Capuziner-Schlössel*, a bastion on the summit of the **Capuzinerberg**, 659 ft.

above the Salzach, deservedly a very favourite point of view, resembling the Mönchsberg (inn on the top). By the first path to the l. in the wood, on the way back to the monastery, 5 min. from the Schlössel, there is a clearing in the wood, termed the **Stadtplatz*, whence a view of the town and the valley of Berchtesgaden (not visible from the Mönchsberg) is enjoyed, a preferable point to the summit of the hill. Farther down, to the r. a *view towards Bavaria. Those whose time is limited may at least visit the garden of the monastery for the sake of the view (men only admitted).

The château and park of **Aigen**, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. S. E. from Salzburg, is another point worth visiting; morning-light the best for the view; the finest point is the so-called *Kanzel*. The route is (from the l. bank) by the new wooden *Carolinenbrücke*, which leads at the S. end of the town from the Cajetan-Thor to the road to Aigen, on which numerous handsome villas are situated. At the entrance to the grounds is a restaurant where a guide (40 kr.) may be procured. Small bath-estab. and quarters for the summer here.

About 1 hr. above Aigen is situated the château of **St. Jacob**, the property of Count Platz, an excellent point of view. The road through the Aigener Thal, by *Stanzingerhof*, *Elisbethen*, and *Ziegelau*, is followed as far as the sign-post indicating the way to St. Jacob (10 min.). The château is occupied by the curé, who also superintends a restaurant. The point termed the 'Aussicht' (to which a boy may be engaged as guide) commands a noble prospect of the mountains in beautiful groups; S., besides the Tännengebirge, the Hohe-Göll and the Untersberg are especially prominent; in the background of the valley of the Salzach lies Salzburg itself.

The **Gaisberg** (4319 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Aigen (in 3 hrs., guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); inn on the *Cistelalp*, 1 hr. from the top. The distant *view is very fine from the summit, comprising the entire chain of the Alps, seven small lakes and the extensive Chiemsee; it is, however, less picturesque than that from the Mönchsberg or the Capuzinerberg in Salzburg, and inferior in grandeur to that from the Schafberg (p. 176).

Travellers not disposed to encounter the ascent of the Gaisberg are recommended to visit the *Gerstberg* or the *Tannberg* (1 hr. walk from rail. stat. Köstendorf), both remarkably fine points of view.

The imperial château of **Helbrunn** (3 M. S.), on the road to Hallein, is a favourite haunt of Sunday pleasure-seekers from Salzburg and the environs (on Sund., when the fountains play, omnibuses run from Salzburg almost every half-hour). The château (*Restaurant), a building in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is decorated with historical frescoes by Mascagni (1615). The park is stocked with stags and mountains-goats; a number of chamois are kept in enclosures. At the back of the château a path leads to the 'Steinernes Theater', hewn in the rock. Pastorals and operas were formerly frequently performed here under the

patronage of the archbishops. Permission to inspect it is obtained at the forester's house (20 kr.). Magnificent *view of Salzburg near the *Monats-Schlösschen*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the forester's house. Foot-path from Hellbrunn (ferry across the Salzach) to Aigen, so that a pedestrian may combine the two excursions. — Château of *Anif* see p. 191. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. W. of Salzburg is the château of *Leopoldskron*, the property of the king of Bavaria, where there is a *Swimming Bath* (p. 178); $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, a much frequented mud-bath establishment. In the vicinity are the château of *Glanek* and the **Fürstenbrunnen* with waterfalls. The marble-quarries (see below) are also not far distant. — To the N., on the r. bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of *Maria Plain* ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.); the *view thence is the most extensive near Salzburg; evening-light most advantageous (miserable restaurant).

From Glanek (see above) the Untersberg (6000 ft.) is frequently ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs. Guide desirable. The panorama from the summit is less comprehensive than that from the Gaisberg, but the mountain itself is an object of interest. Its rocky clefts and gullies are very curious, and botanists will here find abundant scope for research. The Kolowrat Cavern, containing interesting ice-formations, is much visited. The Untersberg is a range of some importance: the principal peaks are the Geiereck (5888 ft.), the Salzburgerthron (6069 ft.), and the Berchtesgadenerthron (6467 ft.). Beneath the latter, according to tradition, Charlemagne sleeps, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory.

40. From Salzburg to Reichenhall by Berchtesgaden.

Königs-See.

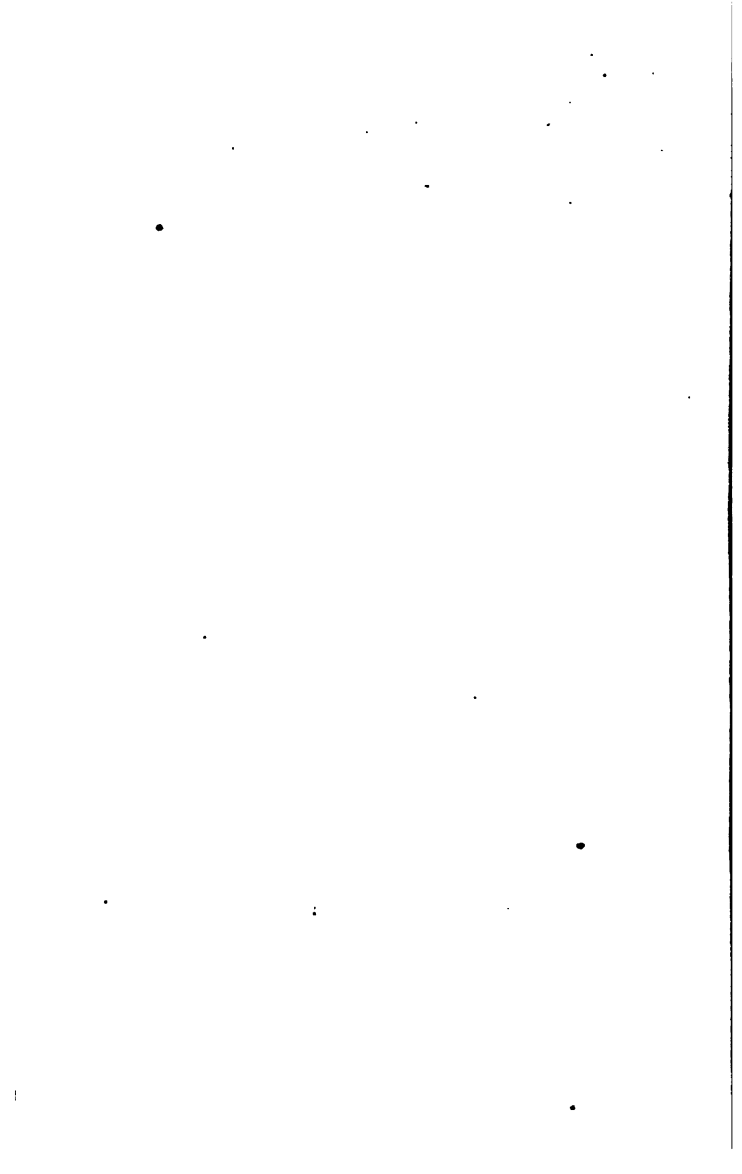
14 M. Carriages and Stellwagen see p. 178. Railway from Salzburg by Freilassing to Reichenhall in 1 hr.; fares 54, 98, 27 kr. Custom-house examination of luggage at the station. Travellers to Gastein etc. may save trouble by sending on their luggage in advance.

Between Salzburg and (3 M.) *Gredig* a canal, conducted to Salzburg from the *Alm*, or *Ache*, the brook draining the *Königs-see*, is crossed. On the hill to the r. rises the château of *Glanek*, above which towers the pointed *Hochstaufen* (p. 190); l. the *Schmidtenstein*, with summit resembling a fortress. A path hence leads to the *Gassenleier Felsen*, commanding an excellent survey of the valley.

The road winds round the base of the *Untersberg* (see above). The marble-quarries and saw-mills are the property of the king of Bavaria. By the road-side a marble column on the bank of the *Alm* commemorates the escape of a lady from drowning near this spot. On the hill rises the château of *Gartenau*.

A narrow defile, traversed by the *Alm*, between the *Untersberg* and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, which forms the background, now leads to the district of *Berchtesgaden*. The boundary is formed by the *Hangender Stein*, a cliff rising above the *Alm*, two reliefs on which serve to mark the frontier between





the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: *Pax Intranitibus et Inhabitantibus* (date 1514). The old tower was formerly the Bavarian custom-house. The ancient market-town of **Schellenberg** (*Amanhauser*), about half-way between Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, possesses a tower entirely built of marble. *F. Krieger* sells attractive wares in carved wood. On the bridge over the *Alm* the height of an inundation in 1662 is indicated.

The valley expands at the point where (3 M. farther) a road diverges l. over the *Dürnberg* to (9 M.) Hallein: here the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Watzmann* (8988 ft.), between which lies the broad saddle of the *Watzmannscharte*, suddenly become visible. Berchtesgaden itself, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees, soon comes into view. The road passes some new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft; adjacent is the *Brunnhaus* (pumphouse), containing the old machinery for pumping the brine out of the mine into the conduits. The hydraulic machine, by which a portion of the salt-water is forced over mountain and valley to Reichenhall, is nearer Berchtesgaden.

*Visit to the Salt-mine. Tickets of admission (45 kr.), obtained at the mining-offices opp. the entrance-shaft, entitle visitors to enter the mine at stated hours (generally 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.). At other hours, admission for one person 2 fl.; for each additional pers. 45 kr. Visitors of both sexes are then provided with appropriate miners' costumes. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag, by which means the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide is avoided. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat (30 kr. each pers.). Visitors then pass through several other chambers and galleries, and reach the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air with considerable velocity. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. — A visit to this mine is less expensive, and much less fatiguing than that of the *Dürnberg* (p. 191) near Hallein. The strata moreover contain a larger proportion of salt, and pure rocksalt not unfrequently occurs.

Berchtesgaden (1973 ft.). *Watzmann, R. 54 kr. — 1 fl., good attendance; Neuhaus; Lenthau, or Post; *Moser; Bellevue, on the road to Salzburg; Klausner, a good restaurant with a few bedrooms. Fresh and salt-water baths in the Bellevue hotel, and on the carriage-road from the Neuhaus hotel to the Königssee. The carved wares of Berchtesgaden, in wood, bone, and ivory, which for centuries have enjoyed a high reputation, may be seen in greater variety and purchased cheaper here (at *Kaserer's* and *Kerschbaumer's*) than in the Tyrol. They may be bought on still more advantageous terms of the wood-carvers themselves, or at *Wahschaffe's* shop (p. 35) at Nuremberg.

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and limited in extent (170 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The former abbey, an imposing edifice on the brow of the long rocky slope, is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church*, with Romanesque cloisters, and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the village commands a fine view. In the valley, on the Alm, the extensive *Salt Works* are situated. (Carriages according to tariff, e. g. to Salzburg 8 fl.)

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **** Königsee** (1983 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 8000 ft. in height. Three routes lead to the lake from Berchtesgaden (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.): (1) an undulating, shady carriage-road on the hill-side on the r. bank of the Alm (r. of the road is *Unterstein*, a château of Count Arco; *inn in the village); (2) a drive on the l. bank, viâ *Schönau*, with a variety of attractions; (3) a somewhat shorter, and for the most part shaded footpath, past the salt-works, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the stream.

On the bank of the lake there is an unpretending Inn, next door to the house of the 'Fischmeister', who presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. Half of the rowers are generally stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by many a hero of the *Isis* or the *Cam*. Tariff for each rower as far as the *Kessel* (half-way up the lake) 18, *St. Bartholomew* 30, upper end of the lake (*Salet Alp*) 42 kr.; for the boat, 4—5 pers., 18 kr., for larger parties 40 kr. to 1 fl. for the whole day. The trip to *St. Bartholomew* occupies 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. according to the wind, to the *Salet Alp* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. Two regular public trips, at very moderate fares (lasting respectively from 8. 30 a. m. till 3 p. m., and from 11 a. m. till 6 p. m.), take place daily.

The boat first passes the small island of *St. Johann* and the *Falkenstein*, a prominent rock surmounted by a cross commemorating the wreck at this spot of a boat containing a large party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the snow-clad *Stuhlgebirge*, and adjoining them the *Schönfeldspitz* (8696 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* (often dry) is precipitated over a red marble rock into the lake. A short distance farther, at the deepest part of the lake (636), a long, reverberating *Echo* is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs. In the vicinity is a cavern filled with water, termed the *Kuchler Loch* on account of its being the supposed source of the *Kuchl* or *Golling* waterfall (p. 192). This is not improbable, as the rocks here are often fissured and honeycombed in a very remarkable manner.

The boat stops at the *Wallner Insel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark here and ascend by a good path, passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the *Kesselbach* (10 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, a beautiful glimpse through the wooded foreground is obtained of the green lake, the opp. mountains, and the imposing *Watzmann*.

The boat now proceeds W. to *St. Bartholomew*, a green and fertile promontory, on which a royal hunting château is situated. A dish of Saibling (*Salmo Alpinus*) may occasionally be had at the restaurant here. The vestibule contains representations of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years. The chapel attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of *St. Bartholomew* (Aug. 24th), on which occasion numerous bonfires light up the surrounding heights. — An 'Eis-capelle' (1 hr. W.) which is sometimes formed in a gully of the *Watzmann*, may be visited by the curious.

At the S.W. extremity of the *Königs-See* the *Schrainbach* falls into the lake from a height. The *Salet Alp*, a poor pasture $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, strewn with moss-grown fragments of rock, separates the *Königs-See* from the wild and bleak *Ober- or Hinter-See*, a lake $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The rushing of the waterfall and the occasional shrill whistle of the marmot are the only sounds which disturb the repose of this wilderness.

From the *Kesselbach* (see above) a good path, constructed in 1854 for the royal chasse, ascends in long and fatiguing windings on the E. bank of the lake to the (3 hrs.) °*Gotzenalp* (5490 ft.), opp. *St. Bartholomew*. The chalets of *Gotzenhal* (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and the *Seeau* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) are passed on the way. Father on, the path to the r. is to be followed (that to the l. leads to a *chamois-house*). Magnificent view, embracing the *Uebergossene Alm*, *Steinernes Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hohe-Göll*, *Untersberg*, etc. Several of the nine chalets here (e. g. the *Springelhütte*) afford tolerable quarters for the night. The view towards the N. is imperfect until the traveller reaches the *Feuerpalzen* on the N. W. margin of the *Alp*, 10 min. from the chalets, and 180 ft. higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and *St. Bartholomew*, 3600 ft. below the spectator, are visible. Descent to the *Kesselfall* in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., where the traveller's boat (previously ordered in 7—8 hrs. from the time of starting) should be in waiting. Or (with guide) from the *Gotzenalp* in 5—6 hrs. to *Berchtesgaden* direct, by the *Gotzenthalalm*, *Büchsenhöhe*, *Königthalalm*, and the W. slope of the *Jenner* (p. 189). For the ordinary route from the *Kesselfall* to the *Gotzenalp* and back a guide (2 fl.) is quite superfluous. The traveller may also proceed from the *Gotzenalp* direct to the (4 hrs.) *Torrener Joch* (p. 189), and thence to *Golling*; guide necessary.

From the *Gotzenalp* to the *Saletalp*, strongly recommended to mountaineers of some experience (guide necessary, 3 fl. and gratuity). The path passes above the *Wasser-Kaser* chalet, and leads to the (1 hr.) *Lahfeld*, where the king possesses a hunting-station; in 10 min. more the ridge of the *Langthalwand* is reached; descent excessively steep and laborious (with admirable views of the imposing and wild scenery around the *Obersee*) to the *Langthal* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then by a stony path to the (1 hr.) *Fischunglalp*, whence a good path leads past the *Obersee* to the *Saletalp* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Königs-See* is usually the only part of the *Berchtesgaden* district visited by travellers; two additional days, however, at

least, should be devoted to exploring this highly picturesque neighbourhood.

2nd Day. By the Ramsau road to the *Illsangmühle* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where a waterfall 386 feet in height works a forcing-pump, by means of which the salt-water from the mines is driven upwards to the *Schwarzbachwacht*, 1250 ft. higher, whence it is conducted by pipes, 20 M. in length, to *Reichenhall*. The (3 M.) *Ramsau* (2148 ft.) (**Oberes Wirthshaus*), a favourite resort of artists and naturalists, is a most picturesque spot, where the luxuriant vegetation of the valley contrasts strikingly with the beautifully formed grey mountains. Beyond the *Ramsau* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the road divides; that to the r. leads past the small, marshy *Taubensee* (3072 ft.) through a grand ravine to (12 M.) *Reichenhall*; that to the l. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the insignificant *Hintersee* (Inn), with picturesque shooting-lodge of the late King Max, above which tower the imposing *Reiter-Steinberg* (8240 ft.) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (7470 ft.); in 5 hrs. more to *Ober-Weissbach* (p. 209). The traveller should proceed from *Ramsau* to the influx of the *Wimbach* into the *Albe* (1 hr.), and thence ascend the valley to the **Wimbach-Klamm* (20 min.). The clear blue water of the brook here forms very picturesque waterfalls in a narrow, rocky ravine. The sun shines into the defile in the afternoon. The visitor should ascend the ravine (**Inn*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the falls), and quit it to the r. by a wooden bridge situated above the path on the bank of the brook, and at the end of the *Klamm* (i. e. 'defile'). The view obtained hence of the desolate and wild *Wimbachthal*, resembling the basin of the *Königs-See*, enclosed by perpendicular precipices, and with a background of snow-mountains, is very striking. The traveller may regain *Berchtesgaden* hence sufficiently early to visit the salt-mine (5 p. m.).

A number of interesting excursions may be made from the *Hintersee* (see above). To the *Blauets Glacier* (6180 ft.) difficult, but attractive (guide 2 fl.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; chamois occasionally seen on the way. — Ascent of the *Edelweiss-Tauerkopf* (6592 ft.) 3 hrs. (guide 2 fl.); beautiful 'Edelweiss' grows on the summit. — Ascent of the *Mühlsturzhorn* (7470 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the *Tauern*, in 4 hrs., suitable for practised mountaineers only (guide 2 fl. 24 kr.). — Ascent of the *Hochkalter* (8596 ft.), another admirable point of view, difficult at places, and not entirely unattended with danger, in 5 hrs. (guide $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

3rd Day. From *Berchtesgaden* at a very early hour to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Illsangmühle* (see above); ascend to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Söldenköpfl*, following the salt-water conduit, and along the brow of the hill to the (2 hrs.) *Schwarzbachwacht* (2980 ft.), where an inn adjoins the pump-house. Thence descend, past the *Taubensee* and *Hintersee*, between the *Steinberg* and *Mühlsturzhorn* with their grotesque rock-formations, and then ascend in a wild valley to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hirschbühl* (3896 ft.) (**Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, for the possession of which a fierce struggle between the Austrians and Bavarians

took place in 1809. About 10 min. walk farther are two huts; here follow the footpath to the r., commanding a striking view of the mountains which bound the valley of the Saale, and descend to the high road in 1 hr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a sign-post is reached, indicating the route to the **Seissenberg-Klamm*, a profound and narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock, occasionally bedewing the spectator with its spray. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is so overgrown with bushes that the sky is entirely concealed, imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge.

On the road, about 1 M. beyond the *Seissenberg-Klamm* is the **Frohwoies Inn*, pleasantly situated at the base of abrupt rocks, over which a waterfall is precipitated; 3 min. farther is the village of *Ober-Weissbach* (p. 209), 9 M. from *Saalfelden*, and 6 M. from *Lofer* (p. 210), a post-station on the great Tyrol road. From *Berchtesgaden* to *Lofer*, by *Ramsau*, *Hirschbühl*, and *Oberweissbach*, without digression, is a walk of 8 hrs. The road over the *Hirschbühl* is rough, and practicable for light carriages only.

The ascent (5 hrs.) of the *Kammerlinghorn* (8146 ft.) is best undertaken from the *Hirschbühl Inn* (see above), where the previous night should be spent. View similar to that from the *Watzmann*. Guide and provisions necessary.

The ascent of the *Watzmann* (8988 ft.), is fatiguing but interesting. From *Ramsau* in the afternoon a walk of 3 hrs. to the *Guglalp*, where the night may be spent at one of the three chalets (or better in that of the *Schüttalp*). The summit is attained on the following morning after a rugged and laborious walk of 4 hrs. Guide (3 fl.) necessary; the *Fischmeister* at the *Königs-See* will provide a suitable person. A somewhat longer route leads from the *Inn* on the *Königs-See* to the *Kuhrainalp*, and the still higher *Falzalp*, on one of which the night may be passed. From the former 4, from the latter 3 hrs. to the top. The view comprises the *Grossglockner*, *Gross-Venediger*, *Krimler Tauern*, the vast *Bavarian plain*, the entire *Salzkammergut*, and the district of *Berchtesgaden*, with a most imposing foreground of huge rocks and extensive glaciers and snow-fields.

From the *Königs-See* to *Golling* (7 hrs., unattractive). The footpath ascends between the *Königsbach* and the *Kesselfall* to the *Königsberg Alp* (with clean chalet, whence the *Jenner*, 6162 ft., may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commanding a fine view over the greater part of the *Königs-See*, the *Watzmann*, and *Untersberg*); then across the *Torrener Joch* (5697 ft.), as far as which a guide is necessary. Fine waterfall to the r. of the path in descending (comp. p. 187).

From *Berchtesgaden* to *Hallein* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) a pleasant route for pedestrians (hilly and rugged for driving). First 3 M. on the *Salzburg high road*, then to the r., at a sign-post indicating the way to *Hallein* by *Ziel*. Steep ascent of the *Rankeberg* (fine retrospect, half-way up, of *Berchtesgaden* and the *Watzmann*) to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ziel*, the *Austrian custom-house station*; then a descent of 1 M. over the *Dürnberg* (very fine view of *Hallein* and the valley of the *Salzach*) to *Hallein* (p. 191).

A good road leads from *Berchtesgaden* to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenhall*, between the *Lattenberg* and the *Untersberg* (p. 184), and over the *Halthurm Pass* (2225 ft.) (**Inn*); beautiful view of *Berchtesgaden* from the first part, and of *Reichenhall* from the latter part of the route. Diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare

48 kr.; one-horse carr, 4 fl. The route by the salt-water conduit, about 20 M. in length, is by *Jettenberg*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Ramsau* (p. 188). Those intending to return to Berchtesgaden have the option of selecting another picturesque route.

Reichenhall (1496 ft.) (*Löwenbräu; *Post, or Krone, B. 48, D. 48 kr.; *Russischer Hof; Hohenstaufen, moderate; Louisenbad, and Marienbad, well fitted up, with grounds. — Patients pay a tax of 3 fl. (families less in proportion), and 3 fl. for the band. — *Omnibus* to the stat. 18 kr. (also to Achselmannstein). — One-horse carr. to Berchtesgaden 4, Königs-See 5, Inzell 4, Salzburg 4 fl., and additional gratuity; two-horse carr. about one-third more. *Post-omnibus* to Berchtesgaden twice daily in 2¼ hrs., fare 48 kr.), rebuilt after a fire in 1834, situated on the *Saale*, or *Saalach*, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by a fine amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6000 ft.), *Lattenberg* (or *Dreisesselkopf*, 5530 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4737 ft.), and the *Ost- or Hoch-Staufen* (5718 ft.). This is the great central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 45 M. The surplus brine of the Berchtesgaden mine is conducted to Reichenhall, and Traunstein (p. 90) and Rosenheim (p. 72) are supplied hence. The saline springs of Reichenhall itself rise from a depth of about 50 ft., and one of them is so strongly impregnated (23½ per cent) that it is at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the others is first evaporated in the 'graduating' houses (*Dorngradirhäuser*), which generally consist of twigs of black or white thorn closely stacked under long roofs. The brine is conducted to the upper parts of these sheds and allowed to trickle slowly through the twigs, by which process it loses a large proportion of its watery particles before it is collected in the reservoirs below. The great practical value of the process consists in the fact, that, whilst the water is thus evaporated, and the other ingredients of the brine (gypsum, carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, etc.) form a gradual incrustation on the thorns, the salt remains almost without loss in a state of solution. The twigs remain in use during 3—6 years; they are then burned, and their ashes form excellent manure. The machinery in the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, the subterranean brine-conduit, and the vaulted channel, 1½ M. in length, which conducts the fresh water to the Salzach, should be visited. Application must be made to the superintendent, to the l. in the building itself. The extensive 'Sudhäuser', or boiling-houses ('sud' from the Germ. *sieden*, Engl. *seethe*; Engl. 'sud' is from the same root), are under the same roof.

On the Salzburg road, N. of Reichenhall, near the extensive 'Gradirhäuser' (770 yds. in length), is situated the watering-place **Achselmannstein*, containing salt-baths, whey-cure, etc. — On the W. side of Reichenhall, on the l. bank of the *Saale*, is the **Kirchberg* inn with baths (music twice a week).

Railway to Salzburg via *Freilassing* (p. 91) in 1 hr.; immediately on starting the train crosses the Saalach, and follows its l. bank to Salzburg.

St. Zeno (*Hofwirth*), on the E. side of the Salzburg road, 1 M. from Reichenhall, once an Augustine monastery of very early origin, suppressed 1808, was partially fitted up in 1868 as an English educational estab. for ladies. The church contains several interesting relics; curious old tombstones in the former cloisters.

The *Chapel of St. Pancras*, 1½ M. W. from Reichenhall, commands an extensive view as far as Salzburg. Footpath thence to the small *Thumsee* in ¼ hr.

Beautiful walk from Reichenhall to the small Austrian village of *Gross-Gmein* (2 M.) at the base of the Untersberg. Back through the wood by *St. Zeno*. Also to the *Kuchelbachbauer*, an ascent of ¾ hr.; and to the *Molkenbauer*, ½ hr.; both fine points of view.

The *Zwiesel* (5757 ft.) (3½ hrs., guide unnecessary) is frequently ascended from Reichenhall. The route is by Kirchberg (see above), then by a well constructed path to the r. across the meadow, furnished at intervals with sign-posts. After 2 hrs. a chalet (refreshments) is passed. Extensive view from the top.

Delightful drive of 2 days (over the pass of *Bodenbühl* near Meleck, the *Kniepass* near Unken, and the *Luftenstein* near Lofer) by *Meleck*, *Unken*, and *Lofer* (p. 210) to *Frohnwies* (p. 189) (*Seissenberg-Klamm*, p. 189), returning by *Hirschbühl*, *Ramsau*, *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Jettenberg*.

41. Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map p. 184.

Diligence from Salzburg by Hallein and (18½ M.) Golling to Gastein see p. 193. *Stellwagen* to Hallein 5 times daily in 1¼ hr., fare 35 kr.; from Hallein to Golling twice daily in 1¼ hr., fare 35 kr.; carriages see p. 178. This forms a pleasant excursion from Salzburg for those not intending to proceed farther S. — Salzburg should be quitted early in the morning (e. g. by the first omnibus, generally at 6 a. m.).

The road passes the château of *Hellbrunn* (p. 183), adjoining which is the picturesque *Anif*, a residence of Count Arco. Farther on, it crosses the *Alm*, and passes the former horse-rearing estab. of *Rif*, surrounded by walls. Near Hallein is *Kaltenhausen*, once a château of Count Arco, now a brewery. To the r. the *Untersberg* (6000 ft.) and the *Hohe Göll* (8266 ft.) are conspicuous; l. the horizon is bounded by the long chain of the *Tännengebirge* (7912 ft.). Near Hallein the traffic on the road becomes more animated, and numerous salt-barges are seen on the river *Salzach*.

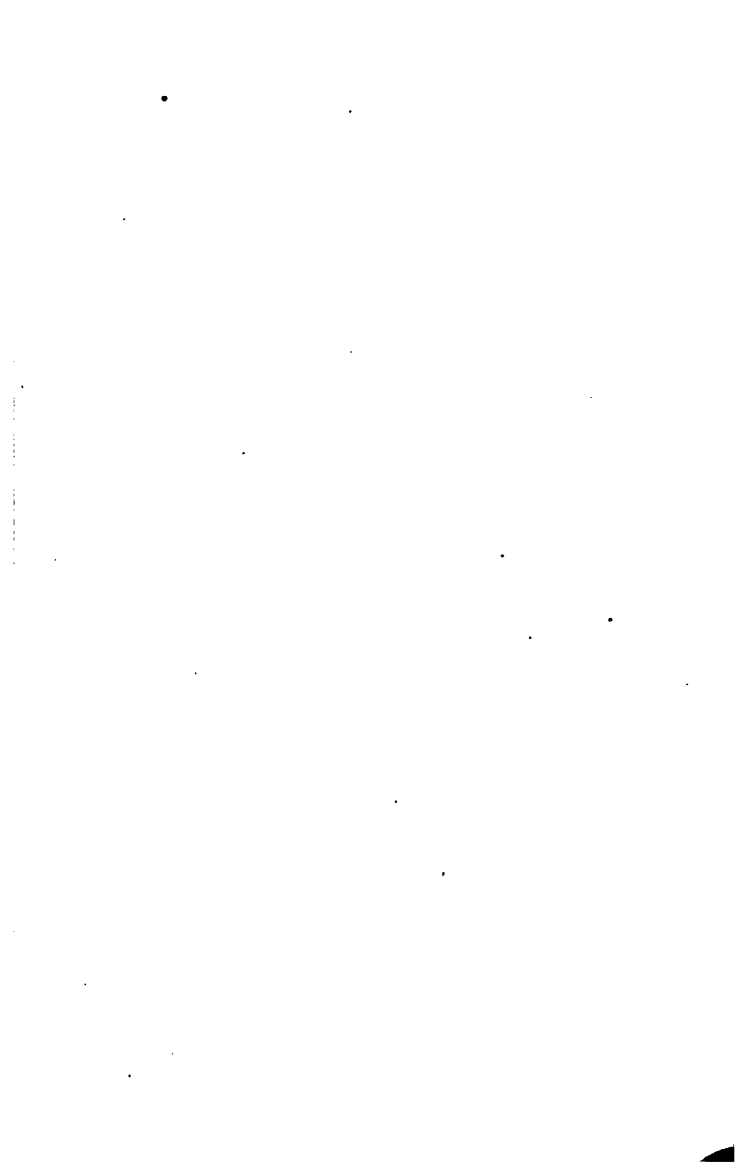
9¼ M. *Hallein* (1444 ft.) (*Post*, or *Adler*; *Sonne*; **Haslwander's Baths*, where passing travellers are also received; *Grüblerbräu*) is a dirty place, where the traveller is frequently assailed by beggars. This great salt-depôt of Austria, where 25,000 tons are annually produced, is very inferior in attraction to Reichenhall. The *Dürnberg*, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 171. Those who have not yet explored the interior of a salt-mine should avail themselves of this opportunity (the *Berchtesgaden* mine, however, is far preferable, p. 185). Permission is obtained at the office of

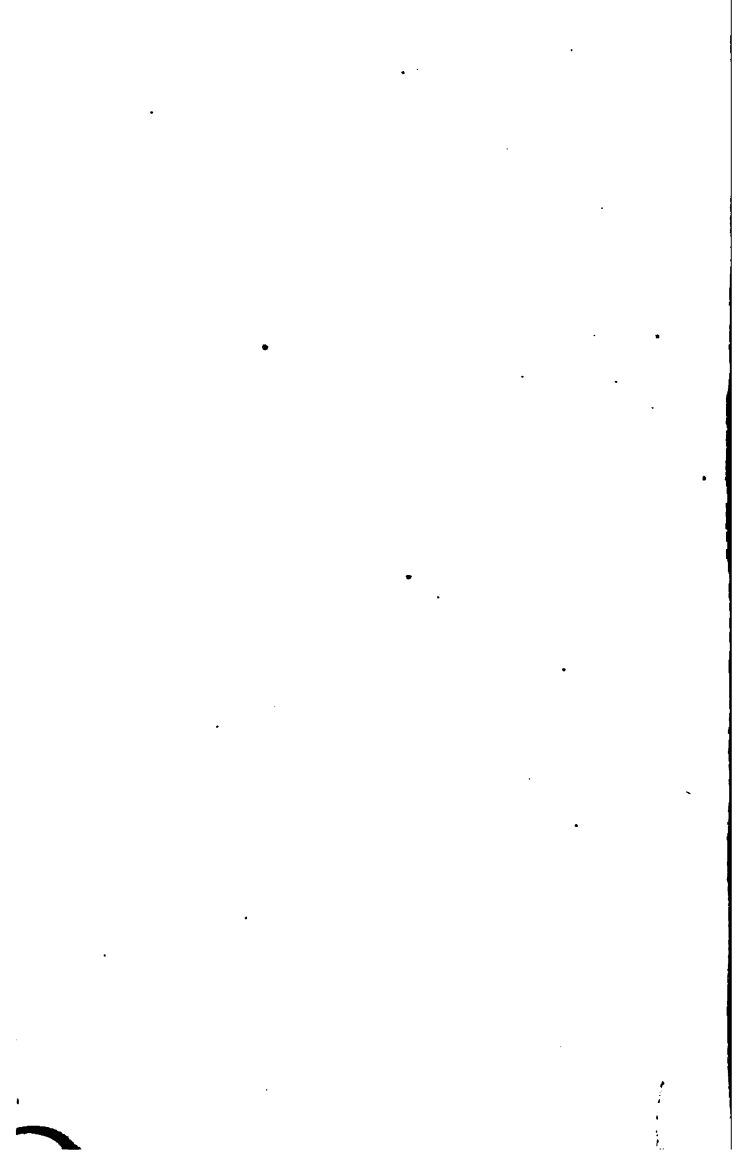
the salt-works at Hallein. If a guide (50 kr.) be engaged he will procure the necessary permission; but such aid is quite superfluous, as the path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) entrance of the mine (2345 ft.) cannot be mistaken. It ascends on the W. side of the town, commanding several fine views, which alone repay the fatigue. At a sign-post, about half-way up, the Berchtesgaden path (p. 189) is reached.

Dürnberg Salt-mine. At the foot of the eminence, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the superintendent's office, where visitors present themselves. The preliminary step of donning mining attire, and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 185). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1200, depth 400. The visit occupies 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fees paid on quitting the mine: for 1 pers. 2 fl., for several 1 fl. each, and a trifling gratuity to the attendants.

At Hallein the road crosses the Salzach, and traverses the broad valley to the small market-town of *Kuchel* (Auer). The spray of the Schwarzbach Fall is seen to the r. on the way from Kuchel to Golling. Pedestrians on their way to Golling, and desirous of visiting the waterfall, effect a saving of 1 hr. by proceeding from Kuchel to the falls, and thence to Golling. The path is somewhat intricate, and a boy had better be engaged as a guide; the tower of the church of St. Nicolaus (see below) is visible from the last part of the route.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Golling** (**Post; Traube; Adler*), with an old *Burg*, seat of a district-court, derives its sole importance from the attractions of the environs. The route to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Schwarzbach Fall** cannot be mistaken. The Salzach is crossed, and the path leads in the direction of the white church of *St. Nicolaus* on an eminence. A sign-post at the village indicates the way beyond that point. From the wooded slope of the Hohe-Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern and through an aperture in the rock, over a precipice 300 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss meet so as to form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies 700 ft. higher. This is by no means improbable, as in Jan., 1823, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 186), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. The sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray, generally between 10 and 11. a. m. At the foot of the falls the lower only is seen; a view of both is obtained from the wooden bridge higher up. Near the waterfall there is a small inn (**Meidler*), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Golling. The excursion requires about 2 hrs., but may be accomplished in 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. if a carriage be taken from the inn at Golling to the foot of the fall (1 fl., road tolerable). Pedestrians bound for Hallein, who wish to visit the waterfall, proceed to it from Golling and thence to Kuchel (see above) direct.





From the Waterfall to Berchtesgaden (with guide): first a somewhat fatiguing ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the N. side of, and opp. the Hohe-Göll; then over the *Satteleck*, a depression of the *Hahnenkamm*, whence a view of the Hohe-Göll, Tännengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal. Then $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to Berchtesgaden. Path not well defined (comp. p. 189, 'From the Königs-See to Golling').

The **Oefen*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high road to Werfen (see below), are very remarkable ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. These rocks, partially overgrown with wood, are rendered accessible by paths, bridges, &c. in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are sign-posts indicating the approach, and not $\frac{1}{4}$ M. apart from each other, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A one-horse carr. for the excursion from the Post at Golling costs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; the traveller alights at the first entrance to the Oefen (about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the end of the path mentioned pp. 173, 174, for pedestrians from Gosau and Abtenau), and rejoins the carriage at the other, near which is the chapel of *Maria Brunneck*, whence the best survey is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the grey precipices of the Hagengebirge. *Pass Lueg* is an appropriate entrance from the region of the lower to that of the higher Alps; in order to visit it the traveller should endeavour to extend his excursion as far as Werfen. Two-horse carr. from Golling to the Oefen and *Pass Lueg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl., to Salzburg 9 fl.; *Stellwagen* from Golling by Werfen to Radstadt (p. 308) daily in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

42. From Salzburg to Gastein.

Comp. Map p. 184.

69 M. Diligence (8 fl. 93 kr.) daily from June 1st to Sept. 15th, during the rest of the year twice weekly, in $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; number of passengers not limited. Two pers. with little luggage may travel as far as Lend in a one-horse *extra-post* conveyance for about the same fare as by diligence. The charge for an ordinary hired carriage, which requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ day to reach Gastein from Salzburg, is 12 fl. (one-horse) and 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. fee.

The route passes through an uninterrupted succession of picturesque and occasionally imposing landscapes, especially between Golling and St. Johann. A still more beautiful *route is by the *Hirschbühl* (p. 188) and *Zell am See* (p. 206), but carriage-proprietors sometimes object to this journey on account of the inferiority of the road (one-horse 15 fl. and 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. fee). This route leads first to the Königs-See, where the carriage waits 2 hrs. if desired, to enable the traveller to visit St. Bartholomew (p. 187); then to the *Ramsau*, and past the *Wimbachklamm* (p. 188), which may be inspected in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to *Hirschbühl* (refreshments), the Austrian frontier-station (civil officials). In descending, the traveller should alight in order to visit the *Seissenberg-Klamm* (p. 189). The first night is generally spent at *Frohnwies*. On the following day by *Taxenbach* to *Wildbach Gastein*, which is reached in the evening.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hallein*, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Golling*, see R. 41. Beyond the *Oefen* the road descends into the **Pass Lueg* (1659 ft.), a grand rocky defile nearly 6 M. in length, and often barely wide enough to admit of the passage of the river *Salzach* and the road. In the E. wall of rock at the N. extremity is the *Croatenloch*, so

called because occupied by Croats in 1742, an apparently insignificant aperture, but an important military point, and strongly fortified. This pass was the scene of several engagements in the war of 1809 between the French and Tyrolese. On the E. rise the perpendicular *Tännengebirge* (see below), W. the abrupt *Hagengebirge*.

At the end of this imposing pass, the *Blühnbach*, the discharge of the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Uebergossene Alm*, falls into the Salzach. At its influx are the handsome buildings of the extensive imperial foundry of *Blahhaus*; to the S., on an eminence 363 ft. in height, rise the towers of the castle of *Hohen-Werfen*, erected 1760, once a hunting-seat of the archbishops of Salzburg and a state-prison, now occupied by a small garrison of invalids. A short distance farther, at the foot of the castle-hill, lies the considerable market-town of

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Werfen* (1779 ft.) (**Post*), where the road to Radstadt (p. 308) and Villach diverges S.E. The valley of the Salzach expands and becomes more fertile. Near the old village of *Bischofs-hofen* (Hirsch) the *Hochkönig* (9874 ft.) suddenly comes into view. It is locally termed the *Wetterwand*, and terminates in a rocky pinnacle, the loftiest peak of the group known as *Ewiger Schnee* ('perpetual snow'), or *Uebergossene Alm* (see above). A few Rom. antiquities may be seen on the walls of the *Frauenkirche* and in the interior. This part of the valley of the Salzach is termed the *Pongau*, to which Pass Lueg forms the entrance. From the height, before the traveller reaches

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Johann* (*Rosian's Inn*; *Post*, where diligence passengers dine; *Franz Prem*; *Botenwirth*, moderate), a fine retrospect is obtained of the green valley of the Salzach and the rugged grey pinnacles and precipices of the *Tännengebirge* (7912 ft.), the long slopes of which, extending for a distance of 18 M., form the entire background of the landscape on the N. Travellers from the Pinzgau to Radstadt (p. 308) may here take the road diverging E., a somewhat rugged route, but 23 M. shorter than the high road by Werfen. A difficult path leads hence through the *Gross-Arl-Thal*, which opens here, and across the *Arl-Scharte* into the *Malta-Thal* in Carinthia (p. 309).

On the l. bank of the Salzach the road soon reaches the picturesquely situated village of *Schwarzach* (**Inn*), where in 1731 the last meeting of the Protest. peasantry and-miners was held, in consequence of which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree compelling no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' to quit the precincts of his jurisdiction. The inn where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of eating salt, contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19.*'

Farther on, the valley contracts, and the road traverses several rocky gorges. At

9¹/₄ M. **Lend** (2157 ft.) (**Post*) are the gold and silver smelting works for the Böckstein mines (p. 199). The stamping mill near the village is driven by a *waterfall of the *Gasteiner Ache*, which here falls into the Salzach. Hence to Wildbad Gastein 20¹/₂ M., a drive of 3¹/₂ hrs.; two-horse carr. to Hof Gastein 6, Wildbad 8 fl. A light post-conveyance, which runs from Lend to Gastein every morning, accommodates 1 or 2 passengers without luggage.

Road to the Pinzgau see p. 227.

The Gastein road now ascends rapidly, and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the l. are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, and occasionally supported by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but was reconstructed in 1834. and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A *Chapel* (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill, near the dangerous point where the avalanches generally descend.

The ***Klamm Pass** (2533 ft.), a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but the latter was destroyed by a landslip, and a subsequent inundation swept away the remnant of the works. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) *Klammstein-Brücke* (2732 ft.), at the extremity of the pass. To the r. the *Bärenkogel* (7810 ft.), with its double peak, stands prominently forth from the chain which separates the valley of Gastein from the Rauris.

The smiling valley of Gastein, about 30 M. in length and 1¹/₂ M. in width, watered by the Ache, is now entered. The villages of *Mayrhofen* and *Mühlbach* are passed; then, 9 M. from Lend, *Dorf Gastein* (Winkler).

13³/₄ M. (from Lend) **Hof-Gastein** (2846 ft.) (*Moser; Goldenes Kreuz; Blaue Traube; Schwarzer Adler*), a market-town, capital of the valley, was in the 16th cent., next to Salzburg, the wealthiest place in this entire district. At that period the mines yielded 1180 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually (now about 20 lbs. of gold and 400 lbs. of silver only). The miners, most of them Saxons, as well as the inhabitants of the valley, were formerly almost exclusively Protestants, and of the 22,151 pers. expatriated in 1731 by the intolerant Archb. of Salzburg as many as 1000 were natives of this region. Since that tyrannical proceeding the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of Rauris (p. 200) and the Radhausberg (p. 199) are now alone worked. The population of the valley, once about 7500, has dwindled down to one-half of that number.

Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still bear testimony to the ancient opulence of the place, especially that of *Moser* with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker *Embacher*, are two richly ornamented columns of serpentine of the same date. A closed chapel in the *Churchyard* on the l. contains the tomb (a large relief in red marble) of *Martin Strasser* (d. 1560), a proprietor of mines, and that of *Wolf Strasser* (d. 1563); figures of miners serve to adorn the sides. In the chapel on the r. is the tomb of *Christopher Weitmoser* (d. 1558), the sides of which also bear representations of miners. The N. lateral altar in the *Church* is adorned with an altar-piece in memory of the narrow escape of a lady from being buried alive whilst in a death-like swoon.

The *Military Hospital*, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was subsequently the property of the Archbishop of Breslau, who in 1832 caused it to be fitted up for its present use.

The open Platz, or square, is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., in commemoration of the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, by which the thermal water (here 93° Fahr.) is conveyed hither from the springs at Wildbad. Baths at the inns, the *Gutenbrunn Curhaus*, &c.; living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there are too few shady walks.

One-horse carriage to Wildbad about 1½. Bökstein 2½, Dorf Gastein 1½, Lend 3 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare; if the carr. is kept the whole day, about 1 fl. more is charged.

The **Gamskahrkogel* (7917 ft.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein (in 4-4½ hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.; horse 7 fl.) much more easily than from Wildbad. A guide may be dispensed with if the following directions be followed. After an ascent of ½ hr. a chapel is left on the r., a few paces beyond which the less trodden path l. must be ascended. After 2 hrs. more a chalet is passed, then a second a short way beyond it. Beyond this point the ascent is not practicable for horses, as the path has been obliterated by the action of wind and storm. The remainder of the ascent, which presents no difficulty, is accomplished in 2 hrs. more. The hut on the top affords protection from the elements in unfavourable weather. Those who require refreshments must bring them from Gastein. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only; with the exception of a small part of the valley of Gastein, little or no vegetation is to be seen. The ice and snow-mountains of the *Ankogel* and *Tischkahr* are most conspicuous to the S.; W. the long indented range of the *Gross-Glockner* and the prominent *Wiesbachhorn*; N. the *Ewige Schneegebirge*; N. E. the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgolling*.

The road to Wildbad (by carr. in 1¼ hr.) now intersects a nearly level, and at places marshy part of the valley for a long distance. A short distance beyond Hof Gastein is the charming *Villa Carolina*, the property of Prince Hohenzollern. To the r. in the distance, on the W. side of the valley opp. Hof-Gastein, is the *Schlösschen*, a château built by Chr. Moser (see above). On the E. side of the valley the *Kötschachthal* (p. 200) opens; above it rises the *Gamskahrkogel*; in the background are the *Tischkahr Glaciers*, the white summit of the *Ankogel* (p. 200), and the *Graukogel* (9946 ft.). On the slope, to the r. of the road, is situated

the *Schweizerhaus*, and higher up the *Englisches Kaffehaus*, two favourite points of resort.

6³/₄ M. Wildbad Gastein (3229 ft., upper part 220 ft. higher).

Hotels. **Straubinger* (post-office), with café and reading-room, conveniently situated by the bridge over the Ache, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 20 kr., at 3 o'clock 2 fl., L. 20, A. 35, bath 65 kr.; **Gruber*, in the vicinity, with baths, but no table d'hôte, B. from 1 fl., B. 35, L. 20, bath 52 kr.; *Schneider* (without baths), adjoining the *Bellevue*. *Mitter-*



wirth, Oberer, and Unterer Krämer, Grabenwirth, all four of the second cl., the last opp. the lower fall of the Ache. *Hirsch, near the church of St. Nicholas, quietly situated at some distance from the village, with baths, very fine view from the garden-balcony. During the season, rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered. The imperial *Badeschloss*, opp. *Straubinger*, the most comfortable lodging-house, containing the best baths (of porcelain, 75 kr.; in other houses they are generally of wood), is expensive.

Guide to Heiligenblut by Bucheben and the Hochthor 9 fl.; to the Tauernhaus only 7 fl.; to the Gamskahrkogel 2½; the Nassfeld 2; Mallnitz 4½; to the Tauernhaus only, 3; to the gold-mines over the Riffelscharte 4½; Döllach 7; Anlaufthal 1½; Kötschachthal 1 fl. — Horse to the Kötschachthal 2 fl. 40, the Nassfeld 3 fl. 80, the Tauernhaus 6 fl. 50, Mallnitz 10 fl.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, constructed of wood, are built on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. A number of stone buildings, however, have been recently erected, and among them several substantial villas on the W. slope. That of the *Archduke John* (d. 1859), a house of no pretension, has a garden containing a valuable collection of Alpine plants. The Ache which flows through the valley is here precipitated through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *Waterfalls, the upper 200 ft., the lower 278 ft. high, vying in imposing grandeur with those of Kriml (p. 222). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge, the lower from a balcony of the Grabenwirth; a point at the summit, and another at the foot of the falls also afford a good survey. The spectator desirous of witnessing them in all their grandeur must be prepared for an occasional sprinkling from the spray. Patients with susceptible nerves sometimes find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (generally 115° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the *Reichebengebirge*, a range of gneiss mountains which tower above the village, overtopped towards the S. E. by the *Graukogel* and *Feuerseng*, and towards the S. by the snow-clad *Badhausberg* (9015 ft.) The water, perfectly colourless and without sediment, resembling those of Pfäfers and Leuk in Switzerland, and Römerbad in Styria, is efficacious as a cure for debility, nervous affections, gout, &c., and possesses exhilarating properties. The visitors to the baths (about 3000 annually) belong almost exclusively to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 21 baths. The season is from May 15th to the end of September.

In cloudy or rainy weather, which usually predominates here in June and July, the *Wandelbahn*, a covered gallery, serves as a Cursaal and promenade. It affords a fine view of the valley, but is itself an unsightly object in the landscape when viewed from below. The following walks (comp. Plan) are on the left (W.) side of the valley: *Schwarzenberg Grounds* from the Solitude to *Vergissmeinnicht*, commanding a *view of all the waterfalls;

the *Bellevue*; the *Schreckbrücke* (view of the upper fall). On the right (E.) side of the valley: **Schillerhöhe*; *Hirsch inn* (see above); churchyard of *St. Nicholas* (erected in 1839) commanding a survey of the valley, with the *Gamskahrhogl* (p. 196) towering above it on the r., and the *Bärenkogel* (p. 195) on the l. Beyond this point the path descends on the E. bank to Hof-Gastein.

Somewhat longer walks (about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.): the *Patriarchenhöhe*, *Patscher*, *Oesterr. Adler*, - *Rudolphshöhe*, *Bälbrücke* (3029 ft.), *Englisches Kaffeehaus*. The *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (*Schreck Café*), situated on the W. verge of the *Badberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. S.E. of *Wildbad*, also affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and *Böckstein* and a portion of the *Kötschachthal*, of the *Nassfeld* Glaciers and the *Tännengebirge*. The route is by a well constructed path ascending through the grounds, l. of the *Badeschloss*. Pedestrians on their way to *Böckstein* need not return hence to *Wildbad*, but descend direct to the *Böckstein* road, which is reached at the *Patscher Bauer*.

Böckstein and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from *Wildbad*. The former, a village on the terrace of the valley above the baths, is reached on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by carriage in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road ascends by the waterfalls and crosses the *Schreckbrücke* (see above), following first the l., then the r. bank of the *Ache* and passes the *Patscher* and the trout-pond. Opposite the traveller rises the snow-clad *Schareck*. *Böckstein* (3803 ft.) (**Inn*) formerly contained a stamping-mill and other works for the auriferous ore of the *Radhausberg*. The circular building on an eminence is a church, erected in 1766.

The route to the **Nassfeld* (from *Böckstein* to the *Krämerhütte* $1\frac{3}{4}$, to the *Straubinger Hütte* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). As far as the 'Aufzug' the ascent is by a rugged cart-track, then by a bridle-path. The road leads in a straight direction up the valley by the stamping-mill. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the 'Aufzug' is reached. This is a species of wooden tramway (now disused) on a precipitous incline, 720 yds. in length, on which the miners and the ore were lowered or drawn up by means of machinery at the gold mine of the *Radhausberg* above.

The traveller now continues his ascent by a stony path, occasionally crossing wooden bridges, and soon turns to the l. into a rocky gorge about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, through which the *Ache* flows, forming a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel-fall*, at the issue the *Bärenfall*. Near the latter the stream which drains the *Pockhart-See*, on the height above, is precipitated into the ravine over a precipice 250 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleierfall* (i. e. 'veil-fall').

At the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the *Nassfeld*, a sequestered green Alpine valley, 3 M. in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, through which the *Ache*, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains, winds. The most prominent points in this amphitheatre are the *Herzog Ernst* (9695 ft.) and the *Schareck*

(10,277 ft.). Three chalets afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the *Kramer-Hütte*, a few min. walk to the r. from the commencement of the Nassfeld, the *Moser-Hütte*, in the Zieglitz-Thal 10 min. farther, and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond it the *Schweizer-Hütte* (5403 ft.), or *Straubinger Hütte*, at the S.E. extremity of the Nassfeld. Nothing more, however, is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, so that the traveller need not proceed beyond the first or second hut. From the Nassfeld over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Ober-Vellach, see p. 201.

The *Kötschachthal* (p. 196) is also frequently visited. A difficult path through it, occasionally impassable, crosses the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8231 ft.), and leads to the *Malla Thal* in Carinthia (p. 309).

S. E. of Bockstein is the entrance to the wild and imposing *Amlaufthal*, through which a well-frequented path leads to the *Hochtauern* (8328 ft.) and Mallnitz (p. 201) (from Bockstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent thence by the Seethal 3 hrs). From the *Radeck* (5618 ft.), the loftiest pasture in the valley, the *Ankogel* (10,674 ft.) is occasionally ascended. Magnificent prospect from the summit. The excursion is suitable for experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by trustworthy guides.

The *Gamskahrkogel* is best ascended from Hof Gastein (p. 196).

From Gastein to Heiligenblut by Bucheben and the Hochthor, see p. 203.

From Gastein by the *Verwaltersteig* and *Riffelscharte* to the Rauris Gold-mine (to Döllach and Heiligenblut) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 hrs., rugged, but repaying the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable; charge according to agreement (to the mines about $4\frac{1}{2}$, Döllach 7 fl.).

Route as far as the *Nassfeld*, see above. The path here enters the *Zieglitz-Thal* to the r., and passes the *Moserhütte*. To the r. of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, termed '*Freischurf*' (a word importing that any one may now search for minerals here). The traveller now ascends the '*Verwaltersteig*' (i. e. superintendent's path), steep and stony, but well defined, and occasionally indicated by stakes (marking its direction when covered with snow), to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ kr.) *Riffelscharte* (8103 ft.), on which there is a small wooden cross. Magnificent prospect: to the l. (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier, rises the *Tramerkogel*, to the r. of it the *Sonnenblick*, at the base of which is a deserted mining building (p. 226) with the '*Aufzug*'; then the glacier-clad *Hochnarr*; to the N.W. the *Birnkopf*, the *Steinerne Meer*, the *Uebergoasene Alm*, and the *Ewige Schnee*; to the E. the *Tännengebirge*; to the S. the *Ankogel*, the *Hochalmspitze*, the *Mallnitzer Tauern*, and near the spectator the *Schareck* with its thick mantle of ice. The path descends to the l., somewhat precipitous at places, and above the new building reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter now ascends to the (1 hr. from the *Riffelscharte*) *Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg* (7700 ft.). The overseer *Stöckel* (refreshm. and 2 beds) and some of the miners act as guides. The traveller will be surprised to find a mine in so remote and lofty a region. It is worked by govt. and employs about 50 hands, but will probably be sold, as the yield is inconsiderable. The superintendent lives at *Kolm Saigurn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down, or at the *Kolben* (see p. 226).

Route from the *Berghaus* over the *Kleine Zirknitz* and down to *Döllach* (not without guide) in 5 hrs. Ascent to the l. over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the *Schareck*), then over snow to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit of the pass. (Before it is attained, there is an opening in the rocks to the l., through which *Fragant* and *Ober-Vellach* may be reached.) Descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Maxhütten*, chalets belonging to *Döllach*. Path rugged, bearing to the l.; farther on, the course of the brook is followed. *Döllach*, see p. 204. If the traveller pass a night at the *Berghaus*, he may combine the ascent of the *Schareck* (10,277 ft.) with this route. The summit, attainable without much difficulty in 3 hrs., commands a superb view.

From the Berghaus over the *Tramer-Scharte* (8391 ft.) to Döllach in 6 hrs., or to Heiligenblut in about 7 hrs., with guide. This route is not very attractive, but may be combined with the ascent of the *Sonnenblick* (9954 ft.), which requires 8½ hrs. more. Glacier-excursion over the *Fleiss* to Heiligenblut, and ascent of the *Hochmarr* (10,065 ft.), see p. 208.

43. From Wildbad Gastein to Ober-Vellach.

Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern.

Comp. Map p. 192.

10½ hrs. Bridle-path (uninteresting). Guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse 10 fl.; to the Tauernhaus only, 5 fl., beyond which riding is disagreeable.

As far as the (3½ hrs.) *Schweizer Hütte* (5403 ft.) in the Nassfeld, see above; a bed of hay may be had here. The path then ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Nassfelder*, or *Mallnitzer Tauern* (8096 ft.); the culminating point of the pass is indicated by a cross, the summit of the mountain itself rises a few hundred feet higher on the l. An extensive view of the Gross-Glockner is obtained. The *Tauernhaus* affords refreshments and rough sleeping-accommodation. The direction of the path, which in summer is easily traced, is indicated by posts. The discriminating traveller will easily avoid the cattle-paths which diverge r. and l. The route is at first to the r., then slightly to the l. The brook in its deep channel always remains on the r. Beyond the *Tauernhaus* a chapel is passed, then several chalets in a hollow (the *Mannhartalp*). Here the sinuosities of the valley leading to Mallnitz lie before the traveller. The path crosses to the r. bank of the brook. At (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (Inn, tolerable) a light vehicle may be hired to convey the traveller to (2 hrs.) *Ober-Vellach* (p. 204) in the Möllthal, but the road is so rugged that many will prefer walking. — From Mallnitz to the Maltathal see p. 309.

Those proceeding to *Heiligenblut* (p. 204) need not go so far as Ober-Vellach. A saving of more than 1 hr. is effected if the route to the r. from Mallnitz, leading S. W. to (3 hrs.) *Flattach*, be selected. The path passes the ruin of *Kroppenstein* (*view of the Möllthal). From *Fragant* (Inn, tolerable), ½ hr. W. of Flattach, an interesting route of about 7 hrs. over the *Schober* to *Döllach* (p. 204). It is, however, preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach in the Möllthal to *Pockhorn* (p. 204); road good, and the ascent inconsiderable. One-horse carr. to *Winklern* (p. 204) 5 fl., thence to Heiligenblut 4 fl.

44. To Heiligenblut. The Grossglockner.

From the North. The most interesting route is from the *Pinsgau* on the N., through the *Fuschthal* (p. 225); from Bruck to Ferleiten, where the night is spent, guide unnecessary. Thence over the *Pfandscharte* to *Heiligenblut* in about 10 hrs.,

guide (5½ fl.) and provisions necessary. *Anton Hutter* is a good guide; or the services of one of the herdsmen on the Trauner Alp may be secured, but not unless the traveller arrive there at a very early hour (as far as the Wallnerhütte, fee 2½ fl.). Good accommodation at Ferleiten (p. 226) in the *Tauernhaus*, or at *Lucas-Hanslwirth's*, but meat not always procurable. Fine view of the upper end of the valley: from l. to r. the Fuschertauern, Brännkogel (9894 ft.), Klöben (10,011 ft.), Spielmann (9960 ft.), Sinewelleck (10,732 ft.), between the two latter the Pfandlscharte, and finally the Fuscherkarkopf (10,957 ft.). Bed of hay on the Trauner Alp if necessary, but not recommended.

From Bruck to Ferleiten see p. 226. Farther on, the track is at first broad; after 40 min. a sign-post is reached, indicating the way to the Kalsenthal (also the way to the Pfandlscharte) in a straight direction, and that to Heiligenblut to the l. across the brook, where three chalets are situated (this is also the way to the Fuschertörl and the Hochthor, see below). Selecting the former path, the traveller crosses meadows, then the brook (the Fuschert Ache), and gradually ascends (with the Grosse Wiesbachhorn, 11,738 ft., rising on the r.) in 1 hr. to the *Trauner Alp* (4930 ft.) (bed of hay, bread, milk, and cheese).

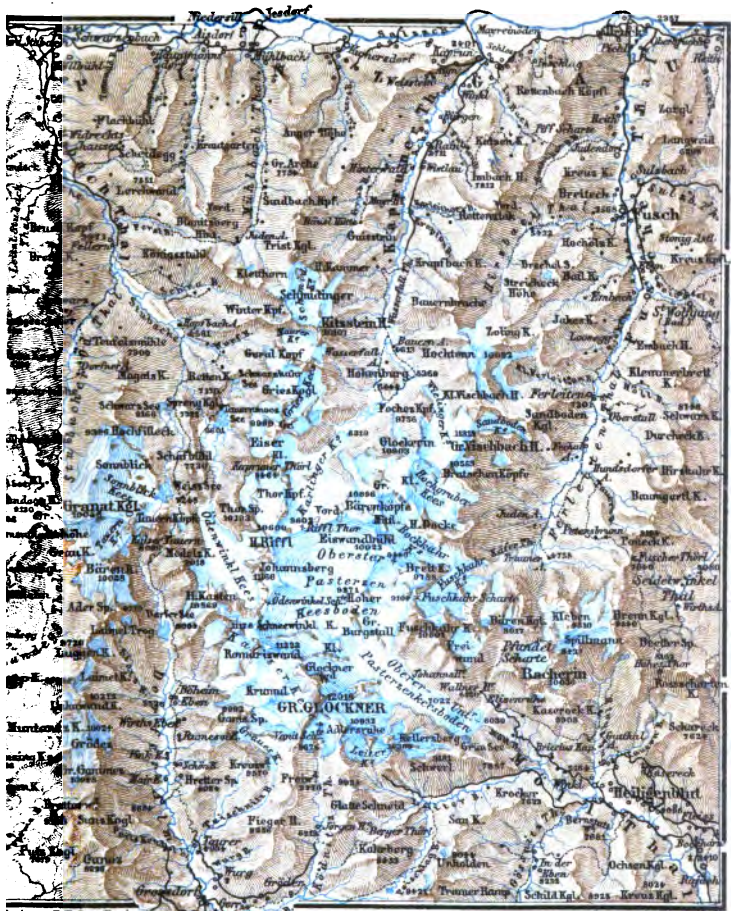
The narrow *Käferthal*, with numerous small waterfalls, through which a little-frequented glacier-path leads across the *Bockarscharte* to the *Pasterze*, here opens to the S.W.

From the Trauner Alp a fatiguing and steep ascent of 2 hrs. (the traveller turning his back on the view) to the glacier, the first part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, thus facilitating the traveller's progress. In ¾—1 hr. the summit of the *Pfandlscharte Pass* (8817 ft.) is attained.

A view of the *Pasterze* und the summit of the *Grossglockner* is gradually disclosed during the descent. After a precipitous and disagreeable descent of 1 hr., the upper extremity of the small *Pfandl-Thal*, also termed '*Nassfeld*' (comp. p. 199), is reached; the *Wallner Hütte* is ½ hr. farther. Instead of immediately descending the valley, however, the traveller should proceed to the r. from the *Nassfeld*, at first on level ground, then ascending, to the (¾ hr.) *Franz-Josephs-Höhe*, the most admirable point of view in the entire *Glockner* district (see p. 206). Thence to the *Wallner Hütte*, and down to (3 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 206. This is the most interesting, although not the most direct route from the *Fuschthal* to *Heiligenblut*. The day, moreover, which would otherwise be spent in visiting the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* from *Heiligenblut*, is thus saved.

The second and shorter route from the *Fuschthal* to *Heiligenblut* (about 8 hrs.) leads from *Ferleiten* (p. 226) over the *Fuschertörl* and the *Hochthor* of the *Heiligenbluter-Rauriser-Tauern*. Guide (4½ fl.) and provisions necessary.

The route as far as the (40 min.) sign-post in the valley



bezieht v. E. Debes, Paris.

1: 200.000.

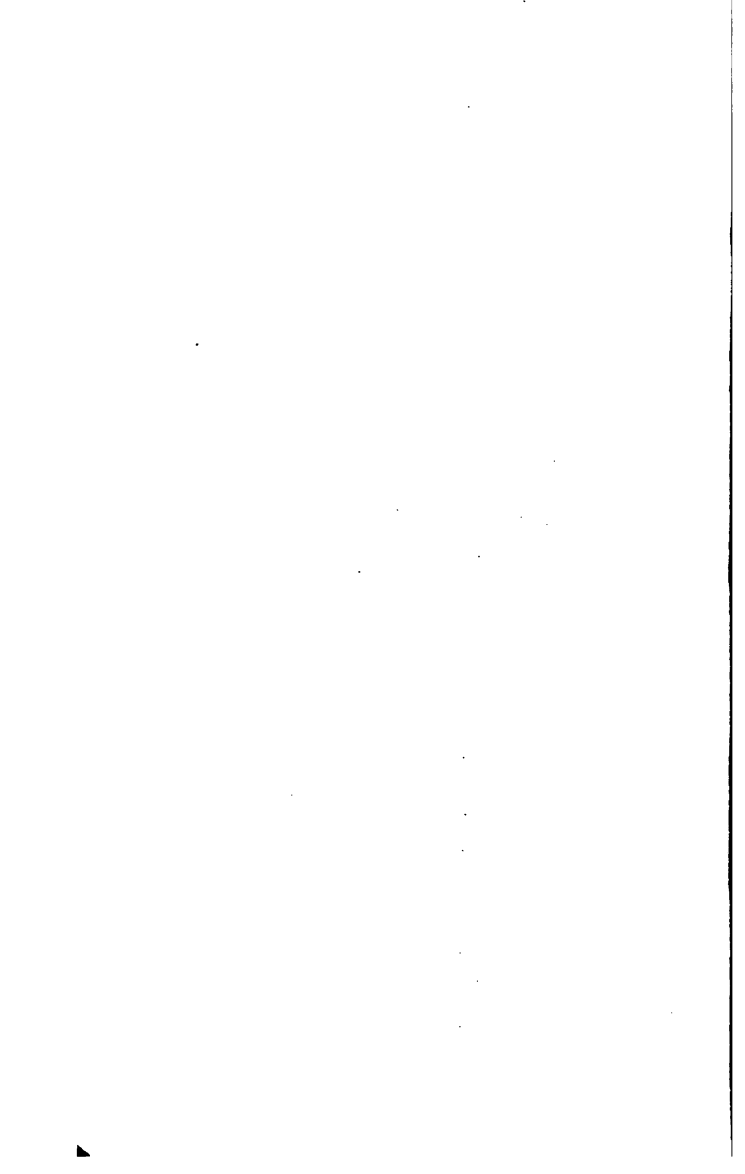
Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner

geogr. Meile (15-17)

English Miles.

1 Kilométer

Österr. Postmeile



has already been described (see above). The path then crosses the brook, and ascends rapidly past the three chalets to the *Petersbrunnen*, a clear spring (3 hrs. from Ferleiten). Magnificent view of the *Fuscher Eiskahr*, an amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-mountains, and the huge *Wiesbachhorn* (11,738 ft.), which appears quite near. Farther on, a view is obtained of the *Hohe Docke* (10,909 ft.), a barren brown gneiss-rock, protruding from masses of ice; then of the *Gross-Glockner*, a huge obelisk of ice, the black rock appearing at the corners only. The *Fuscher Thörl* (4½ hrs. from Ferleiten) is next attained, and, after a fatiguing walk of 2½ hrs. more over loose stones and occasionally over snow-fields, the *Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter-Rauriser-Tauern* (8551 ft.), a short distance beyond the point where the path from the Rauris (see below) unites with our route. The summit of the pass (an ascent of 2¼ hrs. from Heiligenblut) is indicated by a wooden cross. The descent to Heiligenblut (1½ hr.) is somewhat steep and rugged. At the (1 hr.) *Kasereck*, where the path unites with that from Pockhorn (p. 204), a view of the Möllthal and Heiligenblut is disclosed.

From the *Kapruner Thal* (p. 225) a glacier-pass crosses the *Hohe Biffl* (9958 ft.) (very difficult, and only to be undertaken with Heiligenblut guides; comp. p. 207).

From the *Rauris*. To the S. of Taxenbach opens the *Rauris* (p. 226), which at (3 hrs.) *Wörth* divides into the *Hüttwinkelthal* running S., and the desolate *Seitenwinkelthal* diverging to the W. A path through the latter, crossing the *Maschelalp*, and passing the *Spritzbachfall*, leads in 3 hrs. to the *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (a few beds, bread, wine, and milk), a solitary chalet at the upper end of the valley. Thence (guide necessary) a steep ascent, across the *Tischelalp*, then at places over loose slates and snow in 2½ hrs. to the *Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern* (see above), which is reached a short way beyond a deserted miner's house, at the point where the path unites with that from the Fusch. Descent to (1½ hr.) Heiligenblut see above.

From *Gastein*. The direct route is by the *Gold-mine* and the *Fleiss* (a glacier path, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers with Heiligenblut guides), comp. p. 205.

The most frequented route is by the Stanz to Bucheben, where the night is spent; then through the *Seitenwinkelthal*, over the *Hochthor*, and down to Heiligenblut. Halfway between Wildbad Gastein and Hof-Gastein the *Angerthal* opens to the W., through which the well trodden bridle-path leads over the *Stanz* (6920 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *Bucheben* (*Inn); guide (3 fl.) unnecessary. From Bucheben the path descends to (1 hr.) *Wörth* at the mouth of the *Seitenwinkelthal*; this valley is then ascended (guide indispensable; if necessary a man may be engaged at the *Tauernhaus*, see above) to the (5½ hrs.) *Hochthor* (see above).

From Gastein by the *Verwaltersteig*, the *Gold-mine*, and the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or by the *Tramerscharte*, to *Döllach* and *Heiligenblut*, see p. 200.

From the West (from the *Pusterthal*). Beyond Lienz (p. 299) the valley of the *Drau* and the high-road are quitted, and the road to (3 hrs.) *Winklern* followed. The rugged cart-track leads N. E. to *Dölsach*; the considerably shorter, but somewhat steep footpath crosses the *Drau*, passes the 'Fischwirth', and leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Dewant*, where the ascent commences, and crosses the *Iselsberg*, a low ridge separating the Tyrol from Carinthia. Charming retrospects of Lienz, the *Drauthal*, and the serrated precipices of the *Triestach-Spitze*. From the 'Gasthaus zur Wacht' the path leads in a straight direction to the village of *Iselsberg*. Thence a descent through the *Möllthal* to *Winklern* (* *Aichenegg's Inn*, one-horse carr. to *Heiligenblut* 4, *Döllach* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Obervellach* 5 fl.). The village is prettily situated, and the scenery between this point and *Heiligenblut* is charming.

Döllach (* *Ortner's Inn*), 3 hrs. N. of *Winklern*, has been impoverished by the exhaustion of the former mines. The *Zirknitz-fall*, 10 min. from the inn, is worthy of a visit. Route to the *Rauris* and *Gastein*, see p. 201. Beyond *Döllach* the *Möll* is crossed; the *Hauernköpfe*, two finely shaped peaks, next come into view. The valley contracts. The *Möll* is crossed again, and the *Jungfernsprung* waterfall becomes visible on the l.

Pockhorn, a hamlet recognised by its pointed spire, is next reached. The valley here appears to be terminated by a hill, which the path ascends in zigzags. From the top the *Grossglockner* is visible; immediately to the l. the *Möll* forms a waterfall. Our route ascends to the r., through the gate (not to the l. across the bridge), and soon reaches *Heiligenblut*, recognised by its church (2 hrs. from *Döllach*).

From *Windisch Matrey* by *Kals* and the *Kaiser Thörl*, see p. 230.

From the East. The high road is quitted before *Sachsenburg* (p. 300) is reached, and the *Möllthal* entered. (Light post-conveyance from *Spital* by *Ober-Vellach* to *Winklern*, 3 times weekly in 6—8 hrs.) A carriage-road ascends the *Möllthal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in Carinthia, well cultivated and studded with picturesque villages. *Möllbrücken* is near the confluence of the *Möll* and the *Drau*; then *Stallhofen*, at the foot of the castle of *Falkenstein*, and *Ober-Vellach* (*Pacher*; * *Post*) 12 M. from *Möllbrücken* (to *Gastein* see p. 201). At *Fragant* a torrent, remarkable for the devastation it causes, falls into the *Möll*. Then by *Stall* and *Bangersdorf* to *Winklern* (see above). The footpath from *Stall* (*Räsinger's Inn*), passing *Mörtschach*, effects no great saving.

Heiligenblut.

Glocknerhaus, re-erected since a fire in 1864, a tolerable inn, sometimes crowded in fine weather. The visitors' book of 1866 commences with the names of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Guides: *Joseph (Sepp) Tribuser*, trustworthy and unassuming, *Georg Bäuerle*, *Martin Bäuerle*, *Anton Granögger*, *Christ. Fichler*, and *Ant. Wallner* are the 'Glockner guides', and all accustomed to the more difficult expeditions.

A tariff of fees is exhibited at the inn, but the following extracts may be found useful:

To the Brettboden	1 80	By the Hochthor		As far as the Lei-	
Franz-Josephs-		and Fuscher-		terhütte only .	2 —
Höhe	2 —	thörl to Fer-		Grossglockner ..	8 —
Johannshütte . . .	2 20	leiten	5 —	and descent to	
and over the		To the Rauriser		Kals	10 —
Paasterze to		Tauernhaus . .	3 —	Johannsberg . . .	6 50
Kals	5 80	To Bucheben and		Hochnarr	5 20
By the Pfandl-		Gastein	10 —		
scharte to Fer-		To Kals by the			
leiten, incl. the		Berger Thörl .	4 —		
Franz-Josephs-					
Höhe	5 80				

The guides are bound to provide themselves with food and to carry 15 lbs. weight without extra charge.

Horse from Heiligenblut to the Wallner Hütte 3 fl. 30, Franz-Josephs-Höhe 4 fl. 30 kr.; to Bucheben 8 fl.; to the Hochthor only, 3 fl. — One-horse carr. to Döllach 2, Winklern 4 (from Winklern to Lienz the road is so bad that walking is far preferable), Ober-Vellach 10 fl.

Heiligenblut (4785 ft.), the loftiest village in Carinthia, derives its name from a phial of the 'holy blood of Christ', said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius, and now preserved in the church here, an edifice of the 15th cent. The Calvarienberg affords a good view of the Grossglockner, the boundary-stone between the Tyrol and Carinthia; to the l. the three Leiterberge, to the r. the Romarischkenwand, in the background the Johannsberg.

The inn Zur obern Fleiss, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of Heiligenblut, at the entrance to the Fleisstal, is a finer and more open point of view. The path to a small shrine at the back of the Glocknerhaus is ascended; then through a gate by the first house, and straight up the hill; the path next leads to the r. behind a group of houses, and through a second gate. After 5 min. the path descends to the r. by four young larches, and unites with the broader track farther on. In 5 min. more the chalets *Zur Untern Fleiss* are reached; after 10 min. the path descends to the r. (that in a straight direction leads to the Grosse Fleiss and the Hochnarr, p. 208), crosses the brook, and ascends to the inn *Zur obern Fleiss*. The *Martinscopelle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, commands a still more uninterrupted view.

The *Gösenitz-Fall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Heiligenblut, is passed on the way to the Grossglockner, see p. 207.

By far the greatest attraction in the neighbourhood of Heiligenblut is unquestionably the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, which commands a view vying with the most sublime and imposing scenery of Switzerland. A good, but somewhat rough bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, leads to the Wallnerhütte in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe 1 hr. (in all $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Heiligenblut, ascending the greater part of the way; descent 3 hrs.).

Provisions should be taken for the expedition. Guide to the Wallnerhütte 1 fl. 80 kr., Franz-Josephs-Höhe 2 fl.; horse 3 fl. 30, and 4 fl. 30 kr.

Immediately beyond Heiligenblut the path descends to the l., and after 5 min. crosses to the r. bank of the Möll. At a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) small chapel a path to the l. ascends to the Leitterthal (p. 207), while our path turns to the r., and recrosses the stream. Then a steep ascent of 1 hr., at first over rough pavement which is trying to those descending the hill. To the l., on the opposite mountain, near the path to the Leitterthal, is the *Kesselfall*, partially concealed by pines; farther on, the outflow of the *Pasterze* is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, at the point where the path turns to the r., a fine retrospect is obtained of the valley, through which the Möll (here termed *Pasterze*) meanders like a silver thread. To the S. E. is the Fleisskees, behind which the gold-mine (p. 208) is situated. A few paces farther the first glimpse is obtained of the glacier of the *Pasterze*. For some distance the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Heiligenblut) dilapidated *Bricciuscappelle* (5348 ft.), opposite to the (l.) *Leiterbachfall*. Then another rapid ascent: after 40 min. the first view of the Glockner is disclosed; a short distance farther the path leads N. by means of steps hewn in the rock, termed the *Ochsenplatten*, or *Böse Platte*. On the top (the *Brettboden*) the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction over a rock is shorter than the bridle-path ascending to the r., but soon unites with it again), and then gradually descends across meadows to the *Pfandlbach*, which it crosses by a narrow bridge. The first low chalet on the path is the ($\frac{3}{2}$ hr.) *Wallnerhütte* (6762 ft.), where bread, butter, and milk may be procured.

The ascent of the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, recognisable by an upright slab of rock on its summit, occupies an hour from this point. The path, which at the upper chalets crosses the brook and ascends to the l., is indifferent. An unimpeded view is not enjoyed until ($\frac{4}{2}$ hrs. from Heiligenblut) the traveller reaches the ****Franz-Josephs-Höhe** (8323 ft.), which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterzen Glacier* (lower, central, and upper, nearly 7 M. in length; at the Johannshütte $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is most beautiful in the direction of the white pyramid of the Johannsberg, which is not visible from the Wallnerhütte and the Brettboden. Immediately before the spectator rises the lofty Glocknerwand, with the (l.) Klein, and the (r.) Gross-Glockner; to the r. of these are the Schneewinkelkopf, the Oedenwinkelscharte, the Johannsberg (p. 207), the Hohe Riffel, Vorderer and Mittlerer Bärenkopf, and Fuschkarkopf; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin are the Hohe, Grosse, and Kleine Burgstall. The traveller desirous of visiting the Pasterzen Glacier itself (guide necessary)

descends from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe to the r., to the (1 hr.) *Johannshütte* (8026 ft.), erected by Archduke John on the very verge of the glacier, over which the route leads for the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (view from this point less extensive). Those who prefer returning to Heiligenblut by another route may cross the glacier here, descend on the S. side, traverse the moraine; then ascend for some distance, at a considerable height on the r. bank of the Pasterze, to the Leiterbachthal, and finally descend to Heiligenblut (in about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The traveller who does not wish to return to Heiligenblut may proceed from the Johannshütte between the *Leiterköpfe* to Kals in 6 hrs. (not without a guide).

As long as the Wallnerhütte, which the hardiest mountaineer will scarcely find endurable, affords the only accommodation procurable on the Brettboden (see above), all the longer excursions in this glacier region will be attended with great inconvenience. Several of them, however, may be here enumerated:

The Hohe Burgstall (8563 ft.) (guide 4 fl.). The ascent from the Wallnerhütte and back requires about 5 hrs.; fine view of the surrounding glaciers etc. from the summit. A more striking point of view, however, is the

Johannsberg (11,425 ft.). Two guides (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. each) are here desirable. The expedition from the Wallnerhütte to the summit and back occupies about 7 hrs. The route lies across the upper Pasterzen Glacier, then to the l. of the Kleine Burgstall over extensive fields of snow, and past the *Oedenwinkel-Scharte* (see below), the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. somewhat steep. The summit of the Johansberg, rising in the midst of this imposing glacier region, affords a most striking survey of its icy environs. With regard to the distant view the Editor can express no opinion, the weather having been somewhat foggy when he made the ascent.

The same unfavourable weather frustrated two attempts to cross the *Oedenwinkel Scharte* (10,473 ft.) into the Stubachthal, as well as the *Riffthor* (9958 ft.) into the Kaprunthal. Thoroughly experienced guides are necessary for both these passes (e. g. Sepp Tribuser, see p. 205). As far as the *Bauernalp* about 7 hrs.

Ascent of the Grossglockner, difficult, but now frequently made both from Heiligenblut and from Kals (p. 230), requiring two days, and suitable for practised mountaineers only. Two guides (8 fl. each from Heiligenblut, 6 fl. from Kals) are necessary for one, three for two travellers. The *Grossglockner* (12,455 ft.) was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Prince Salm, bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides, after investigations had been made during the previous five years. The first ascent from Kals (p. 230) was in 1855.

The traveller first ascends by the Möll, termed Pasterze above Heiligenblut, to the small chapel mentioned at p. 206; then to the l., past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gössnitz Fall*, into the *Leiterthal* (to the l. by the bridge), and along its precipitous slopes (*Katzensteig*), high above the *Leiterbach*, to the *Leiterhütte* (6640 ft.), a poor chalet $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Heiligenblut (bed of hay, bread, butter, and milk). The traveller starts from the chalet at midnight, provided with a lantern. The path to the (2 hrs.) *Salmshöhe* (8786 ft.; the opening to the l. of which, on the opp. side of the valley, is the Peischlag-Thörl, leading to Kals) is tolerable; then a laborious ascent across the *Leiterkees* to the (2 hrs.) *Hohenwarthcharte* (10,359 ft.), and thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Adlersruhe* (11,339 ft.), where there are remnants of a stone hut (striking view towards the N.). Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over a smooth slope of snow, by means of steps at places, and over rocks (the route varying according to the condition of the snow), to the (2 hrs.) *Kleinglockner* (11,238 ft.). This peak is separated from the Grossglockner by a crevasse 4—5 fathoms long, and 1—2 ft. wide (descending on the r. to the Pasterze, on the l. to the Ködnitz-Glacier, several thousand feet

below), the crossing of which requires a thoroughly steady head. Its form, however, alters from year to year; thus in 1868 the Editor found the view of the Pasterze obstructed by a parapet of ice 3—4 ft. in height. From the crevasse to the summit of the Grossglockner a difficult scramble of 1 hr. more over rocks and ice.

The view from such a lofty point is of course unrivalled in extent, but is too often obscured by fog. Towards the N. the eye ranges over the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon; to the W. are the Rhaetian Alps; S. W. the Bernina, the Adamello-Presanella group (p. 238), and the Dolomite Alps from the Marmolata to the Terglou; E. the Carpathians, and N. E. the Moravian and Bohemian Mts. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals (p. 230) in about 6 hrs.

To the Rauris Gold-mine (and Gastein) by the Fleiss from Heiligenblut. *Ascent of the Hochnarr. This interesting glacier-tour requires a thoroughly trustworthy guide (Sepp Tribuser) on account of the precipitous nature of the descent on the farther side. The *Kleine Fleischtal* (p. 205) opening on the W. is ascended, and a deserted miners' hut at the extremity of the valley reached in 1½ hr.; then a rapid ascent to the l. to the (1¼ hr.) *Goldbergsee*, a small lake at the foot of the S. slope of the *Goldbergscharte*, whence the traveller ascends, part of the way by an old bridge-path, to the (1¼ hr. from the lake) *Goldbergscharte Pass*, lying between the Hochnarr on the N., and the *Sonnenblick* on the S. From the pass to the summit of the *Hochnarr* (10,065 ft.) an easy ascent of 1¼ hr.: view magnificent. The descent from the pass to the gold-mine requires great caution, and even beyond the mine the descent is very difficult. After about 1 hr. the *Kolben* with its inn becomes visible in the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* below (p. 226); opposite the traveller lies the '*Neubau*', ½ hr. beyond which is the '*Gewerk*'. The better and pleasanter route (for the sake of the accommodation at the inn) is to descend hence to the *Kolben Inn* (charges high), 5½ hrs. from the summit of the pass. From the *Kolben*, where there is a fine waterfall, to the *Neubau* ½ hr.; but the traveller may accomplish the distance by means of the slide ('*Aufzug*') in a few min. (10 kr.).

From the *Kolben* to *Taxenbach* in the *Pinzgau*, see p. 226. From the gold-mine to the *Schareck*, and over the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or the *Tramerscharte* to *Döllach*, see p. 201; by the *Verwaltersteig* to *Gastein*, see p. 200.

45. From Gastein to Salzburg by Zell am See.

Comp. Map p. 184.

85¼ M. The road leading from *Lend* to *Dienten* (poor inn), and through the *Urschlauihal* to *Saalfelden*, is shorter than that viâ *Zell* by upwards of 20 M., but less attractive.

From Gastein to

20½ M. *Lend* see pp. 195—197; thence to .

43¼ M. *Taxenbach*, *Bruck*, and the *Zeller See*, where the road quits the *Salzach*, see p. 225. From *Lend* to *Zell* a light post-conveyance runs daily (1 fl. 10 kr.); from *Zell* post-omnibus daily to *Lofer* (p. 210).

10½ M. *Zell* (2469 ft.) (**Bräu*; *Lebzeltner*, moderate; **Krone*, with garden on the lake), termed '*am See*' to distinguish it from other places of the name, is charmingly situated on the W. bank of the *Zeller See*, opposite the *Hundstein* (6946 ft.) (post-omnibus twice daily to *Mittersill* in 4 hrs.). The *Zellers* remained faithful to their archbishop during an insurrection in 1626, and as a reward for their loyalty that prelate permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to *Salzburg*, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The Zeller See is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and 600 ft. deep. At the S. extremity is *Schloss Fischhorn* (p. 225), at the opp. end *Schloss Prielau*. The scenery is best surveyed from a boat on the lake itself: S. the Inbachhorn, Hohe Tenn, Brennkogl, Kitzsteinhorn; N. the Steinerne Meer.

The Schmittener Höhe (6441 ft.), to the W. of Zell, is frequently ascended hence (in 3 hrs.; guide desirable; Kurz and Toni Hanselmann recommended). The last house of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schmitten* is left to the r. on an eminence, and a short wooden causeway traversed; the path soon afterwards divides, and the ascent is in a straight direction into the wood. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalet the path winding upwards is to be selected, not that to the l. The summit is indicated by a heap of stones. Extensive prospect, embracing the Mts. of Salzburg and the Pinzgau, and the Lake of Zell below.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Saalfelden* (**Auerwirth*; *Deutinger*), a village in the central Pinzgau, is surrounded by the ruined castles of *Rotkenberg*, *Grub*, *Farnbach*, *Dorfheim*, and *Lichtenberg*; S. in the background rise the Wiesbachhörner. The road from Zell to Ober-Weissbach passes a succession of very beautiful landscapes, especially in the vicinity of Saalfelden. Fine view by the churchyard.

Between Saalfelden and the **Frohnwies Inn* near Ober-Weissbach is the defile of *Hohlwege*, 6 M. in length; above it towers an abrupt and fissured mountain, from which fragments of rock occasionally fall on the road. A bad, but much frequented road ascends the Weissbachthal and crosses the Hirschbühl (p. 188) to Berchtesgaden (one-horse carr. at Frohnwies 6 fl.). The N. portion of the Hohlwege is attractive; at the bottom of the valley are meadows and fruit-trees, above them wooded heights. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Ober-Weissbach (**Inn*), in the rock on the l., is the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch*, a cavern of considerable dimensions; over the entrance stands a ruin.

15 M. *Lofer* (**Löwe*) is situated at the union of the road from the Pinzgau with that from Innsbruck to Salzburg (p. 210).

$25\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Salzburg* see p. 178.

46. From Salzburg to Innsbruck.

Comp. Map p. 216.

101 M. Railway to Rosenheim in $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 36', 3 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr. Bavar. currency. From Rosenheim to Innsbruck in 4 hrs. 5 min; fares 6 fl. 24, 4 fl. 54, 3 fl. 92 kr. Austr. currency. — From Salzburg to stat. Wörgl (p. 72) a Diligence and a Stellwagen also run. The High Road from Salzburg to Wörgl passes an almost uninterrupted series of picturesque mountain-landscapes, and is therefore still frequently preferred to the railway. — Travellers proceeding to Bavaria in this direction should if possible be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian banknotes are not received at the booking offices of the Bavarian railways.

Railway from Salzburg to Rosenheim see pp. 90, 91; from Rosenheim to Innsbruck pp. 71, 72.

The High Road from Salzburg to Wörgl leads by

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Reichenhall* (1574 ft., see p. 190); beyond which the scenery is strikingly picturesque. On two rocky peaks to the r., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, rise the ruined castle of *Carlstein* and the *Chapel of St. Pancras*, commanding a fine view; l. a pilgrimage-church. Near the *Thumsee* (1763 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, a final

retrospect is obtained of the plain. The road now gradually ascends towards the S. W. On the high ground are several pump-houses and the brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim (p. 72). The road to Traunstein here diverges to the N. W., see p. 91. The road again descends, skirting a succession of smooth and abrupt cliffs, to *Schnaislreuth*, beyond which it ascends the slopes of the *Bodenbühl*, a height where various conflicts took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809. Before

11½ M. *Unken* (**Post*; *Lamm*) is reached, the road crosses the frontier of Bavaria and enters the Austrian dominions, by the *Stein* or *Stern Pass*, which was fortified during the Thirty Years' War. The Bavarian and Austrian custom-house is at *Meleck*, on the precipitous mountain opposite. Here, on Oct. 17th, 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians. Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner on the occasion. *Oberrain* (**Inn*) is a small watering-place near Unken. (Interesting excursions to the *Schwarzenbergklamm* 3 hrs., and the *Staubbachfall* 2½ hrs.)

11½ M. *Lofer* (**Löwe*) is very beautifully situated. The Pinzgau road diverges here (p. 209). The very picturesque *Seissenberg-Klamm* is about 7 M. distant (see p. 189). Far below in the valley the impetuous *Saalach* rushes through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, partially covered with snow: the *Breithorn*, *Ochsenhörner*, *Flachhorn*, and *Loferer Steinberg*, all 7—8000 ft. in height.

Beyond Lofer the road quits the valley of the Saalach. The *Strub Pass* (2258 ft.), a narrow defile 1½ M. from Lofer, the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, formerly fortified, was heroically defended by the Tyrolese in 1805 and 1809. The road continues to traverse the ravine until it reaches

9 M. *Waidring* (**Post*), beyond which the valley expands.

9¼ M. *St. Johann* (**Post*; another **inn* opposite it) lies at the confluence of three mountain-torrents, which together form the *Grosse Ache*, and is commanded by the *Hochkaiser* on the W., and the *Hornberg* and *Kitzbühlerhorn* (6544 ft.) on the S. The latter is sometimes ascended for the sake of the view it commands.

From St. Johann to Mittersill a good road leads to the S. by (7½ M.) *Kitzbühel* (p. 211); 17 M. farther *Mittersill*, see p. 224.

9¼ M. *Elmau* (2908 ft.) (**Post*) lies at the culminating point of the road.

7 M. *Söll* (2190 ft.) (*Post*) is bounded on the N. by the serrated limestone rocks of the *Mosberg*, on the S. by the slopes of the *Hohe Salve*. The tasteful wood-architecture of this district is worthy of notice.

The road, termed *Kaiserstrasse* from the barren and indented Kaiser Mts. which rise towards the E., now descends to the valley of the *Brixenthaler Ache*, passing near the château of *Itter*,

crosses the stream near the *Grattenbergl*, and reaches the Inn Valley at Wörgl.

From Wörgl to Innsbruck by railway see p. 73.

From Wörgl to Mittersill. Ascent of the Hohe Salve. Omnibus to (21 M.) Kitzbühel once daily (to Hopfgarten twice, fare $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); thence to (17 M.) Mittersill once daily (at 8 a. m.), fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. From Hopfgarten to Kitzbühel the scenery is monotonous. Ascent of the Hohe Salve most convenient from Hopfgarten, and descent to Brixen. The new carriage-road from the Innthal to the Pinzgau and Gastein leads from Wörgl S.E. into the *Brixenthal*. At *Schloss Itter* it crosses the *Windau*, and skirting the base of the *Hohe Salve*, leads to (6 M.) *Hopfgarten* (*Paulwirth; *Wiesshofer*; both inns provide horses for the ascent of the Hohe Salve) and (6 M.) *Brixen* (*Mayr's Inn, horses for the Hohe Salve; one-horse carr. to Kitzbühel 2 fl.); then (9 M.) to Kitzbühel (**Tiefenbrunner*; **Stern*), a small town of some importance at the entrance of the *Jochberg-Thal*. To St. Johann on the Wörgl and Salzburg road, see p. 210.

The **Hohe Salve* (5993 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is now frequently ascended, either from *Hopfgarten* (by a bridle-path in 3 hrs.; horse 4, chair-porters 12 fl.), or from *Brixen* by a new path constructed by the landlord of the inn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; horse 3 fl.). The ascent may also be made from *Itter*, or from *Söll* (see below), but the paths are both inferior to the two already mentioned. Guide unnecessary, as the route cannot be mistaken. From the Paulwirth at Hopfgarten it leads to the r., and at the spring ascends to the l., for the most part steep. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a spring of drinking-water is reached; 20 min. a mill; 20 min. a sign-post, which points to the l.; 5 min. a chalet (refreshm.). The path ascends hence to the l. for a few paces, and then turns to the r.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Vorder-Hütten*; 20 min. a bench (where the path from Söll unites with ours); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the summit is attained. — The path from Brixen is also good, but steeper. It ascends to the r. from the road; at the (1 hr.) chalets it ascends to the l. (not in a straight direction); $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a spring in a small shrine with image of John the Baptist; then for some distance across a meadow, and finally a rapid zigzag ascent to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit.

The inn affords poor accommodation (9 beds only, often engaged; fresh meat rarely to be had), but a new establishment is projected. The house with its outbuildings and the chapel are conspicuous objects from below. Magnificent prospect, especially towards the S.; to the E. rise the icy peaks of the *Uebergossene Alm*; S.E. the *Grossglockner* and *Wiesbachhorn*; S.W. the *Oetzthal Glaciers*; in the foreground a greyish green chain of lower mountains. The *Gross Venediger* is the most imposing mountain visible. In other directions the view is less extensive, being interrupted towards the N.E. by the *Kaiser*, and towards the N.W. by the mountains between the Innthal and the *Bavarian frontier*; the Innthal alone admits of a narrow distant glimpse towards the N.

The road from Kitzbühel to Mittersill skirts the r. bank of the *Kitzbühler Ache* to *Aurach* and *Jochberg*, where a deserted gold-mine is situated. The road here crosses the *Ache* and ascends, finally by long windings, to the ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) summit of *Pass Thurn* (4371 ft.) (*Inn). The opposite height, attainable in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., affords an admirable survey of the *Tauern chain*. A good road descends from the pass, affording a magnificent view of the *Pinzgau*, with its extensive, reedy swamps, and of the ice-mountains of the *Tauern*, to the r. the *Venediger*, to the l. the *Glockner*. Then a descent in long windings, past the castle, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittersill* (p. 224).

47. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. Autriche (Pl. a), R. and L. 1 fl. 50 kr., B. 60 kr., D. 1 fl. 20, A. 30 kr.; **Goldene Sonne* (Pl. b), R. 1 fl. and upwards, B. 56, L. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 5 kr., both in the town; **Hôtel de l'Europe*, near the station, R. 80, B. 35, A. 20 kr.; *Hirsch* (Pl. c); **Goldener Adler* (Pl. d); **Stadt München*, R. 70, L. 12, B. 25 kr. — On the l. bank of

the Inn, *Goldener Stern* (Pl. e), in *St. Nicolaus*, of the second cl., usual starting-place of the *Stellwagen* and other vehicles; *Blaue Traube*, both unpretending.

Cafés. *Kraft*, and *Grabhofer*, in the *Museumgasse*; *Katzung*, opp. the *Rathhaus*; *Rail. Restaurant*.

Carriages. To *Amras* one-horse 3, two-horse 4 fl.; *Martinswand* 4 or 6 fl.; *Schönberg* 5½, *Neustift* in the *Stubaythal* 12 fl.

Stellwagen (comp. *Introd.*) to *Landeck* daily, to the nearer villages in the *Inn Valley* several times daily.

Railway by *Rosenheim* to *Munich* see R. 18; to *Salzburg* RR. 18, 23; to *Bozen* R. 60. The *Station* is on the S.E. side of the town, near the triumphal arch, the abbey of *Wiltau*, and the eminence of *Isel* (p. 216).

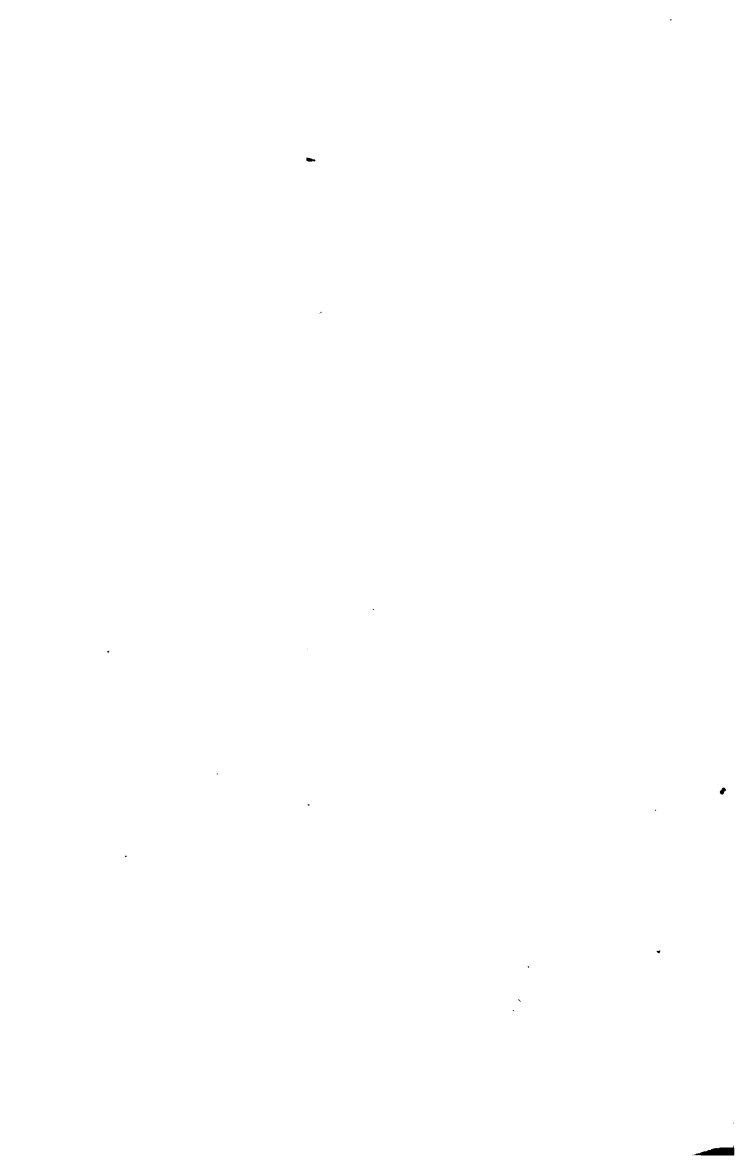
Baths at *Mühlau*, 1 M. to the E. of *Innsbruck*, passing the *Hopfgarten*. **Telegr. Office**, *Museumgasse*, next door to *Café Grabhofer*.

The picturesque costumes of the peasantry should be observed here on market-days.

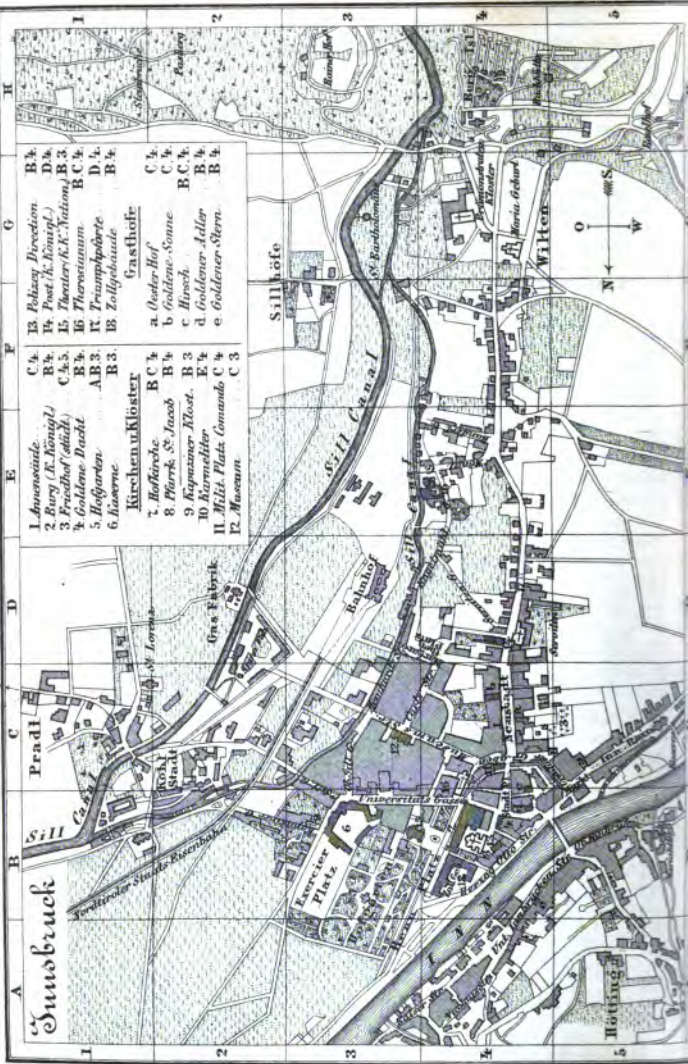
Innsbruck (1882 ft.), capital of the *Tyrol*, with 14,224 inhab. and a garrison of 1500 men, is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, in the midst of a broad valley, bounded on the N. by abrupt and fissured limestone mountains of 9000 ft. in height (*Solstein*, *Brandjock*, *Frauhütt*, *Hohen-Sattel*), and on the S. by the *Patscherkofl*, *Waldrasterspitz*, and *Nockspitz*. *St. Nicolaus*, the quarter of the town on the l. bank of the *Inn*, although the older portion, has now become a mere suburb. The town itself (on the r. bank), which has recently been considerably embellished, possesses broad and handsome streets, and several considerable buildings, almost all erected within the last two or three centuries. The *Inn* is crossed by two bridges, a *Suspension-Bridge* below the town, opp. the village of *Mühlau*, where there is a **Bath and Hydropathic Estab.* (the rail. bridge is lower down), and a *Wooden Bridge*, which connects the two parts of the town. The latter bridge was contested in several deadly conflicts between the *Bavarians* and the *Tyrolese* in 1809; the *Bavarians*, however, were compelled to yield after the *Tyrolese* riflemen had picked off almost all their gunners. On two subsequent occasions during the same year these struggles were renewed, and in both cases the *Tyrolese* succeeded in forcing an entrance into their capital.

The ***Franciscan Church**, or *Hofkirche* (Pl. 7) was erected in the *Renaissance* style in 1553—63, in compliance with the last will of *Emp. Maximil. I.*, whose sumptuous **Monument* in the centre of the nave was executed in its principal parts by the sculptor *Alex. Colin* of *Mechlin* in the second half of the 16th cent. (The emperor's remains, however, were interred at *Wienerisch-Neustadt*, p. 316). *Maximilian* (in bronze by *L. del Duca*, 1582) is represented in a kneeling posture on a sarcophagus of marble, surrounded by 28 statues in bronze (executed between 1513 and 1583 by the brothers *Steph.* and *Melch. Godl*, and *Hans Lendenstrauch*).

On the r.: 1. *Clovis of France*; 2. *Philip I. of Spain*, son of *Maximilian*; 3. *Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg*; 4. *Duke Albert the Wise*; 5. *Theodo-*



nach Ammer



Innsbruck

Pradl

Sill

Kordilleren-Straße Eisenbahn
Koch Stadt
Gras Fabrik
St. Lorenz
Bainhof

Exerzier Platz 6

Universitätsplatz

Platz 11

Platz 12

Platz 13

Platz 14

Hötting

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------|
| I. Anwesenide. | C 4. | 13. Polizei Direction. | B 4. |
| 2. Burg (K. Königl.) | B 4. | 14. Post (K. Königl.) | D 4. |
| 3. Pracht Hof (städt.) | C 4. 5. | 15. Theater (K. K. National) | B 3. |
| 4. Goldene Dacht | B 4. | 16. Theresianum | B C 4. |
| 5. Hofgarten | AB 3. | 17. Triumpfpforte | D 4. |
| 6. Kaserne | B 3. | 18. Zollgebäude | B 4. |
| Kirchen u. Klöster | | Gasthöfe | |
| 7. Hofkirche | B C 4. | a. Oester Hof | C 4. |
| 8. Pfarrk. St. Jakob | B 4. | b. Goldene Sonne | C 4. |
| 9. Kapuziner Klost. | B 3. | c. Hirsch | B C 4. |
| 10. Karmeliter | E 4. | d. Goldener Adler | B 4. |
| 11. Mitt. Platz Comando | C 4. | e. Goldener Stern. | B 4. |
| 12. Museum | C 3. | | |



nach Mathlan

ric, King of the Ostrogoths, the most valuable as a work of art; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Phillip the Good, father of the last.

On the l.: 15. Johanna, consort of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Fred. IV., Count of the Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (p. 215); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Fred. III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

The sides of the sarcophagus are decorated with 24 reliefs in marble, the 1st to the 20th by *Alex. Colin* (1558—66), pronounced by Thorwaldsen to be the most perfect work of its kind, the 21st to the 24th by *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel*, two masters of Cologne (?). They represent the principal scenes of the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the resemblance of the features of the different figures of Maximilian at different periods of his life is unmistakeable; the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities are likewise faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered, and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the *Silbercapelle*.

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emp. with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1432; 4. Coronation as Rom. king at Aix la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximil., Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip the Handsome, son of Maximil., with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1504; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 72); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1506; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximil. Sforza reinstated as duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Henry VIII. of England and Maximilian at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislav, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the r. by the entrance lead to the *Silberne Capelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. The 23 statuettes of saints are attributed to Greg. Löffler. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is decorated with the arms of the Austrian provinces inlaid in stone, and with 4 scenes in relief from the life of the archduke. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580, comp. p. 44), first wife of the archduke, is also by Colin.

On the l. of the entrance into the church is the **Monument of Andrew Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with reliefs by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, Feb. 20th, 1810; his remains were brought to Innsbruck in 1823, and solemnly interred here. In relief are 6 Tyrolese, who represent the 6 districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger* with memorial tablets. — Opposite these memorials is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their native country since 1796, with the inscription: '*Absorpta est mors in victoria*'. — In this church, on Nov. 3rd, 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Rom. Catholic faith.

Andrew Hofer, born 1767 at the *Wirthshaus am Sand* (p. 266) near St. Leonhard in the *Passceyr*, was in his early years an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of Lake Garda. In 1808 he again became prominent as a promoter of the re-organisation of the militia. In 1808 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 himself took the command of the Tyrolese, whose noble efforts were crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. After the victory of Aug. 23rd, Hofer assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided in the Schloss Tyrol for about 6 weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and discretion. After the Peace of Vienna, Oct. 14th, the Emperor himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead them against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts were, however, speedily crushed; he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 266). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on Jan. 20th Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on Feb. 20th, by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk Haspinger (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and Speckbacher (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but subsequently took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

The *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 9), re-erected 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high altar by *L. Cranach*, presented by Elector George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold; the painting surrounding it is by *Schöpff*.

The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 9), commenced 1593, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), and annually occupied by him for a period which he spent according to the rules of the order, is still shown. It contains several reminiscences of the founder.

The imperial *Burg* (Pl. 2) was erected 1771 in the degraded

taste of the period. In the Platz in front of the theatre, opp. the Burg, is a small equestrian *Statue* in bronze, erected by Claudia de' Medici to the memory of her husband Archduke Leopold V., and placed on a pedestal disproportionately large. N. of this point is the well kept *Hofgarten* (with restaurant).

The '*Goldnes Dach*' (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic projecting structure of 1500, is part of a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pocket', erected in order to prove that the sobriquet was unmerited. This substantial refutation cost him 30,000 ducats (i. e. about 14,000 l.). On the external wall Emp. Maximilian and his two wives are represented; beneath them the emperor's seven different coats of arms. — In the Universitäts-Strasse in the vicinity is the *University*, founded by Emp. Ferdinand I., containing several collections (450 stud.).

The **Museum* (Pl. 12), or *Ferdinandeum*, open daily 9—12 and 3—5 o'clock (fee 35 to 50 kr.), is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 400 members.

It contains a valuable collection of curiosities found in or relating to the Tyrol, antiquities, sculptures, Tyrolese animals, wood-carving from the Grödener Thal (p. 297), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer's sabre, amulet, a coin struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Haspinger's hat, breviary, &c.; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students; busts of Hofer and Hormayr; two water-colour paintings representing the skirmishes at the bridge of Innsbruck and the Isel hill (p. 216). The *Radetzky-Album* contains reminiscences of the marshal of that name. — *Tschager's Picture Gallery*, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment. It contains two landscapes by *Claude Lorrain*, St. Jerome by *L. Cranach*, a *Rubens*, two *Mieris*, a flower-piece by *De Heem*, and two others by *Rachel Ruysch*, a *Terburg*, a *Tintoretto*, a *Gerard Dow*, a **Dutch family at dinner* by *Van der Neer*, a landscape by *Both*, and a fine cattle-piece by *Van der Velde*. Among the more modern works of art, three landscapes by *Koch*, two historical pictures by *Angelica Kauffmann*, and two bronze statues by *Mallknecht* deserve mention.

In the Neustadt, is a column (Pl. 1), erected in 1706 to commemorate the expulsion of Bavarian and French invaders.

At the S. extremity of this broad street is a **Triumphal Gate*, erected by the citizens on the occasion of the marriage of Emp. Leopold II. with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. On the side towards the mountains are emblems of marriage above, over which in medallions are Francis I. and Maria Theresa; l. their son Leopold and Ludovica, r. their granddaughter and their daughter Maria Christina; on the side towards the town Maria Theresa and Joseph II., above them Francis I. with emblems of mourning, the emperor having died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, on the Brenner road (p. 272) is situated the wealthy Premonstratensian Abbey of *Wiltzen*, or *Wiltau*, the Rom. *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants

Haimon and *Thyrsus*, the traditional founders of the abbey. The vestibule of the church, which is sumptuously decorated with stucco, marble, and gilding, contains a stone to the memory of *Prince Hohenlohe* (d. 1849), grand provost of Grosswardein, who sought refuge here after having been ejected from his benefices in consequence of the events of 1848.

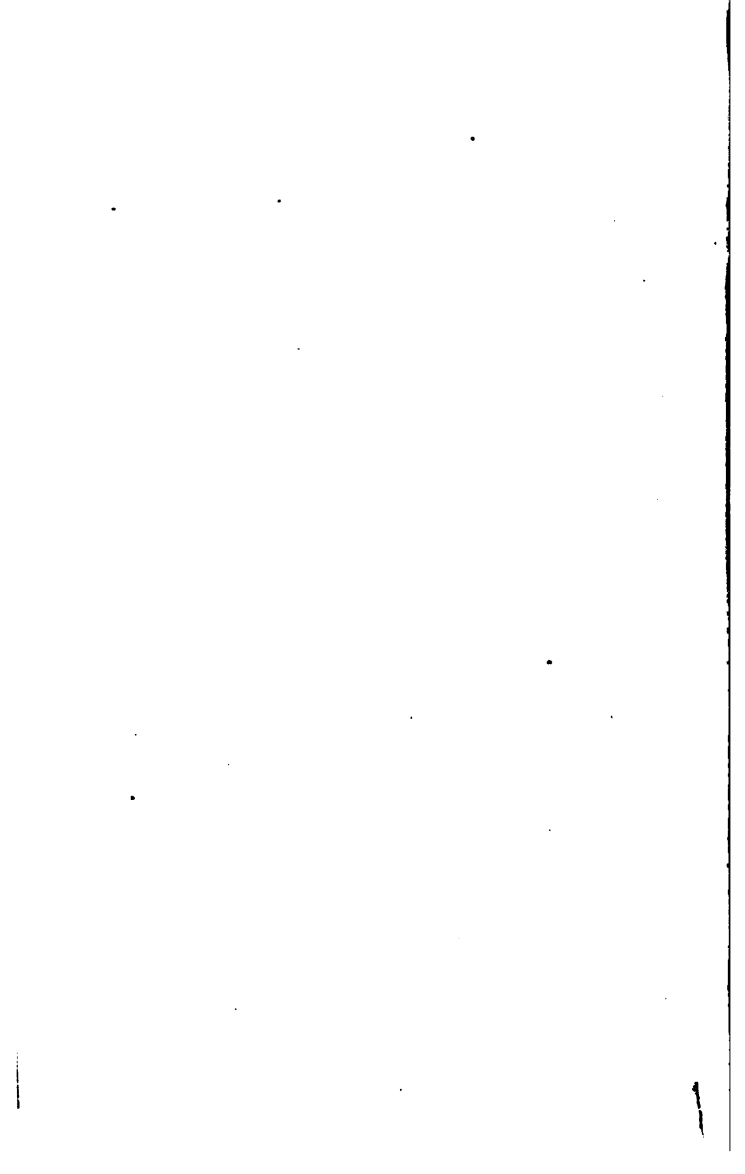
About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of the church (2 M. from the bridge), is the *Isel* (2181 ft.) eminence, where the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger') is situated. At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.*' The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble, erected in 1860, records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 49, 59, and 66 in Hungary and Italy.

Skirting the base of this height the road leads E. (near the bridge over the *Sill* a small waterfall) to (2 M.) *Schloss Ambras*, or *Ambras* (2226 ft.), erected in the 13th cent. and still retaining its ancient exterior almost unaltered, once the favourite residence of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) and his wife Philippina Welsler. (Access to the château has been denied of late; intending visitors should therefore enquire at Innsbruck.) The court contains Rom. milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg (p. 272). A celebrated collection of antiquities, armour &c. once preserved here was transferred to Vienna in 1806 (p. 147). A few curiosities, however, are still shown (fee 35—50 kr.): Chinese objects, carving, antique furniture, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Rom. antiquities, portraits of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at different periods, and those of other princes, the battles of Kolin and Maxen, two large pictures in oils, &c. The paneling of the ceiling in all the rooms deserves notice, especially in the Spanish Hall, 127 ft. long and 42 ft. broad. View from the tower over the Innthal, from the Martinswand as far as Hall.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. nearer the town than the castle, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* (i. e. 'tournament-ground'), a small open space where a number of chapels, crosses, &c. have been erected. This was the burial-place, between 1797 and 1805, of about 8000 soldiers who perished in the wars of that period, during which *Schloss Ambras* was employed as a military hospital. A number of soldiers who returned wounded from the Italian campaign of 1859 were also interred at this spot.

On the *Mittelgebirge*, on which *Schloss Ambras* lies, the village of *Lams* ('Wilder Mann'), 2 M. S. of the castle, is also situated. In the vicinity, from the N. depression of the lofty plain, rise the **Lanser Köpfe* (3000 ft.), two rocky hills 400 ft. higher than





the village. They are immediately on the r. of the traveller who reaches the plain direct from Innsbruck. Of these hills that to the E., surmounted by a dilapidated trigonometrical signal, commands a charming view of the valley of the Inn and the Stubaythal with its glacier-peaks (*Habichtspitz* and *Alpeiner Ferner*). This point may be reached from Innsbruck on foot in $1\frac{1}{2}$, by carriage in 2 hrs. The same route leads to the *Patscher Kofl* (7368 ft.), S.E. of Lans, 5 hrs. from Innsbruck, a very conspicuous point from the Brenner (p. 273). View similar to that from the *Lanser Köpfe*, but more extensive. About half-way to the summit is situated the pilgrimage-church (with *inn) of the 'Holy Water' (4089 ft.).

On the l. bank of the Inn, opposite the *Lanser Köpfe*, about 3 M. N. of Innsbruck, is situated the *Hungerburg*, another excellent point for surveying the valley of the Inn and the mountains on the S. side of the river. A similar prospect is obtained from the *Weierburg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, and also on the l. bank.

The village of *Hötting* constitutes the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church contains the monument of *Gregory Löffler* (p. 213), whose reputation in the middle ages as a bronze-founder was hardly inferior to that of *Vischer* of Nuremberg. Rustic dramas and farces in the patois of the district are frequently performed on Sunday afternoons in the *Höttinger Au*, on the road to *Zirl*, beyond the shooting-targets, presenting a novel and amusing scene.

At the entrance to the *Selrainer Thal*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Innsbruck, on the *Mittelgebirge* which bounds the Inn Valley on the S., is situated the village of *Oberperfuss* with a small and unpretending watering-place, affording pleasant summer-quarters.

48. The Zillerthal.

Travellers from Innsbruck by railway alight at stat. *Jenbach* (Stellwagen to *Zell* and back twice daily), those from *Munich* or *Salzburg* at stat. *Brixlegg* (comp. p. 73); from *Jenbach* or *Brixlegg* to *Zell* $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. (one-horse carr. $5\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 8 fl.).

The *Zillerthal* is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by wooded heights and smiling pastures. Towards *Zell* it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller* flows on the E. side of the valley, and is seldom visible from the road. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity of disposition, their peculiar customs, and picturesque dress. The holiday-attire of the women consists of a velvet boddice and blue apron, that of the men of a brown leathern jacket, red waistcoat, embroidered leathern girdle, knee-breeches of black leather, and white stockings. Pointed hats with broad brims adorned with gold tassels, are worn by both sexes. *Zell* is an animated place on market-days and festivals. On all grand occasions processions of riflemen form an invariable feature in the proceedings. The natives of this valley appear to be almost universally infected with a love of travel. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are *Zillerthalers*.

Jenbach, see p. 73. The road to the Zillertal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge; 3 M. *Strass*, at the entrance to the Zillertal. The road hence to ($14\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Zell is attractive, but hardly recommended to the pedestrian, and does not approach the river till Ried is reached. Beyond Strass several snow-peaks, the *Brandberger Kolm*, the *Riffal*, and the *Gerloswand*, become visible in the background. The long mountain-ridge on the N. side of the Inn Valley is the *Sonnwendjoch* (6472 ft.). 2 M. *Schlitters*; 2 M. *Fügen* (**Post*; **Höllwarth*; **Aigner*, unpretending), capital of the valley, and seat of the authorities; the large building on the S. side was formerly a public corn-magazine. From Fügen to the summit of the *Kellerjoch* (7633 ft.) and back is an excursion which requires a whole day; an extensive prospect repays the ascent. 2 M. *Uderns* (**Inn*); $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ried*. Where the road ascends slightly between Ried and (3 M.) *Aschau*, a pleasing prospect is obtained. 3 M. *Zell*, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1850 ft.) (**Post*, on the l. bank, fine view; **Welschwirth*; **Bräu*, moderate; **Engel*, near the bridge; **Greiderer*; **Neu-Wirth*), a busy village (1200 inhab.) of some importance on both banks of the *Ziller*, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (on a projecting eminence is the *Maria Rast Capelle*) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7192 ft.), resembling a wall; S. the *Ahornspitz* (see below) and the blunted pyramid of the *Tristenspitz* (9301 ft.); r. the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9562 ft.). The *Franz-Joseph-Spital*, a building of some extent, is employed for the reception of the poor and aged. At the base of the *Hainzenberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Zell, a small gold-mine is worked. One-horse carr. to Mayrhofen and back about 2 fl., to Strass 5 fl.; horses see p. 220.

($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mayrhofen* (1960 ft.) (**Wildauer*; *Neuhaus*), at the extremity of the principal arm of the valley, situated on a green plateau surrounded by lofty mountains, is a good starting-point for a number of excursions (guides see p. 219). Numerous garnets are found here in the mica-slate. They are polished in mills erected for the purpose, and afterwards exported to Bohemia. The ascent hence of the *Ahornspitz* (9731 ft.), commanding a noble prospect, is recommended. The summit is attained without difficulty in 7 hrs.

At Mayrhofen the valley divides into four different branches: E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillupertal, S.W. the Zamser (or Zem) Thal, W. the Duxertal.

The *Zemthal*, the lower part of which is termed the *Dornau-berg*, is very picturesque as far as Ginzling (9 M.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mayrhofen ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the road crosses the *Ziller*, which here forms a picturesque waterfall, then the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stilluperbach*, which descends from the *Stillupertal* (12 M. in length,

resembling the Floienthal, but inferior), enclosed on the l. by the Ahornspitz, on the r. by the Tristenspitz; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the covered bridge (*Untere Steg*, p. 220) is reached which crosses the Zembach to the Duxerthal. The traveller does not cross the bridge (the road over which leads to the village of Finkenberg at the mouth of the Duxerbach, p. 220), but ascends to the l. on the r. bank of the Zembach to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hochsteg*, another covered bridge crossing the Zembach which here emerges from a ravine. The road now ascends across meadows with several chalets (*Lintthal*) to the **Dornauberg*, a profound and sombre ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad walls of rock, between which the impetuous Zembach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The road hence to the (3 M.) *Carlssteg* traverses strikingly picturesque rocky scenery, vying with, and at some points surpassing the Via Mala in the Grisons.

The *Carlssteg*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Mayrhofen, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. Beyond this point the route is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the Carlssteg on the r. bank of the Zembach, passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, then (1 M.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice and snow-fields of the *Ingent*.

Ginzling, or *Dornauberg* (3127 ft.) (*Kröll*, a tolerable village inn), the last village in the valley, with two new churches, lies on the Zembach, which emerges from the Zamsenthal on the S.W.

To the S. E. opens the wild *Floienthal*, which is well worthy of a visit (9 M. in length; guide unnecessary). $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Herren-Alp*, beyond which a view of the glaciers is soon obtained; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Bocklach-Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Baumgarten-Alp* (the view from which however does not surpass that from the Bocklach-Alp). In the background of the valley rises the *Löffelspitz*, or *Trippachspitz* (11,108 ft.), which may be ascended from the *Bocklach Alp* in 7-8 hrs. (very fatiguing).

Near the *Breitlahner Alp* (see below), 2 hrs. beyond Ginzling, opens the *Schwarzensteingrund*, a valley rich in minerals, terminated by huge glaciers and ice-pinnacles. This would be an admirable field for the mountaineer, but is rendered almost inaccessible owing to the want of every kind of accommodation. Georg Samer ('Josele'), a collector of minerals, and generally to be found on the last Alp Schwarzenstein, appears at present to be the only guide acquainted with this district (charges high). In 1868 the Editor attempted to explore this region, but with no satisfactory result. From the *Breitlahner Alp* the *Schwemme*, a broad, stony valley, is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fine waterfall here; background formed by the *Schindler*. The slopes of the Schindler are then ascended rapidly for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; in 1 hr. more the *Alp Waxegg*, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Schwarzenstein* are reached. A glacier-pass leads hence to St. Johann in the *Abrenthal* (p. 220).

To Sterzing. A path leads through the upper part of the *Zamser* (or *Zem*) *Thal*, the S. W. branch of the valley, and over the *Pfätscher Joch* (7287 ft.) in 13 hrs. to Sterzing (guide and provisions necessary; no tolerable inn on the route). From Ginzling a walk of 2 hrs. to the *Breitlahner Sennhütte* (tolerable bed of hay; to the l. opens the *Schwarzensteingrund*, see above). The valley is strewn with fragments of rock. About 2 hrs. farther a fine glimpse is obtained to the l., of the glaciers of the *Hohe Feiler* (10,092 ft.); to the r., farther on, rises the *Hohe Wand*. The summit of the pass affords a good survey of the Alps of Dux and the Zillerthal; opposite

the spectator, far below, lies the Pfitscher Thal. Then down the steep slope to the r. to *Stein* and (2 hrs.) *St. Jacob* (inn); then (1 hr.) *Kematen* (inn), and (3 hrs.) *Stersing* (p. 274). — From *St. Jacob* an interesting route leads in 6 hrs. to *Pfunders*, and through the *Pfunders-Thal* to *Unter-Vintl* (p. 297).

To *Brunecken*, E. of *Mayrhofen*, through the *Zillergrund* and over the *Hörnadjoch*, a walk of 22 hrs.; from *Mayrhofen* up the *Zillerbach* to *Brandberg* (*Tanner*) 2½, *Hailing* 1½, *Auf der Au* 1½ hr.; then r. through the *Sondergrund*, a fatiguing ascent of 4 hrs. to the *Hörnadjoch* (8366 ft.), or *Pusterer Tauern* (view of innumerable peaks, of which the *Krimler Tauern* and *Dreiherrnspliz* are most conspicuous); finally a steep descent of 3 hrs. to *St. Jacob* in the *Prettau*; thus far a guide (4 fl.) is necessary. At *St. Jacob* a poor inn and no conveyances. Hence through the *Ahrental* and *Taufersthal* to *Brunecken* in the *Pusterthal* a walk of 10 hrs. (p. 298).

To *Stafflach*, a path leads in 11½ hrs. through the *Duxerthal*, the most populous of the above valleys, and crosses the *Duxer Joch*. It crosses the (2¼ M.) *Untere Steg* (p. 219), or bridge over the *Zembach*, and ascends the slope to *Finkenberg* (*Eberle*, a poor inn). The newer and better road hence to (7½ M.) *Lanersbach* (**Stock*) crosses the brook a short distance beyond *Finkenberg*. 5 M. *Hinter Dux* (4839 ft.), the highest village in this green valley, consists of a few wooden huts, and a small bath-establishment (water 72° Fahr.). Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorene Wand*, a glacier of considerable extent, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide desirable).

From *Hinter-Dux* the steep and stony path ascends opposite the *Gefrorene Wand*, passing several waterfalls, to the *Duxer Joch* (7618 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a cross. It then descends to *Schmirn*, or *Kasern* (miserable inn), in the *Schmirner Thal*, 4 hrs. from *Hinter-Dux*, 2 hrs. beyond which *Stafflach* (p. 273) on the *Brenner-road* is reached. Those accustomed to mountain-walking may dispense with a guide, observing that at the cross the path to the l. is to be followed; 10 min. farther on the lofty plain a second cross is reached, and a chalet perceived in a small hollow, whence a steep slope is descended into the *Schmirner Thal*.

By devoting 4½ hrs. more to the excursion the traveller may combine the *Dornauberg* with the *Duxerthal*, by following the route already described (p. 219) to the *Carissteg* (about 9 M. from *Mayrhofen*), then returning by the W. side of the valley and ascending (1½ hr.) to the ridge, crossing the (¾ hr.) *Taufelssteg*, a short wooden bridge over the *Duxerbach*, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, and thus reaching (¼ hr.) *Finkenberg*, whence the route by *Lanersbach* to (12 M.) *Hinter-Dux* is above described.

49. The Gerlos and Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps pp. 216, 192.

From *Zell* to *Lend* (p. 227) two days' journey. Guide (from *Zell* to *Kriml* 4 fl. 20 kr.) unnecessary. Distances: on foot from *Zell* to *Gerlos* 4 hrs., from *Gerlos* over the *Platte* to *Kriml* 3½ (over the *Plattenkogel* 5), from *Kriml* to *Wald* 1½, *Mittersill* 5½, *Lengsdorf* 3¼, *Bruck* 3, *Taxenbach* 2, *Lend* 1½ hr. — Horse from *Zell* to *Gerlos* 4, to the *Platte* 7, to *Kriml* 9 fl. — One horse carr. from *Kriml* to *Mittersill* (tolerable road) in 4½ hrs., for about 5 fl.; *Bruck* in 3½ hrs. more (high road) 3 fl.; *Taxenbach* in 1½ hr., 1¼ fl.; *Lend* in 1 hr., 1 fl.; driver's fee 30 kr. for each stage of 2 hrs. duration. The route from *Kriml* to *Lend* (about 47 M.) is hardly a sufficiently attractive field for the pedestrian, and may be accomplished by carriage in one day.

The route to the *Gerlos*, at first a broad cart-track, turns S. from *Zell*, to the r. at (10 min.) a column in honour of the *Virgin* (the path to the l. leads to the gold-mine in the vicinity), in the direction of the *Hainsenberg*; then rapidly ascends this hill towards the E., past the conspicuous (20 min.) *Maria Rust Chapel*, which

serves as parish-church for the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hainzenberg*. The view hence does not extend beyond the basin in which Zell is situated, but at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Oetschen Inn* the Zillerthal becomes visible in its entire length, the background being formed by the *Sonnwendjoch* (6472 ft.) on the N. bank of the Inn. The *Rothenberg*, opposite the *Hainzenberg*, is clothed with green pastures; far below flows the *Gerlosbach*. [Travellers from the *Gerlos* proceeding to *Mayrhofen* (p. 218) effect a saving of nearly 1 hr. by following a somewhat rough footpath immediately to the W. of *Hainzenberg*, to the l., which crosses the fields, enters the wood, and leads to *Mayrhofen* in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]

The path, now level, and leading chiefly through wood, passes the (20 min.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) *Schönbach*, which here forms a waterfall. Scenery rocky and picturesque; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Zauberbach* is next reached, then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Schwarzach*. To the r. rise the *Thorhelm* (8548 ft.), the *Hundskehle*, and the *Garnspitze* (10,522 ft.), partially covered with snow and glacier, at the upper extremity of the *Wimmergrund*; to the l. the *Korospitz* (7521 ft.) and the *Kreuzjoch* (9060 ft.). The path crosses (20 min.) the *Wimmach*, which emerging from the rocky gully of the *Wimmergrund*, forms a picturesque waterfall. The *Gerlos*, a thinly peopled Alpine valley, is now entered, the *Gerlosbach* crossed three times, and the long, straggling village of *Gerlos* (3964 ft.) reached. Of the three poor inns that of *Kammerlander*, the last large stone house on the E. side of the village, is the best. The land round this house was in 1857 devastated by a mud-torrent, accompanied by numerous masses of rock, traces of which are still apparent. The house itself escaped.

The path continues in the valley, on the r. bank of the *Gerlos* (S. the snowy *Schönacher Kees*), and ascends a height destitute of view. The upper region of the *Gerlos* is the (1 hr.) *Dürrenboden*, where a timber dam is situated. On the r. the valley of the *Wilde Gerlos*, with the *Reichenspitze* and its glaciers in the background, is disclosed. The path then passes under the long timber-slide, crosses the *Gerlosbach*, and reaches the boundary-post ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the village of *Gerlos*), which separates the *Tyrol* from the district of *Salzburg*, and the *Gerlos* from the *Pinzgau*. The direct route to the *Pinzgau* towards the E. soon reaches the highest point of the pass, the *Hohe Gerlos* (4717 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ronach*, the first village in the *Pinzgau*; then (2 hrs.) *Wald* (p. 223).

This direct route is far less attractive than that by the *Pinzgauer Platte* and *Kriml*, which diverges to the r. near a cross about 8 min. beyond the boundary-post. The view in descending from the *Platte* is very striking, and embraces the *Pinzgau* as far as *Mittersäil*; that from the *Plattenkogel* is still finer, as it also

comprises a panorama of snow and ice-mountains, which are rarely seen to advantage in this district. The path to the latter ascends, before the cross is reached, in the direction of two conspicuous firs, then along an enclosure, past a withered pine-stump, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a sign-post which indicates the way to Kriml. By a small brook, 5 min. farther, the path is quitted and the hill ascended to the r. in the direction of the snow-clad *Reichenspitz* (10,866 ft.), towards a gate; then past a solitary pine to the mountain-summit beyond. At the top the path turns l. leads through a gate, and passes three chalets (40 min.), where a sign-post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) **Plattenkogel* (6659 ft.). The view embraces the upper Pinzgau to a point below Taxenbach, extending like a map at the spectator's feet, and enclosed by picturesque wooded mountains. S.E., beyond the lower hills, rises the four-cornered *Dreiherrnsnitz*, S. the long glacier-chain of the *Krimler Tauern* (9071 ft.), with the magnificent waterfalls, which are also visible from this point (far below is seen the red spire of the village of Kriml); in the foreground rises the beautiful white *Reichenspitz* (10,866 ft.); next to it are the glaciers of the *Wilde Gerlos*; N. the somewhat monotonous green mountains of the Zillertal. (Pedestrians from Kriml to the Gerlos must take care to keep to the r., avoiding the paths which descend l. into the valley of the *Wilde Gerlos*.)

No defined path descends hence to Kriml, but the right direction, E. towards the Pinzgau, cannot be mistaken. At first a precipice, descending on the r., is skirted, in the direction of some chalets, which however remain to the l.; near them an enclosure is crossed, and another group of chalets soon reached (40 min. from the *Plattenkogel*). On the last of these a board indicates the path to Gerlos, which is the route the traveller has quitted at a point about 1 hr. walk nearer Gerlos, having now made a circuit of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The broad bridle-path now enters the wood, leading in the direction of the falls. *Kriml* is finally reached after a steep descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Travellers from Kriml to the *Platte* are recommended to take a guide through the wood, a walk of about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

Kriml (3584 ft.) (*Bachmaier*, R. 60, D. 54, B. 48 kr.; horses and guides dear), a pleasantly situated village, is visited by travellers principally on account of its magnificent ***Waterfalls*, the most picturesque and imposing among the Alps of Germany, and perhaps the finest in Europe. The *Krimler Ache*, the discharge of the *Krimler-Tauern Glacier*, is precipitated in 3 falls into the valley below, a depth of about 2000 ft. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. Those who desire to view the falls as rapidly and advantageously as possible are recommended to take

a guide (to the lowest fall 25, to the highest 80 kr.), but the route presents no difficulty. The well-trodden path leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the Ache is crossed, in 10 min. more the E. side of the lowest fall is reached. The huge volume of water, issuing from a rocky gully, is hurled with a roar resembling thunder over the rocks, which are partially barren and partially clothed with fir, and rises again from its basin in vast clouds of spray. Below the fall a bridge crosses to the opposite bank, where a stone causeway ascends about 50 ft., leading to the best point of view for the *Lowest Fall*, which is here witnessed in its entire magnitude and in the immediate vicinity. The spectator is bedewed with dense showers of spray, which during sunshine form the most beautiful rainbows.

On the E. side a fatiguing bridle-path, the Tauern-route, ascends over rugged slabs of stone and fragments of rock; 20 min. the *Jägersprung*, a projecting part of the path, whence the water as it descends towards the lowest fall is viewed to advantage. About 5 min. farther, 150 paces r. of the path, is a point of survey for the *Second Fall*. In a meadow, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, there is an excellent spring by the side of the path. At a bridge the traveller should proceed r. by a chalet in the direction of the Ache, cross the river by a bridge and ascend on the l. bank over the moss-clad rocks as near to the *Highest Fall*, an unbroken column of water nearly 1000 ft. in height, as the spray and draught permit. The best point, reached by scrambling over the wet, mossy stones, is to the l. Descent hence to Kriml $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the entire excursion (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is most imposing, although somewhat humid.

A farther ascent to the rock from which the highest fall is precipitated occupies nearly 1 hr. Above it opens the *Krimler Achen-Thal*, a lofty Alpine valley about 8 M. in length, a visit to which is strongly recommended. In the background are the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Krimler Tauern*, over which tower the *Dreiherrnspeitz* (11,494 ft.) and the huge *Venediger* (12,063 ft.), on the l. From Kriml to the *Tauernhaus* is a walk of 5 hrs., thence to *Kasern* b. the *Tauernthörl* see B. 50.

The *Valley of the Salzach* is throughout the entire Pinzgau enclosed by fertile slopes and fir-clad mountains, but from *Wald* to a point below *Bruck* the bottom is either swampy or intersected by the numerous ramifications of the river, and partially covered with sand.

The carriage-road from Kriml to the Pinzgau crosses the *Salza*, which descends from *Ronach* (p. 221), near its confluence with the *Krimler Ache*. The united streams form the *Salzach*, as the river is termed below this point. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kriml) *Wald* the road unites with the Pinzgau Road, on which, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the ruined castle of *Hieburg* is situated. On the opposite (S.) side of the valley the *Obersulzbachthal* opens between the *Mitterkopf* and *Popegkopf*; the background of the valley is

formed by the snow-fields and glaciers of the *Gross-Venediger* (12,053 ft.; ascent difficult, better from Pregratten, comp. p. 228). Farther on are the villages of ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neukirchen* (**Bachmaier*), opposite the wild *Untersulzbachthal*, and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Weierhof*, near the old castle-tower of which there is another good inn. To the S., on the opposite side of the valley, is the mouth of the *Habachthal*, terminated by the Habach Glacier. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bramberg*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Picheln*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Mühlbach*, with sulphur-works. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hollersbach* the Salzach is crossed, which in rainy weather occasionally renders the road impassable for pedestrians; in the background of the *Hollersbachthal* rises the snow-clad *Kratzenberg*. Then ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Mittersill (**Grundmer*, in the market-place; **Schwaiger*; **Post*, on the high road, l. bank of the Salzach), about $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wald, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Zell am See, and 18 M. from Kitzbühel (p. 211), the principal village in the valley and seat of a district court of judicature, which is established in the well preserved old castle, situated on an eminence 500 ft. above the river, on the road to Kitzbühel (fine *view from the summit; S. the snow-clad *Bärenkogel*, p. 195). A post-omnibus runs every day hence, halting for some time at Niedernsill, to Zell am See, Kitzbühel, and Neukirchen. — Bridle-path over the *Velber Tauern* to Windisch-Matrey (p. 229).

Mittersill is the central point of the marshy district of the Pinzgau; above it is an extensive swamp, and below the village the Salzach forms a number of desolate, stony islands. The government has made several attempts to reclaim this wilderness, but hitherto with but indifferent success.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Utendorf*, where a mud-torrent caused great damage in 1866, the *Stubachthal* opens on the S.; a fatiguing path leads through it, and crosses the *Kaiser Tauern* (8410 ft.) to *Kals* (p. 230) in 14 hrs. Beyond ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lengsdorf* (**Oberhauser*), also on the S. side, is the *Mühlbachthal*, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended within two hours into the valley of the Salzach, causing the most calamitous devastation. On the r. bank lies the small village of *Niedernsill* with its new church. Beyond *Walchen*, near *Piesendorf* (1 hr.), the peak of the *Wiesbachhorn* (see below) becomes visible to the S.; in front of it are the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Hohe-Tenn* (11,059 ft.). To the r., at the entrance of the *Kapruner Thal*, is the old fortified castle of that name, surrounded by a rampart and moat, now tenanted by a peasant.

The **Kapruner Thal* (comp. map, p. 202), a wild and beautiful Alpine valley, about 18 M. in length, is as yet rarely visited, being accessible from the Heiligenblut side to none but experienced mountaineers, accompanied by guides from Heiligenblut, while travellers entering it at the lower extremity, and thence visiting the head of the valley, must retrace their steps the whole way. A supply of provisions is necessary for the excursion, and should be brought from Bruck or Zell, as the inn at Kaprun is poor, and

the valley contains no human habitation farther up, with the exception of a few chalets.

From Bruck (see below) and Piesendorf (see above) good footpaths on the r. bank of the Salzach lead to (1½ hr.) Kaprun, which lies ¼ hr. only from *Fürt*, a village on the high-road, between the two first named places.

Kaprun (2592 ft.) (*Newmeyer*, unpretending) is situated at the entrance to the valley, commanded by the castle above mentioned. A rough cart-road leads hence across the *Kesselbühl*, which forms a barrier across the valley, to the (2 hrs.) so-called *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'), the entrance to which is a low door in the rock. Thus far the route is chiefly through wood, passing several picturesque waterfalls on the r. A waterfall of the Kapruner Ache is next passed, a bridge crossed, and a zigzag path ascended to the treeless plateau (1½ hr.) *Im Wasserfall* (5139 ft.), with a few chalets. Pleasing retrospect hence. About ½ hr. farther is the *Clubhütte* ('clubhut') of the Austrian Alpine club, containing plates, glasses, etc., and rough sleeping accommodation for 6 pers. The key is kept at the nearest chalet; non-members pay 30 kr. for admission. Bread, milk, and butter may be obtained at the same chalet, but at somewhat extortionate charges.

From the club hut (a herdsman should be engaged as a guide) an ascent of ½ hr.; then a level, but rough and fatiguing walk of 1 hr. across moraine to the *Mooserboden* (6462 ft.), the highest plateau in the valley, surrounded by most imposing mountains and glaciers: *Wiesbachhorn* (11,738 ft.), *Glockerin* (11,356 ft.), *Bärenkopf* (10,976 ft.), *Johannsborg* (11,425 ft.), *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,482 ft.). The *Karlingerkees*, with the wide *Riffelscharte*, is here seen in its entire extent. From the club hut the *Kaprunerthörl* (8740 ft.), a very difficult pass (3½ hrs. to the top), may be crossed to the *Stubachthal*; or the *Riffthor* (9958 ft.) and the upper Pasterzen Glacier to *Heiligenblut* (from the club hut to the *Johannshütte* 7-8 hrs.). Experienced guides from *Heiligenblut* necessary in both cases (p. 205).

The heaps of rubbish and windlasses on a slight eminence on the l. belong to the *Liernberg Mine* (copper, and a small quantity of silver). The *Zeller See* and the small town of that name (p. 208) now suddenly come into view. The entire plain between the lake and the S. side of the valley is a marsh, partially overgrown with reeds, but its condition has been considerably improved by draining operations. The road traverses the morass by means of a substantial embankment, and crosses the *Seegraben*, an artificial channel by which the *Zeller See* discharges its waters into the Salzach. On an eminence at the junction of the valleys the castle of *Fischhorn* (p. 209) is picturesquely situated, commanding a fine view, ¾ M. from **Bruck** (*Mayer*).

S. of Bruck is the entrance to the **Fusch*, a beautiful Alpine valley, the upper region of which, like that of the *Gastein* (p. 199), is termed the *Nassfeld*, enclosed on the S. and W. by imposing mountains, the chief of which are the *Hohe-Tenn* (11,059 ft.) and the overhanging *Wiesbachhorn* (11,738 ft.) with its glaciers. Very interesting excursion, to be accomplished in one day by taking a one-horse carr. from Zell or Bruck to the *Bärenwirth*, 1½ M. beyond Fusch (3 fl., there and back 5 fl.).

The road from Bruck crosses the Salzach, and leads S. to (4½ M.) the village of *Fusch* (Inn; guide to the Baths of Wolfgang 1 fl.; to *Heiligenblut* over the *Hochthor* 6, by the *Pfandscharte* 7 fl.), the principal place in the valley. Beyond the church is the *Hirzbachfall*. A bridle-path leads hence to the W. to the *Imbrahalp* and the *Zwing*, as far as the glaciers of the *Hohe Tenn* (11,059 ft.). The ascent of the mountain itself is not recommended, as good guides cannot be procured.

[In the *Weichselbacher Thal*, which opens on the E. about ½ hr. beyond Fusch, are situated the Baths of Fusch, or *St. Wolfgang* (**Mayer*, **Flascher*), high up on the mountain-slope (3750 ft.), reached in 1 hr. from the mouth of

the valley, and visited by 300 patients annually. The mineral water enjoys a high reputation. Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf* (9072 ft.), see below. From the Baths to Ferleiten direct in 2 hrs.]

From Fusch to Ferleiten. At (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a small shrine the road turns to the r. and crosses the Ache to the *Bärenwirth* ('Bear Inn'). Thus far a good carriage-road, but rough and narrow farther on. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ferleiten a sign-post indicates the way to the Baths of Fusch (see above). Ferleiten (3772 ft.) (*Tauernhaus*; *Lucashanswirth*); meat occasionally not procurable at either; guide to Heiligenblut by the Pfandscharte 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, by the Hochthor 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, by the Brennkogl 5 ft.), about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Fusch, the highest place in the valley, consists of three houses, some stables, and the chapel. A fine view even from this point is obtained of the valley from l. to r.: the Fuschertauern, Brennkogl (9894 ft.), Kloben (10,011 ft.), Spielmann (9960 ft.), Sinewelleck (10,732 ft.); between the two latter, the Pfandscharte (p. 202); to the r. the Fuscherkarkopf. The vast *Wiesbachhorn* (11,738 ft.) does not become visible until the traveller is on the path to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Trauner Alp* (Alpine fare procurable), situated almost on the verge of the snow. The *Grosskopf* and the *Schwarzkopf* (9072 ft.), which rise on the E. side of the valley, and may be ascended from the Baths of Fusch in 3-4 hrs., command a superb survey of the entire ice-buttresses of the Grossglockner, and of that mountain itself; of the Rauris and Gastein Mts., the Uebergossene Alm, the Steinerne Meer, etc. The *Brennkogl* (9894 ft.) is also frequently ascended (in 6 hrs.) from Ferleiten, as well as from Heiligenblut.

From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut and the Grossglockner by the *Pfandscharte*, or the *Hochthor*, see pp. 202, 203.

Below Bruck the valley contracts. On an eminence, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. E. of Bruck, rises the church of *St. Georgen*, whence, especially by morning-light, a fine *view of the valley of the Salzach in both directions may be enjoyed. The ascent to this point is recommended; the digression only occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the high road can be regained on the other side. Near (6 M.) Taxenbach (2547 ft.) (**Taxwirth*; *Post*) several picturesque views of the deep and narrow bed of the Salzach, enclosed by pine-clad slopes, are obtained. Taxenbach, a small group of houses, is the first village in the *Pongau*, and the seat of a provincial court, which is established in a castle rising on a rock above the river.

To the S. opens the *Rauris* (comp. map p. 202), an Alpine valley in which gold-mines are still worked. At its entrance, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Taxenbach, is the **Kitzlochfall*, a fine cascade (with guide). *Rauris*, or *Gaisbach* (*Bräu), 3 hrs. from Taxenbach, is the principal place in the valley, which, 1 hr. farther, divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Thal* (route to Heiligenblut described at p. 203) and the *Hüttwinkel-Thal*. In the latter, 1 hr. farther, *Bucheben* (Inn) is situated (route to Gastein see p. 203). At (3 hrs. farther) *Im Kolben* (*Inn) there is a fine waterfall; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. higher is the deserted *Neubau*, which may be reached in a few min. by means of the slide. Then in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the *Gold-mine* (the overseer Stöckel accommodates travellers and acts as guide), the highest in Europe (see p. 200). Ascent of the *Schareck*, see p. 200; to Döllach by the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or the *Tramerscharte*, see p. 200; by the *Fleis* to Heiligenblut, see p. 208. The ascent of the *Hochnarr* (10,065 ft.), the loftiest mountain of the *Goldberg* group (8-10 hrs. from the mine to the summit and back), is difficult, but repays the fatigue (comp. p. 208).

The road now gradually descends to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Lend, traversing a succession of very picturesque rocky landscapes. Far below flows the swift river through its rocky and pine-clad ravine, which is crossed by the road about half-way to Lend. The scenery around Lend is particularly striking, although frequently marred by the

dense smoke occasioned by the burning of charcoal for the use of the foundries.

Lend (2208 ft.) (* *Post*) lies on the road to Gastein (p. 195) which here begins to ascend. Travellers proceeding to the Pinzgau, and unable to procure a conveyance here, are recommended to walk (especially as the road ascends) to Taxenbach, where a one-horse vehicle is generally to be found. Post-omnibuses daily from Lend to Gastein, to Zell am See, and to Mittersill. From Lend to the Rauris a shorter road leads on the r. bank of the Salzach, by ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Embach* (Inn), whence a pleasant view of the Pongau and (to the N.) the Uebergossene Alm is obtained.

50. From Kriml to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps pp. 216, 192.

Three 'days' walk, strongly recommended to practised pedestrians. From Kriml by the Krimler Tauern to Heiliggeist (Kasern) 10 hrs., to Windisch-Matrey 12 hrs. more, thence to Heiligenblut 10 hrs. (Or four days may be devoted to the walk as follows: 1st, To Kasern; 2nd, Pregratten; 3rd, Kals; 4th, Heiligenblut.) From Kriml as far as the Tauernthörl a guide is desirable; so too in the direction of Kasern; for the descent not absolutely necessary, but safer. If the guide be dismissed at the summit of the pass, he should be required to point out the precise direction. From Pregratten to Kasern a guide is indispensable; but thence over the Kaiser Thörl to Kals and to Heiligenblut unnecessary; so too in the reverse direction; but for the latter route, from whichever side undertaken, a guide had better be taken as far as the summit of the pass.

The first portion of the route, passing the superb waterfalls, as far as the Tauernhaus (5 hrs.), is described at p. 223. The Tauern route quits the Achenthal about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the Tauernhaus, and ascends somewhat rapidly S. W., between large masses of rock, to the upper region of the valley, the dreary *Windbachthal*, through which the *Windbach* descends in numerous leaps. At a cross a very fine view is obtained of the S.E. branch of the Achenthal and of the glacier-world; in the background the *Dreiherrnspitz* (11,494 ft.). The lofty mountain on the E. is the *Schlieferspitz* (10,938 ft.), W. the three-peaked *Windbachspitz*.

After a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., following the course of the brook and generally on its l. bank, through a wilderness of rock and debris, a basin is reached into which the different sources of the river descend. Through this the path finally ascends for 1 hr. more to the *Tauernthörl* (9071 ft.). Then a steep descent of 2 hrs. to the houses of **Kasern**, or **Heiligengeist** (*Abner*, very unpretending; the landlord's brother acts as guide, to Pregratten 3—4, to the *Tauernthörl* 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

From Brunecken to Kasern through the *Ahrenthal* (p. 298), tolerable road (26 M.). One-horse carr. to *Steinhaus* (p. 298), where a carr. may also be procured, 5 fl.; Hauser is a respectable carriage-owner at Brunecken.

The path from Kasern to Pregratten leads for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. up the l. side of the *Ahrenthal* (to the l. the path to the Krimler Tauern is visible), and then turns to the r. into the lofty *Windthul*, as-

ending gradually. The last hour is steep and stony, and the traveller at length reaches the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Obere Thörl* (10,407 ft.). The *Untere Thörl* (10,067 ft.) is more difficult, and hardly passable.

Next 2 hrs. over snow and glacier, sometimes a rapid descent, which at places is laborious and unpleasant; view of the *Drei-herrnspitz* the whole way. The beautiful S. glacier of the latter, termed *Umbal Kees*, a huge, grey ice-cataract, hardly inferior in grandeur and extent to the *Pasterzen-Glacier* (p. 206), is next traversed in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Umbalthal*, 6 M. in length, resembles the gorge of the *Dornauberg* (p. 219), but is longer and wilder. A narrow and uncomfortable path traverses the N. side for 1 hr., and for 1 hr. more skirts the S. slope, which rises at an angle of about 60° from the bed of the *Ist* 300 ft. below.

At the head of the valley are the houses of *Sarethendorf*, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. lower down lies the hamlet of *Pregratten* (4330 ft.) (Inn. tolerable), about 5 hrs. walk from the summit of the pass.

The ascent of the *Gross-Venediger* (12,053 ft.) is now usually undertaken from *Pregratten*. Guide 6 fl.; two necessary, except for practised mountaineers. Ascent to the *Johannshütte* (6954 ft.) in the *Dorferthal*, at the foot of the *Dorfer* and *Mullwitz Glacier* (fine view of the *Venediger* group) 3 hrs. The hut consists of two apartments, and can accommodate 10 pers. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before it is reached, the path crosses a natural bridge over the impetuous *Dorferbach*. The night is passed here, and the traveller should start next morning at daybreak. First $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. across meadows, then over the moraine of the *Mullwitz Glacier* which is frequently strewn with the debris of avalanches; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther the glacier itself is reached. After an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the ice, the *Mullwitz-Aderl*, an eminence formed by the moraine, is reached. Breakfast taken here. Then across the *Rainer Glacier*; for some distance a nearly level region is traversed to the N. side of the *Rainerhorn* (11,703 ft.); and finally the peak of the *Gross Venediger* is ascended (in about 3 hrs. from the *Aderl*, returning thither in half that time). This is believed to be the easiest of the various routes (pp. 224, 229). The ascent presents no real difficulty, requiring perseverance only proportioned to the depth of the snow.

From *Pregratten* to *Windisch-Matrey* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a bridle-path leads on the N. side of the valley, at first ascending rapidly through wood. At a rocky prominence ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a fine retrospect is obtained, beyond which the ascent is less abrupt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ober-Mauer*, 10 min. beyond which the path descends by a cross to the r. to *Virgen* (3940 ft.) (*Panzel*), about half-way to *Matrey*. On the height to the l. are the remains of a castle.

The ascent of the *Lasörling* (10,171 ft.) from *Virgen* is recommended (*Anton Ausserhofer*, a good guide). The traveller ascends by a tolerable path on the r. side of the valley for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., avoids the *Kleine Lasörling* by a circuit to the S., and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reaches the base of the *Grosse Lasörling*. The summit is attained after a somewhat laborious ascent of 1 hr. more. View of the *Tauern* chain, extending from the W. as far as the *Heuschöber*; to the S. the *Dolomite Mts.* of the *Ampezzo* valley.

At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mitteldorf* the path passes the spring with the long trough (avoiding descent to the r. to the small chapel), and crosses a broad wooden bridge. A few paces farther it leads in a straight direction (not down to the r.); then, at a considerable

height, through a pleasant wood, and finally a gradual descent into the valley. After 1 hr. the traveller reaches

Windisch Matrey (3237 ft.) (*Zum Rautter, the landlord *Hamerl* a good guide for the neighbourhood; guide to the Matreyer Tauernhaus 1 fl. 70, to the Gschlöss 2 fl. 70 kr., to the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus 4½ fl., to Kals 2 fl.; to the top of the pass only, 1 fl.; tariff at the inn), the principal village in the Isenthal. The generally insignificant brook is conducted through an artificial channel, the massive construction of which conveys a formidable idea of the fury of the torrent when swollen. N.W. rises the restored castle of *Weissenstein*, passing which the traveller may enjoy a pleasant walk to the ridge at the head of the valley (on the way to the Matreyer Tauernhaus, see below), whence an interesting view (to the r. of the path, about halfway up) is obtained of the impetuous Isl far below (1½ hr. there and back).

To Lienz (18 M.) a one-horse post-conveyance runs once daily (1 fl.); one-horse carr. 5 fl. The Isenthal presents no great attractions. A short way beyond Matrey the road ascends through wood. At (4½ M.) *Peitschlag* (Inn) the Kalser Thal opens on the l., and the Tefferecken-Thal on the r. (p. 298); then (4½ M.) *St. Johann im Wald* (Inn). Beyond *Ober-Lienz* a fine view of Schloss Bruck is obtained. About 9 M. farther is Lienz in the Pustenthal (p. 299).

From Windisch Matrey to Mittersill (comp. map p. 192) in the Pinzgau there is a tolerable bridle-path (guide necessary from the Matreyer Tauernhaus to the farther side of the pass only), 15 hrs. in all, which had better be divided into two days, and combined with the excursion to the Gschlössalm (see below). Quarters for the night at the Tauernhaus. The path, leading through the Tauernthal, which opens to the N. of Matrey, is level as far as (1½ hr.) *Proseck*, where the ascent begins. Halfway up, the *Steinerbach* is precipitated into a deep gorge on the r. Farther on, the narrow *Frossnitzthal* opens on the l. From the (2½ hrs.) *Landecksjöge* (4248 ft.), where a waterfall emerges from the *Landeckthal*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreyer Tauernhaus*, the path ascends abruptly. [Excursion hence (guide from the Tauernhaus necessary) in 1½ hr. to the *Obere Gschlössalm* (6212 ft.), to which the magnificent **Schlatten Glacier* descends precipitously, overtopped by the Venediger and the *Krystallköpfe* (11,499 ft.), and presenting a most striking picture. The Venediger (p. 228) is also occasionally ascended from this point.]

From the Matreyer Tauernhaus a bleak rocky region is traversed to the summit of the *Velber-Tauern* (7995 ft.), a walk of 3 hrs., ascending the whole way (guide necessary). To the l. a view of the Gschlössthal and the Venediger group is obtained. From the Tauernscharte itself the view is limited. The traveller next crosses a small field of snow, and descends rapidly to the Nassfeld. To the l. rise the dark *Freiwand* (9801 ft.) and the *Tauernkogel* (9790 ft.); the lake to the r. is the *Hintersee*, that to the l. the *Plattsee*. The path now leads on the r. bank of the *Velberbach* to the *Tauernhaus Schöaswend* (3523 ft.) or *Vorders Tauernhaus* (inn, guides). About ½ hr. farther the *Ammerthal*, or *Ammerthaler Oed*, opens on the r. Near (1½ hr.) Mittersill the broad *Mitterberg* projects into the valley. Mittersill (p. 224) lies in the angle formed by the confluence of the Velberbach with the Salzach.

From Matrey to Kals (3½—4 hrs.; guide unnecessary; comp. map p. 2(2)) the path ascends towards the E. to the Capellenberg; after ¼ hr. it passes through a gate to the l. by three barns, beyond which it cannot be mistaken. (About 1½ hr. from Matrey a path diverges to the r. and another to the l.; those

coming in the reverse direction should observe that they must here first keep to the l., then descend to the r., avoiding the better kept forest-path to the l.; then near Matrey, after passing through the gate, they should avoid the path descending rapidly to the r.). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. the summit of the **Kaiser Thörl* (7277 ft.), indicated by a cross, is attained. Beautiful view of the Venediger to the N.W., the Glockner to the N.E., and the Schober to the E. The descent to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Kals inclines to the l., and then leads through wood. Halfway down stands a small shrine. On reaching the bottom of the valley the traveller should cross the fields in a straight direction towards the lower (S.) end of Kals, where the church is situated. The broad path to the l. leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Travellers in the opposite direction also strike across the fields, then cross the brook, and ascend the forest-path to the l.)

Kals (4308 ft.) (*Unter-, or Glockner-Wirth, good accommodation; *Thomas* and *Rupert Groder*, the landlord's brothers, are good guides for the Glockner; also *Michael Groder* in the *Grossdorf*, *Peter Groder* and *Joseph* and *Andreas Kerer* at *Unterwurg*. Tariff of fees in the inn: to the *Grossglockner* 6, *Stüdlhütte* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Heiligenblut* 3, summit of pass only, $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Matrey* 2, summit of pass 1 fl.

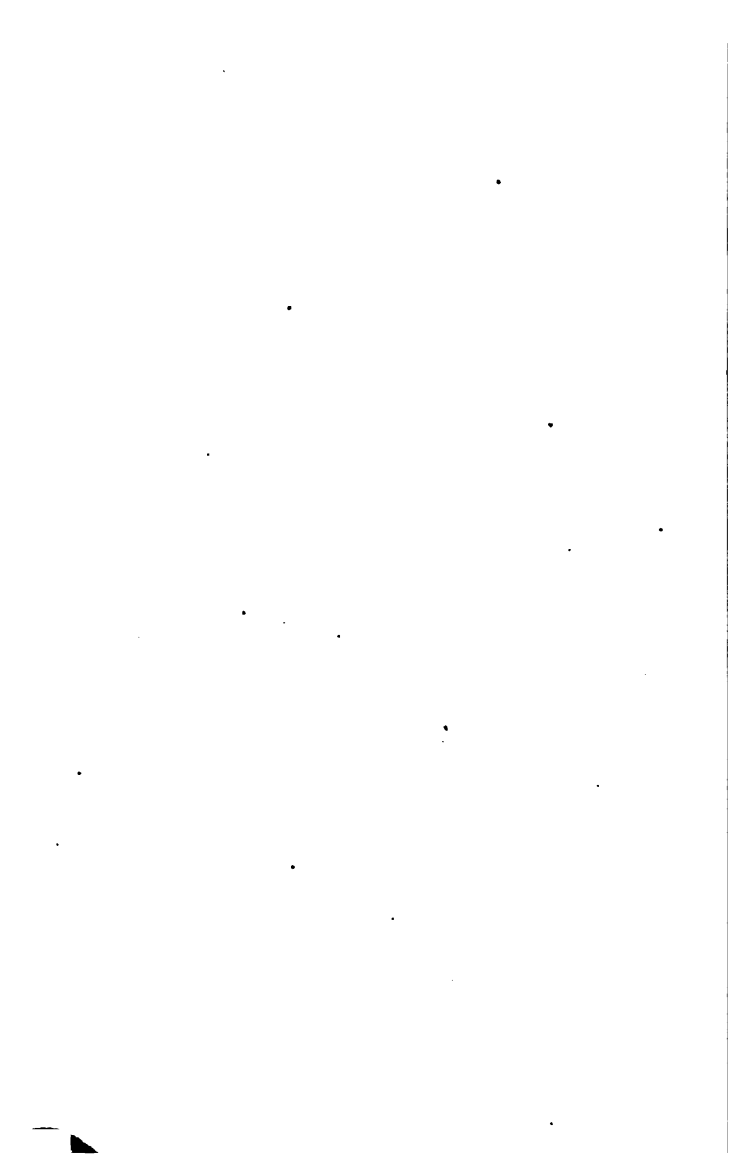
The Ascent of the *Grossglockner* (p. 207) is less expensive from Kals than from *Heiligenblut*, and also pleasanter on account of the accommodation afforded by the *Stüdlhütte* (8916 ft.), erected by a M. Stüdl of Prague, and named after him. The traveller may pass the night there in tolerable comfort, and need not start so early next morning as from the *Leiterhütte*. The ascent is usually made in the afternoon to (1 hr.) *Groden*, the highest village in the district, (1 hr.) *Jörgenhütte* (7434 ft.), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lucknerhütte*, whence the *Stüdlhütte*, situated on the *Vanitscharte*, is attained in 2 hrs. more. The old path leads hence by the *Blaue Köpfe*, the *Teischnitz Glacier*, and the *Leiter Glacier* to the *Adlersruhe* (11,339 ft.), and thence to the summit of the *Grossglockner*, which is reached in 3—4 hrs. from the *Stüdlhütte*. From the *Leiter Glacier* onwards the route is the same as that from *Heiligenblut* (comp. p. 207). The brothers Groder have lately marked out a new route from the *Teischnitz Glacier* to the summit. The path when completed will materially shorten the ascent.

From Kals to *Uttendorf* (p. 224) in the Upper Pinzgau 12—14 hrs. (guide necessary); the greater part of the route is stony and fatiguing, and affords little view. It ascends the course of the *Dorfer-Bach* and reaches *Spötlting* in 1 hr.; ascent thence of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a spring of good drinking water; 2 hrs. *Dorfer Alm*, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther the summit of the *Kaiser Tauern* (8410 ft.) is reached, part of the way over snow. Descent past the upper lake to the (1 hr.) *Bonsedarhütte* (milk); then past the lower lake (which, like the upper, lies on the l.) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Boden*, and through the *Hopfabach-Wald* to the (1 hr.) *Alm* of that name. Finally through the *Stubachthal* to (1 hr.) *Veldern*, and (2 hrs.) *Uttendorf* (p. 224).

From Kals to *Peischlag* in the *Isenthal* (p. 298), a rugged carriage-road leads in 6 M..

About 1 hr. from Kals the path to *Heiligenblut* divides into two branches; that to the r. traverses the *Peischlag Thörl* (8062 ft.); that to the l. (preferable) crosses the *Berger Thörl* (7971 ft.). These two routes unite at the *Leiterhütte* (p. 207). Thence to *Heiligenblut* by the *Kutzensteig* (p. 207; from Kals in 8 hrs., guide to the pass desirable).





51. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

Comp. Map p. 236.

132¼ M. Diligence daily in 25 hrs., generally starting at 8 p. m.; Stellwagen in 2 days, starting at 4 a. m., the night being spent at Landeck on the route to Innsbruck, and at St. Anton on the way back.

Bregenz (1309 ft.) (**Oestreich. Hof*, R. 54, B. 30, A. 15, L. 15 kr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, smaller; both on the lake. **Gold. Adler*, or *Post*; *Krone*), chief town of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantia* of the Romans, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The *Old* or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance, see p. 10.

The **Gebhardsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (2221 ft.) (¾ hr. ascent, the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope and interesting album), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains.

Another fine point of view, recommended to those who do not care to mount so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*, ¼ hr. from Bregenz. — An interrupted view of the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algäu, and Switzerland is obtained from the summit of the **Pfandler* (3859 ft.) (small rustic inn), to the N.E. of Bregenz (ascent 2½ hrs.). In favourable weather Monte Rosa is said to be visible by the side of the Tödi.

From Bregenz to the *Schröcken* is a very interesting excursion of 12–14 hrs. through the *Bregenzer Wald*, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly peopled district, traversed by the *Bregenzer Ach*. The broad valley of the Rhine is first ascended as far as *Schwarzach* (1911 ft.); the road then enters the mountainous district towards the E. and leads to (9 M.) *Alberschwende* (2300 ft.) (**Taube*) [or better still by *Dornbirn*, p. 232, and on foot over the *Hochhäpfe* (4782 ft.)], and *Schwarzenberg* (4½ M.) (**Hirsch*; *Lamm*). Then by *Mellau* (*Bär*), which boasts of a chalybeate spring (beyond the Ach, to the r., is the small watering-place *Reutte*) to (9 M.) *Schnepfau*; (3 M.) *Au* (**Rössle*), (8 M.) *Schopernau* (2964 ft.) (**Krone*). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent of the *Schröcken* (3826 ft.), through wild scenery, passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies 3–4 hrs. At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000–8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits, is seen the little church of *Schröcken*, and adjoining it an *Inn* and a small group of houses, situated on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach. The tableau is especially striking when approached from the Arlberg from *Stuben* (p. 234) (6 hrs.) by the village *Am Lech* or *Thanberg* (4347 ft.) (**Krone*), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*, ¾ hr. from the *Schröcken*, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (8294 ft.), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8842 ft.) whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths lead from the *Schröcken* in various directions:

To *Oberstdorf* by *Hohenkrumbach* (4990 ft.); then N. to the summit of the pass (**view*) at the foot of the *Widdersteinkopf* (8294 ft.); descent past chalets to *Mittelberg* (**Inn*), *Hirschegg*, *Riezlern*, the *Walser Schänzle* (p. 70), and through the *Walserthal* to *Oberstdorf* (8½ hrs.). — Another interesting route is from *Hohenkrumbach* over the ridge connecting the *Angerer Kopf* (7847 ft.) and the *Biberkopf* (8543 ft.), through the *Rappen-*

alpenthal to *Einödsbach* at the base of the *Mädels-Gabel* (8674 ft.), and thence down the *Stillachthal* to *Oberstdorf*.

To the Upper *Lechthal*. From (2 hrs.) *Hohenkrumbach* the path ascends to (1 kr.) *Warth*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lechleiten*; then up and down hill, occasionally steep, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the *Lech*, to (3 hrs.) *Steg* (*Post). Thence by a carriage-road to (3 M.) *Holegau* (Lumper) and (6 M.) *Elbingentalp* (one-horse carr. from *Steg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), whence a post-conveyance carrying two passengers runs daily to *Reutte* (p. 77). From (3 M.) *Stanzach* (*Krone) a bridle-path traverses the *Pfafflar-Thal*, passes *Bachlapp* and *Boden*, and crosses the *Steinjöchl* on the N. side of the *Muttakopf* (9077 ft.) to *Imst* (p. 235), an interesting walk of 7–8 hrs. The next places in the *Lechthal* are (3 M.) *Elmen*, (3 M.) *Forchach*, (3 M.) *Weissenbach*, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reutte* (one-horse carr. from *Weissenbach* to *Reutte* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Dornbirn (1354 ft.), the principal market-town in the *Vorarlberg*, popul. 7000, is a well-built place with a new church. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of *Appenzell*, the *Kamor* (5879 ft.) and *Hohe Kasten* (5902 ft.), the snow-clad *Sentis* (8215 ft.) and the indented *Kurfirsten*. Near

$12\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Hohenembs* (1420 ft.) (*Post*) two small waterfalls are passed. The small town is very picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty and precipitous rocks which rise on the E. side. The handsome castle, erected 1564, belongs to the Prince of *Waldburg-Zeil*. Above the town rise the ruins of the castles of *Alt* and *Neu Hohenembs*. The Church contains a fine relief in marble at the high altar, also the cardinal's hat of *S. Carlo Borromeo*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and largely exported to *Switzerland*. The only Jewish community in the *Tyrol* is settled at *Hohenembs*.

The flat alluvial plain of the *Rhine* is occasionally varied by rocky and wooded eminences, the most considerable of which is the *Kumerberg*, 902 ft. above the river. Near *Götsis* are the ruins of two castles of the *Montfort* family.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Feldkirch* (1528 ft.) (**Post*; *Englischer Hof*; *Krone*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), a well-built, thriving town, enclosed by mountains, forms a natural fortress, once the key of the *Tyrol*, commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. It is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of an extensive educational establishment ('*Stella Matutina*') conducted by *Jesuits*. The Church, erected 1487, possesses a 'Descent from the Cross', attributed to *Holbein*, and a very fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* contains another good work on the same subject. A fine view of the entire valley of the *Rhine* from the *Falkniss Alp* to the *Lake of Constance*, and over the gorge of the *Ill*, is obtained from the **St. Margarethenkapf*, a park-like eminence, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. W. of *Feldkirch* (the path diverges to the r. by the bridge over the *Ill*). — *Diligence* daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Haag*, stat. on the '*United Swiss Railway*' (also to stat. *Oberried*), whence trains run to *Rorschach* in $\frac{1}{2}$, to *Ragatz* in 1, to *Coire* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. From stat. *Sargans* the railway passing the *Wallensee* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to *Zürich*) is far preferable to the route by *St. Gallen* (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

This neighbourhood, and especially the Defile of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary encounters. In 1799, after taking by storm the intrenchments of Feldkirch, *Masséna* advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General *Molitor* was not more fortunate the following year.

To *Mayenfeld*. Beyond the intrenchments, S. of Feldkirch, the road enters the small principality of *Liechtenstein*, 42 sq. M. in extent, and governed by an independent prince. The principal place is *Vaduz*, 9 M. S. of Feldkirch, at the base of the 'Three Sisters'. The castle of the prince rises on an eminence. Beyond (4½ M.) *Balsers* (*Post), by the Fountain of *St. Catharine*, the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now begins to ascend between the *Falknis* (8422 ft.) on the l. and the *Fidscherberg* (8758 ft.) on the r., to the *St. Lusensteig* (2385 ft.), a fortified pass, frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the latter at the commencement of the present century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1852 provided with a large barrack. They constitute the sole fortification of which Switzerland boasts. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (*Inn*, good wine) and the ancient Church of *St. Lucius* to (4½ M.) *Mayenfeld* (1755 ft.) (*Alte Post*), a railway-stat. opposite *Ragatz*. Railway to *Coire* in ½ hr.

Near *Feldkirch* the *Ill* has forced a passage through a lofty wall of limestone. The entrance into this defile, the impetuous river, and the precipitous rocks present a striking picture. Beyond a boldly situated bridge the valley expands, and the district hence to *Bludenz* is termed the *Wallgau*. At some points the stony channel of the stream occupies the entire breadth of the valley. Near

13¼ M. *Bludenz* (1758 ft.) (*Post; *Kreuz*) the scenery becomes very picturesque. To the r., far below, is a considerable manufactory and the fine ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, the background being formed by the ice-peak of the *Scesaplana*.

To the S. is the entrance of the beautiful and populous *Montafuner Thal*, watered by the *Ill*, and abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a highly esteemed *Kirschwasser* is distilled. The principal village is *Schrans* (2067 ft.) (*Taube; Löwe), 12 M. from *Bludenz*. Several passes (*Schlappiner Joch*, *St. Antonier Joch*, *Drusen-Thor*, *Schweizer-Thor*, &c.) lead from this valley over the *Ræticon* chain to the *Prättigau* (in the Grisons), commanding very beautiful views.

The *Scesaplana* (9738 ft.; from *scesa* 'a seat', and *plana* 'flat'), the highest mountain of the *Ræticon* chain, rises from fields of snow in the form of a barren, blunted cone, and is locally termed *Sennkopf*, *Schilan*, or *Brandner-Ferner*. The ascent (fatiguing, but without danger; the 'Brunnenmeister' *Neye* is a good guide) is usually made from *Bludenz* by *Brand* (guides procurable here also) and the E. bank of the picturesque *Lüner See*, fringed with Alpine roses. On the S. side of the lake there is a chalet (4980 ft.) where the night may be passed (about 4 hrs. walk from *Bludenz*). From this point an ascent of 4 hrs., 3 hrs. of which are over loose stony debris; then ¼ hr. of climbing, and ½ hr. walk on the highest ridge (10 min. of which are occupied in crossing the upper ramifications of the S. W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by *Vandans*, a village in the *Montafuner Thal*, and through the *Rells-Thal* to the *Lüner See*, and the descent by *Brand*. The view embraces the whole [of Swabia as far as *Ulm*, the lakes of *Zürich* and *Wallenstadt*, the *Appenzell Mts.*, the *Bernese* and *Tyrolese Alps* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*, and the entire valley of the *Rhine*.

The road in the valley next leads to (4½ M.) *Gallenkirch*, whence the *Gargellenthal* ascends S. to the *Schlappiner Joch* (see above), and (8 M.) *Gaschurn* (*Inn*) at the mouth of the *Gannerthal*, and finally to (3 M.) *Pa-*

tennen in a remote basin, the highest village in the Montafuner Thal. Difficult passes lead hence, either on the N. side of the *Valtöla-Spitze* and over the *Zeines Joch* (6021 ft.) in 4 hrs., or on the S. side by the *Bielerhöhe* (6498 ft.), and through the *Klein-Vermunt Thal* in 5 hrs. to *Galthür* (Inn), the last village in the Paznaun (see below).

At the nunnery of *St. Peter* the road quits the Ill and ascends the *Klosterthal*, following the course of the *Alfenzbach*. Between *Bratz* and

9¹/₄ M. *Dalaas* (2743 ft.) (*Post) a considerable waterfall is seen on the r. The next villages are *Wald* and *Klösterle*. Then another waterfall, and 1¹/₂ M. farther the poor village of

9¹/₄ M. *Stuben* (4636 ft.) (*Post), at the base of the *Arlberg*, or *Adlerberg*; the *Bregenser Wald* and *Schröcken* see p. 231. The road now ascends by numerous windings to the summit of the *Pass* (5744 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, not far from the boundary between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side of the pass, 1¹/₂ M. from the summit, is the *Chapel of St. Christopher*, with an inn adjoining it.

9¹/₄ M. *St. Anton* (4866 ft.) (*Post), a small village about 3 M. from the pass, is the halting-place for the night of the omnibus from Innsbruck to Feldkirch. The next villages are *St. Jacob*, *Fudisen*, and *Petneu*. From the latter a path, which cannot be mistaken, leads over the *Kaiser-Joch* in 3 hrs. to *Steg* in the Upper Lechthal (p. 232). Near the village of *Schnan* (4003 ft.) is the **Klamm*, a remarkable defile, 390 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, between rocks 500 ft. in height and almost meeting at the top, whence the *Schnanerbach* is precipitated. Pedestrians should not omit to explore this gorge, the upper end of which is reached from *Schnan* in 1¹/₂ hr. Beyond

9¹/₄ M. *Flirseh* (3786 ft.) (*Post) the valley contracts; the *Rosana* dashes impetuously over the rocks and forms several waterfalls. The valley hence to *Landeck*, termed the *Stanzer-Thal*, presents a succession of picturesque landscapes, especially in the vicinity of *Strengen*, at the mouth of the *Patznaunthal* farther on, and at the village of *Pians* (*Pöll, near the church). The *Trisanna*, descending from the *Patznaun*, falls into the *Rosana*. An isolated rock at the entrance to the valley is crowned by the dilapidated castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object from the windings of the road.

The *Patznaunthal*, a valley 24 M. in length, ascends towards the S. W. to the central mass of the *Silvretta* group, the spurs of which separate the valley from the Lower Engadine. Several difficult glacier-passes lead to the latter. The road leads from *Pians* to (10¹/₂ M.) *Kappel*, and (8 M.) *Ischgl* (Inn) at the mouth of the *Fimberthal*, beyond which (2¹/₂ hrs.) *Galthür* (Ross) is reached by a steep footpath. Passes lead hence to the *Montafun* (see above). Another route is through the *Jamthal*, over the *Futschöl Pass* between the *Augstenberg* and *Fluchthorn*, and down through the *Val Urschat* and *Val Tsana* to *Ardez* in the Lower Engadine, in all 12-13 hrs., a very rough and fatiguing walk. The guide *Pöll*, who is acquainted with the whole of the Tyrol, is a native of this district, but is generally absent.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Landeck (2651 ft.) (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Post*; *Goldner Adler*), built on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Lower Inn, and Vintschgau roads, is a village of some importance, commanded by the ancient castle of the same name, now tenanted by several poor families. A few leisure hours here are best devoted to a walk on the road, ascending by the course of the Inn, which forms several impetuous rapids near Landeck.

At *Zams* (2635 ft.), 3 M. below Landeck, a rocky barrier projects into the valley, leaving but a limited space for the passage of the river and the road on the l. bank.

The nunnery on the wooded rock, occupied by Sisters of Charity, possesses branch-establishments in many parts of Austria. The bridge over the Inn, frequently the scene of sanguinary encounters, was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1703, thus occasioning the capture of the French who had advanced as far as Prutz (p. 237).

Beyond the bridge over the Inn a path diverges l. to (10 min.) a beautiful Water fall, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock, and is not visible from the road.

To the r. on a lofty height rise the handsome ruins of the *Kronburg*. The barren pyramid of the *Tschürgant* forms the background (adjoining it, in the distance, the *Sonnenspitz*), forming an appropriate termination to the picturesque landscape near *Mils*, a small village with a pretty, modern church. The road now ascends rapidly for about 5 M. In 1809 the Bavarian troops were greatly harassed here by the Tyrolese, who hurled trunks of trees and masses of rock on their enemies from the heights above.

14 M. *Imst* (**Post*; mules may be hired) is a well-built market-town (re-erected after a fire in 1822, each house furnished with a scaffolding for the convenience of the fire-men, in case of another similar catastrophe), situated at the base of the *Laggersberg* and the *Platteinkogl*. — (Oetzthal see R. 59, road to *Nasereit* see p. 79, bridle-path into the *Lechthal* see p. 232.)

The *Tschürgant* (7545 ft.) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs.; after 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. the *Kaesser Alp*, formerly occupied by chalets, is reached. The mountain is unfortunately entirely destitute of shade. The view from the summit comprises the entire Oetzthal as far as the glaciers in the background. — The *Muttekopf*, another fine point of view, may be ascended (with guide) from *Imst* in 6 hrs.

The road descends gradually to (1 M.) *Brennbüchl*, where, at **Mayr's Inn*, *Fred. Augustus*, King of Saxony, expired Aug. 9th, 1854. The room may still be inspected by the curious. The king had quitted the main road near *Brennbüchl* with the intention of driving to the *Pitzthal*. Before crossing the Inn he was thrown from the carriage in consequence of a too rapid turn in the road, and a kick from one of the horses inflicted a fatal wound on his head. The scene of the accident is indicated by a small chapel in the valley below.

At *Roppen* the masses of debris with which the *Ache*, descending from the *Oetzthal* (p. 267), has covered the entire valley of

the Inn at the confluence of the two streams, present a remarkable appearance. At the *Inn of *Magerbach* the road crosses to the r. bank of the Inn, and reaches *Hatmingen*. To the r. rises the wooded *Petersberg*, with the ruins of the castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, daughter of the Count of the Tyrol, through whom the Tyrol came into the possession of the emperors of Austria.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sils* (*Steinbock*), with a handsome modern church, containing a fine altar-piece by *Hellweger*. The extensive Cistercian monastery of *Stams*, r. of the road, was founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, after his death, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. She is also said to have caused his remains to be brought from Naples and interred here. Near

8 M. *Telfs* (**Post*), one of the most considerable villages of the upper valley of the Inn, the road returns to the l. bank of the river, and unites with the mountain-road from *Nassereit* (p. 79). The halting-place of the *Stellwagen* is *Inzingen*, that of the diligence is

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Zirl* (2039 ft.) (**Löwe*). Before the latter is reached the indented peaks of the *Selrain* are seen on the r. The *Calvarienberg* at *Zirl* commands a fine view. The *Solstein* (8649 ft.), the lofty mountain which rises near *Innsbruck*, is occasionally ascended hence in 6—7 hrs.; the summit commands an extensive view of the valleys of the Inn and Isar, and of a great part of Bavaria. (Road through the *Scharnitz* to Bavaria see p. 83.)

On the l., about 1 M. beyond *Zirl*, the *Martinswand* rises about 1800 ft. perpendicularly above the road. In the distance are the pyramid of the *Nockspitz*, the *Waldraster-Spitz* and the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofl* (p. 217); about half-way up the latter glistens the white pilgrimage-church *Zum Heiligen Wasser*.

In 1498 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while in pursuit of a chamois above the *Martinswand*, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he arrested his progress by clinging to a projecting rock, in such a position that he was unable to move from the spot. His perilous situation being observed from below, the pastor of *Zirl*, attended by numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture an angel in the garb of a chamois-hunter, came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The spot where the emperor was in such imminent peril of his life is marked by a cross on the rock, 850 ft. above the Inn, but not easily distinguished from the road below. It stands in a small hollow, exactly opposite a chapel on the wooded height on the other bank of the Inn.

8 M. *Innsbruck* see p. 211.





52. From Landeck to Bozen by Meran. Finstermünz.

95½ M. Diligence 4 times weekly in 18½ hrs.; Stellwagen daily from Landeck to Mals, and from Mals to Meran. — Good road, tolerable inns. Pedestrians even will be amply rewarded by a walk from Prutz to Nauders, passing the Finstermünz, and over the Reschen-Scheideck to St. Valentin or Mals.

Landeck (2651 ft.) see p. 235. The road passes the castle on the S. bank of the *Inn*, which forces its passage through a narrow ravine, and forms several rapids. On the r. a waterfall of the *Urgbach*. The first bridge which carries the road to the l. bank is the *Pontlatzer Brücke*, about 6 M. from Landeck.

This bridge has several times proved a most disastrous spot to the troops of Bavaria. Thus in 1703 the Bavarian army, whilst attempting to invade the Tyrol, was almost entirely annihilated here by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm', or reserve-troops, and a mere handful of fugitives alone survived to convey tidings of the calamity to the Elector Max Emanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians, who were advancing towards the Tyrol in this direction in 1809, met with a similar fate. The bridge was obstinately contested for a time, but the intrepid 'Landsturm' summoned by the alarm-bell which pealed from every church and chapel in the neighbourhood, and aided by a knowledge of their native mountains, soon came to the rescue and decided the fate of the invaders. Terrible destruction was caused by huge masses of rock and trunks of trees hurled from the heights above, while most of the few survivors fell victims to the unerring aim of the Tyrolese riflemen.

On a precipitous rock, to the r. above Prutz, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it, on the height, is the village of *Ladis*, 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths; ½ hr. higher is situated *Obladis*, a handsome edifice in a beautiful, wooded district, one of the best sanitary establishments in the Tyrol (not accessible by carriage).

Prutz (Rose), where the road returns to the r. bank of the *Inn*, lies in a swampy plain, at the entrance of the *Kaunserthal*, in which *Kaltenbrunn* (Eckardt), a place of much pious resort, is situated.

The *Kaunser-Thal* runs in an E. direction as far as *Kaltenbrunn*, then S. towards the central mass of the *Oetzthal Mts.* A footpath leads by *Feuchten* to the *Gepaatsch-Alp* (6394 ft.) at the head of the valley, 8 hrs. from Prutz. The huge *Gepaatsch Glacier*, the most extensive in the Tyrol, closes the valley. The best survey of it is obtained from the *Wonneiberg* (9625 ft.), ascended (with guide) from the *Alp* in 3 hrs. (first across the glacier, then an ascent to the l. over pastures). — To *Mittelberg* in the *Pitzthal*, a valley running parallel to the *Kaunser Thal* (p. 271), a rough, but very interesting walk of 8–9 hrs., by the *Oelgrubenjoch* (9652 ft.), with beautiful views of the *Pitzthal glaciers*. The path first ascends steep rocky slopes, then crosses the *Oelgruben Glacier* to the pass between the *Vorder* and *Hinter Oelgrubenspitze*. Descent past the indented *Sechsegerten* and the *Taschacher Ferner*, and through the *Taschachthal* to *Mittelberg* (p. 272). — To *Vent* (p. 269) over the *Gepaatschjoch* (9770 ft.) 9–10 hrs., very fatiguing.

9¼ M. *Ried* (2881 ft.) (*Post; Adler*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, seat of the local authorities. The *Capuchin monastery* on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent.

as a species of religious barrier to the progress of the Reformation from Switzerland in this direction. Farther on is *Tösens*, where the Inn is again crossed.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Pfunds* (3253 ft.) (*Traube; *Post) consists of two groups of houses, separated by the Inn. To the S.W. the *Mondin-Ferner*, belonging to the N. Engadine chain, is conspicuous; E. in the extreme distance rise the peaks of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

Above *Pfunds* the new road again crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the r. bank, hewn at places in the face of the perpendicular rock, and occasionally supported by piers of masonry. The route is here remarkable for the picturesque views it affords of the narrow valley of the Inn, as well as for the bold construction of the road itself. The finest point is at **Hoch-Finstermünz (Inn)*, a small group of houses about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Pfunds*. Far below is the old *Finstermünz* (3294 ft.), with a tower and a bridge over the Inn; these, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. The imposing construction of the new road, carried by bridges and arches from rock to rock, is best appreciated when viewed from the old road below.

Farther on, a picturesque waterfall is passed. The extremity of the defile is guarded by small fortifications.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nauders* (4437 ft.) (Post, moderate; *Mondschein*), with the old castle of *Naudersberg*, is the seat of the local authorities. From this point through the Engadine to *Tirano* in the *Valtellina*, see p. 265.

The road continues to ascend as far as the *Reschen Scheideck* (4898 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Beyond the village of *Reschen* (4574 ft.) (*Stern*), which lies near the small and gloomy lake of that name, a most imposing **view is disclosed. The entire background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the *Ortler* chain; on the l. are the *Suldener* and *Laaser Ferner*, in front of them the *Tschengelser Hochspitz*, farther distant the ice-masses of the *Zufall* (or *Cevedale*), then the lofty pyramid of *Monte Zebbru* (or *Königspitz*, 12,675 ft.), finally to the r. the *Ortlerspitz* (12,765 ft.), towering above all its neighbours (p. 252), and forming the central point of the picture the whole way to *Mals*.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near *Reschen*, and flows through the lake of *Reschen*; also through the *Mittersee* and *Heiderset*, abounding in fish, which the road skirts farther on.

9 M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4626 ft.) (*Post) was formerly a hospice. The beauty of the view increases as the road approaches the *Vintchgau* (Val Venosta). The *Ortler* continues to form a magnificent background. As the road descends, the

villages of *Mals*, *Glurns* (3468 ft.), and *Tartsch*, when viewed from the height, almost appear to form a single town. To the r., before Mals is reached, is seen the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-residence of the bishops of Coire, now tenanted by about 30 poor families, who were deprived of their all by inundations of the Etsch in 1855. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the mountain to the r.

7 M. *Mals* (3353 ft.) (*Post, or *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph.

Walk of two days, very interesting: through the *Münsterthal* (in the *Grisonns*), and over the *Wormser Joch* to *St. Maria* on the *Stelvio*; on the following day back to the *Etschthal* over the *Stelvio* (see p. 246). The latter part of the route may be performed by carriage.

As Mals is quitted, the ancient tower of the *Fröhlichsburg* is passed. In the distance to the r., not far from the commencement of the *Stelvio* route, on the farther bank of the *Etsch*, rises the half-ruined, imposing castle of *Lichtenberg*. To the l. of the road, near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of mediæval armour (not always accessible). Near *Spondinig* (new inn) (2988 ft.), 1½ M. from

8 M. *Eys* (Post), the *Stelvio* road (R. 53) diverges, intersecting the broad plain in a straight direction to the r. Near *Laas* the sharply defined ice peak of the *Laaser Ferner* becomes visible to the S. Then a rapid ascent to

9¼ M. *Schlunders* (*Post). Near *Göflan*, a village in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. At *Goldrain* (with lead and zinc mines) the road is carried to the r. bank of the *Etsch*, and crosses the impetuous *Plima*, which descends from the *Martellthal* on the r.

The *Martellthal* (comp. map p. 250), a narrow green Alpine valley, ascends rapidly towards the *Ortler*, between two lofty mountain ranges, commencing with the *Laaser Spitze* (8507 ft.) on the r., and the *Hasenohr* (10,927 ft.) on the l. At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter*, with the castles *Ober-* and *Unter-Montan*. A footpath leads hither from *Laatsch* (see below): by the first lane to the l. beyond the inn; then to the r. by the first fountain, to the l. by the second, and along the course of the brook; at the end of the wall the path to the r. is taken, and at the cross a straight direction (not l.); after 35 min. the *Plima* is crossed, and the hill (with the castles above mentioned) forming a barrier at the mouth of the valley is ascended. The stony path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of the impetuous *Plima*, the outflow of the *Langenferner*. A path diverging to the l., ½ hr. farther, ascends to *Salt*, a small chalybeate spring (good accommodation). Then (¾ hr.) *Martell*, the houses of which lie several miles apart. The church and a good inn are situated on the hill to the r. Beyond this point a guide should be taken (e. g. *Sebast. Holzknicht*, known as 'Janiger', and *M. Ebenhöcher* at *Gond*). Fee to *Sulden* over the *Madritschjoch* 5, to *Rabbi* 6, by the *Langenferner* and *Cevedale Pass* to *S. Caterina* 10 fl. — *Gond* is ½ hr. farther; then (20 min.) *Maria Schmelz*, a solitary chapel. A short distance farther (2¼ hrs. from *Salt*) the lower *Alm* is reached, a little beyond the point where the *Cevedale* has become visible in all its majesty; to the l. rise the *Rothspitz* and the *Gramser Ferner*.

From this point to the *Baths of Rabbi* (p. 287) a somewhat rough walk of 6 hrs. over the Gramser Joch. — To *Pejo* (p. 288) over the *Hohe Ferner*, past the *Cima di Venezia* to the E., and down to the *Val di Venezia* and *Val della Mare* (p. 288), a fatiguing glacier-route of 8 hrs., not without attractions. — A longer (10—11 hrs.) and more trying route is the passage to S. Caterina by the *Hohe Ferner*, the *Langen- and Zufall Ferner*, and the *Cevedale Pass*. Through the *Val di Cedeh* and *Val del Forno* to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 247. The most interesting route from the *Martellthal* is probably by the

Madritsch-Joch, combined with the ascent of the *Schöntauf-Spitze*. A walk of 1 hr. to the *Jägerbrunnen*, an excellent spring. Then a continual ascent to the r.; finally over loose, crumbling stones to the summit of the pass (11,277 ft.). On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the *Zafridspitze*, the *Vordere Rothspitz*, and the *Veneziaspitz* with their fields of ice; but from the summit the mountain giants mentioned at p. 250 present an almost overwhelming aspect, all of them apparently little more than a gunshot distant. The *Hintere Schöntaufspitz* (10,894 ft.), the peak immediately to the N. of the pass, reached thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands a panorama similar to that from the *Vertainspitz* (p. 251). The descent from the *Joch* over the small *Ebenwand Ferner* to the *Legerwand* (p. 250), and across the latter to the *Gampenhöfe* (p. 250), is extremely laborious to the uninitiated pedestrian, and requires great caution. *Sulden* (p. 250) is now soon reached (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the pass, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Legerwand*).

Beyond *Laatsch* (*Hirsch*) the road re-crosses to the l. bank of the *Etsch*. To the l., on a rock close to the road, rises the picturesque chateau of *Castelbell* (burned down in 1842). At *Staben* the route to the *Oetzthal* diverges (see p. 271).

8 M. *Naturns* (1717 ft.) (Post) lies below the mouth of the *Schnalser Thal* (picturesque waterfall); r. on an eminence the castle of *Turandsberg*. At *Rabland* the valley contracts. The *Töll* (where there is a tolerable inn), a ridge which rises here (1892 ft.), separates the *Vintschgau* from the *Etsch* district. A striking *view is now enjoyed over the *Meraner Thal*, which resembles a vast orchard, planted with vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened by innumerable villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully formed porphyry mountains. This scene presents the rare combination of southern vegetation with a very picturesque and populous district. The road, destitute of shade, now gradually descends, passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Meran*) the old castle of *Forst*, occupied by poor families.

9 M. *Meran* (1114 ft.) (*Post, or *Erzherzog Johann*, with café and reading-room, R. 80 kr. [and upwards; **Graf von Meran*, halting-place of the *Stellwagen*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Passerer Hof*. These hotels are frequently crowded during the season of the grape-cure in September. — Second cl.: **Rössl*, *Engel*, *Sonne*, *Kreuz*, &c., all very unpretending. Pensions (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl.): *Dr. von Gasteiger*, *von Weinhart*, *Hassfurter*, *Proxauf*, *Dr. Pircher* (a large new house), the two last also restaurants. Good beer at *Raffl's* and the *Bräuhaus*. *Dr. Mareker's* pension at *Obermais*), the ancient capital of the *Tyrol*, popul. 3000, situated on the impetuous *Passer*, above its confluence with the *Etsch*, is much resorted to on account of the mildness of the climate by patients suffering from pulmonary complaints, who in spring here employ the whey, and in autumn the grape-cure. The *Wassermauer*, a broad and substantial bulwark against the inundations

of the Passer, planted with trees, constitutes the principal promenade of the place; at the upper extremity there is an excellent shooting-gallery with restaurant. The commercial traffic of Meran is confined to the arcades ('Unter den Lauben'), of which there are two series intersecting the town from E. to W. The town has been greatly improved of late by the laying out of extensive promenades, on both banks of the Passer. The Church (14th cent.) contains a good altar-piece by *Knoller*, representing the Assumption.

On the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, at the S. base of which Meran is situated, stands the ancient **Schloss Tyrol* (2247 ft.), which has given its name to the district, and was the earliest residence of the princes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, containing a few habitable apartments only. The two portals of the chapel, with rude sculptures of the 12th cent. are worthy of notice. Magnificent view, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Etsch to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the l. by a chain of porphyry mountains, which extend as far as Bozen, and on the r. by the precipitous dolomite cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the mountains of the Ultenthal; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Etsch (which descends 800 ft. from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner. The porter shows the chapel (15 kr.), and one of the servants (10 kr.) of the castellan conducts visitors to a room commanding a fine view.

Two routes lead from Meran to the castle, one a broad, but rough carriage-road winding upwards through the vineyards of the *Küchelberg*, and passing *St. Peter* and *Schloss Durnstein* (altogether a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the other a bridle-path (1 hr.), ascending from the gate near the church, after 10 min. turning l. by a crucifix (to the r. is the path to the *Passeyr*), passing by another crucifix (5 min.) to the l. of a group of houses, and ascending the N. E. side of the mountain in the direction of *Dorf Tyrol* (**Elsler's Inn*), and finally penetrating the rock near the castle by a tunnel ('*Knappenloch*'). The latter route is in shade in the afternoon. The visitor should be at the summit before the sun disappears behind the mountains (about 6 p. m. in June and July).

The castle of **Lebenberg* (1911 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from Meran ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the l., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the r. bank of the Etsch, then a somewhat steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), although of ancient origin, is still in excellent preservation. The situation is delightful, the surrounding vegetation most luxuriant (lemons thriving in the open air). A shady plateau behind the castle affords a beautiful view, especially by evening light. This spot attracts numerous visitors; refreshments may be obtained of the proprietor.

Of the numerous ancient castles visible from Meran, *Schönna* (2466 ft.), built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran,

son of Archduke John (d. 1859), is one of the most interesting. It is situated at the entrance of the *Passeyr* (see p. 265), and is the most picturesque point in this neighbourhood. The principal saloon contains a fine relief, carved in wood by the castellan Thomas Pichler, representing the Archduke John and his son, with scenes from the chase and rural life. The chapel of the castle contains the vault of the archducal family. A pleasant path leads thither from Meran in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., by *Obermair* (guide unnecessary). — The conspicuous *Fragzburg* to the S., and *Zenoberg* to the N. in the same direction as *Schloss Tyrol* are also ancient castles worthy of notice.

The *Passeyr* see p. 265.

From Meran through the *Ultenthal* to the *Baths of Rabbi* (13 hrs.) not a very attractive route, but convenient for those proceeding hence to the *Val di Sole* (R. 63). The ascent commences at (3 M.) *Tschermis*, a village on the r. bank of the *Etsch*, S. of Meran. *Lana* (°Rössl) lies on the l. in the gorge. The church of *Untertlana* possesses a good Gothic altar. At the extremity of the village are the two castles of *Brandis*, the property of the counts of that name. The road passes beautiful groups of venerable chestnuts, and commands fine views of the *Etschthal*, the opposite heights with the *Fragzburg*, the *Hohe Mendel*, &c. *Aussenruf* (Inn), the first village in the *Ultenthal* is reached in 1 hr. more; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ruins of *Eschlohe*, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *St. Pancraz* (Inn). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it divides, and the defile to the r. is ascended (the road in a straight direction leads to *Mitterbad*). At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Walburga* a bed may be procured at the bailiff's ('*Ortsvorsteher*'), the last place on the route which affords tolerable quarters. 1 hr. *Koppelucies*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *St. Nicholas*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *St. Gertrud* (very poor inn). Hence by a desolate and sometimes not easily traceable path to the summit of the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Kirchberger Joch* (8328 ft.), near the *Corvosee*, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Then a stony and precipitous descent to a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalet, the path to the r. before which must be avoided. Finally through larch-plantations, by *Piazzola*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 207). Guide from *St. Gertrud* to the *Baths* desirable.

From Meran to Bozen (comp. map p. 236) diligence daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 1 fl. 69 kr. ($16\frac{1}{4}$ M.). *Stellwagen* 3 times daily in about 4 hrs. (1 fl. 5, or 1 fl. 35 kr.), often crowded. One-horse carr. (5 fl.) far preferable. — The high road should be avoided by pedestrians, who may follow the footpath on the r. bank of the *Etsch* (shaded in the afternoon), via *Siebeneich*, *Andrian*, *Nals*, *Tisens*, *Unter-* and *Ober-Lana*, in all about 24 M.

Between *Burgstall* and *Gargazon* the road crosses the *Aschlerbach*, which was declared by the Treaty of Verdun to be the boundary between Germany and Italy, as it also was in 1809—1813 while the Tyrol belonged to Bavaria.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Vilpian* (Post) lies at the mouth of the small *Möltener Bach*. To the l. rise two lofty dolomite pyramids of the *Mendelgebirge*, towering above the lower hills. *Terlan*, a village celebrated for its wine, has a leaning church-tower. The Gothic portal of the church and the two flying buttresses on the S. side deserve notice. As the vineyard-owners do not reside here, the excellent wine of the district cannot be procured at the village. On a prominent rock, farther on, rise the castles of *Greifenstein*

and *Mauttasch*. To the r., on the opposite side of the valley, are the castles of *Hoch-Eppan*, once the seat of counts of that name, and *Sigmundskron*, now a powder-magazine. The next villages are *Siebeneich* and *Moritsing*. Opposite the traveller, towards the S.E., rise the dolomite mountains of the Fassa valley, among which the white peak of the *Rosengarten* (p. 292) is most conspicuous. Beyond Gries (p. 276) the road crosses the *Talfer*. The road skirts the porphyry mountains on the l. bank of the Etsch, but the river is seldom visible. The bottom of the valley is covered with vineyards, maize-fields, meadows, and reeds.

7 M. *Bozen*, see p. 276.

53. From Landeck to the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps pp. 236, 250.

155 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Diligence from Landeck to Mals (and Meran) 4 times weekly in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Stellwagen from Landeck to Mals daily. Also over the Stelvio from Eys to Bormio in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 6 fl. In fine weather this route is recommended to the pedestrian (see below). Public open conveyances, however, will probably run during the fine season. Messagerie between Bormio and Sondrio, and between Sondrio and Colico (on the Lake of Como) daily.

The road over the Stelvio, Germ. *Stilfser Joch*, the loftiest in Europe which is practicable for carriages, 9289 ft. above the sea-level, constructed 1820—25 by the Austrian government, is one of the most remarkable in the world, owing to the great engineering difficulties encountered in the course of the work, as well as to the magnificent nature of the scenery traversed. As the traveller proceeds, he should observe the skilfully managed windings of the road, the galleries and bridges which frequently protect and support it, and finally the long embankments by which it is carried across the swamps of the Val Tellina. The route exhibits a gradual transition from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant southern vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The scenery, however, can only be appreciated in bright, clear weather. In spring the melting of the snow often proves very destructive to the higher portion of the road, covering it with fragments of rock, sweeping away the galleries which protect it, or even entirely obliterating it. On the Austrian side the road was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but is to be repaired. On the Italian side it is in excellent condition.

Pedestrians are recommended not to take any 'short cuts', but to follow the road, which affords the finest view. — From Mals, Eys, and Laas, however, the hot and dusty high road may be avoided, and the foot-paths straight across the valley followed. Near Mals lies *Glurns*, a small town with an ancient church, whence a path skirting the mountain leads by *Lichtenberg* (p. 239) and *Agums* to Prad. — The following circuit is recommended to those who desire to visit the pass, but do not intend to proceed to Italy: from Prad to Trafoi a walk of 3 hrs. (to the 'Holy Water' and back 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the Franzenshöhe 2, Ferdinandshöhe (the summit) 2, S. Maria 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Baths of Bormio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; back to S. Maria (ascent) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal 3, Münster 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, Taufers 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, Mals 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Guide of course unnecessary. Trafoi, S. Maria, and Bormio are the best quarters for the night. Finest scenery on the Tyrolese side, most remarkable road on the Italian. Evening lights best at Trafoi.

By Carriage from Prad to Trafoi in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. Maria 3, New Baths of Bormio 2, back to S. Maria 4, Prad 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From *Landeck* (2651 ft.) to *Spondinig* (2845 ft.) see pp. 237 to 239. At *Spondinig* the *Stelvio* road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch* in a straight direction, crosses the marsh and river by a long embankment, which forms the boundary between the Upper and Lower *Vintschgau*, and ascends on the bank of the *Trafoi-Bach*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. (from *Mals*, which is 44 M. from *Landeck*, see p. 239) *Prad* (3271 ft.) (*Post*), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad*, is an insignificant village at the foot of the *Stelvio* route, which now enters a narrow valley, traversed by the *Trafoi-Bach*. The brook forms several picturesque waterfalls. To the r. on the height lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence this route derives its name, although it does not pass through *Stelvio* itself. The houses cling to the rocks like swallows' nests. Opposite the traveller, towards the S., a fine view of the *Trafoi* snow-mountains (see below) is soon disclosed. In the opposite direction (N.) the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the second highest of the *Oetzthal Alps* (p. 269), remains in sight for a considerable distance.

At (7 M.) *Gomagoi*, Germ. *Beidewasser* ('gemelle acque', twin waters) (4322 ft.) (*Inn*), the wild *Suldenthal* (p. 250) opens on the E., whence the *Suldenbach*, the discharge of the *Sulden Glacier* (p. 251) dashes forth. A short way up the valley is a barrack, erected in 1860. Near

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Trafoi* (5288 ft.) (**Post*), a village of about half-a-dozen houses, the *Monte Liorio* (10,433 ft.) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the r. the white *Naglesspitze* (10,688 ft.). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the l. the *Obere Ortler Plateau*, to the r. the adjacent *Pleishhorn* with a narrow snowy ridge termed the *Stickle Pleiss* (often mentioned in descriptions of the ascent of the *Ortler*), adjoining it the *Obere* and *Untere Ortler Ferner* and the *Trafoier Ferner*, separated by the *Nashorn Spitze*, and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand*; then the black *Mondatsch* (11,244 ft.), a huge rock protruding from these masses of ice; to the r. of it the *Madatsch Ferner*, descending from *Monte Cristallo* (11,471 ft.), and the *Geisterspitze* (*Monte Video*, 11,362 ft.).

A most interesting walk ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) from *Trafoi* is to the ***Three Holy Springs**, which rise at the bottom of the valley at the base of the *Ortler*. The path, crossing the meadows and leading through wood, cannot be mistaken.

At the extremity of the valley three rude figures representing *Christ*, *Mary*, and *John* are protected by a roof; from their bodies flows the very cold 'holy water'. A chapel and a house, in which refreshments are provided when a pilgrim takes place, are adjacent. Opposite rises the nearly perpendicular *Mondatsch*, from the dark cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. On the l. side are the glittering snows of the *Königswand* and the blue ice of the *Trafoi Glacier*. The scene is most impressive and should not be missed by those who have leisure.

A good survey of the *Ortler* group with its glaciers is ob-

tained from the *Tartscher Alm*, situated 2 hrs. to the S.W. (guide necessary).

An expedition which will repay the fatigue is the passage of the *Hochleitenspitze* to Sulden, combined with the ascent of the **Hochleitenspitze* (9163 ft.), requiring 7 hrs.; guide desirable (3—4 fl.). Halfway to the 'holy springs' the path abruptly ascends the *Tabarettathal* towards the E., turning after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more towards the N., to the (2 hrs.) *Tabaretta-Scharte*; thence over loose stones to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) pass, and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The view is remarkably imposing, commanding three neighbouring valleys, and surpasses that from most of the adjoining mountains. The Stelvio route is visible in its entire extent, the *Madatsch* is nowhere so well surveyed as from this point, while the *Ortler* attracts the eye by its close proximity, and the *Cevedale* by the elegance of its form. The *Oetzthal* and the *Stubay Mts.*, the snowy group of *Laas*, the *Ober-Vintschgau* with *Mals*, and the lakes of *Etsch*, are also picturesque points.

Ascent of the *Ortler* (see p. 252) more difficult and longer (1000 ft. more to mount) from *Trafoi* than from *Sulden*. — Guides *Matzak* and the two brothers *Theni*.

The Stelvio route ascends in bold windings on the l. side of the valley. At the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, destroyed in 1848, it approaches quite close to the vast *Mondatsch*, or *Madatsch Glacier*.

7 M. *Franzenhöhe* (7356 ft.) (poor inn), a post-station, destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, is now restored. The highest peak of the *Ortler* here becomes visible for the first time. The road ascends hence in numerous windings on the slopes, which consist of talc-slate, and passes under dilapidated galleries. Vegetation gradually disappears, and scanty moss alone is seen clinging to the rocks. The road here is seldom entirely free from snow, except in unusually warm seasons, and which is frequently seen 6—8 ft. in depth by the road-side. Long icicles depend from the roofs of the galleries as late as July.

The summit of the *Stelvio Pass* (9239 ft.), 8 M. from the *Franzenhöhe*, is the boundary between the Tyrol and Lombardy; about half-a-mile N. is also the boundary of Switzerland (Grisons). A house formerly used by the workmen engaged in repairing the road stands at the top.

A path past the house, traversing mica-slate, leads in 20 min. to a rocky peak which commands an almost uninterrupted *panorama. The view of the *Ortler* (see p. 252), the loftiest mountain in Austria, is very striking. Its snowy dome appears quite near, and is surrounded by numerous snow and ice-peaks, S.E. the prominent *Königspitze* (or *Monte Zebbru*, 12,644 ft.), farther to the S.E. the *Monte Cevedale* or *Zufallspitz*; nearer, the broad icy mass of *Monte Cristallo* and the gorges of the Stelvio road; S. in the distance the three snow-peaks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori*; N.W. the *Engadine Mts.*; N.E. the snow-clad *Weisskugel* and the *Oetzthal Mts.* The barren red *Monte Pressura* in the foreground intercepts the view of the *Münsterthal*.

To the l., in the immediate vicinity of the road, rise the huge, glittering icy slopes of *Monte Cristallo*. For a short distance the road affords views to the r. of the *Münsterthal* (in the *Grisons*, see below).

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *S. Maria* (**Inn*), or the *Cantoniera al Giogo di S. Maria*, the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak mountain-basin, in which thistles and scanty herbage alone flourish, surrounded by

barren peaks, and about 900 ft. below the summit of the pass ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk). By carriage hence to Bormio (p. 247) in less than 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction a good walker will accomplish the journey more expeditiously than a carriage).

A somewhat steep bridle-path, formerly the sole means of communication between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the r. near the *Cantoniera S. Maria*, crosses the *Wormser Joch* (8245 ft.), or *Umbrail Pass*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (4327 ft.); thence by *Taufers* in 4 hrs. to *Mals* (p. 239) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch), a very pleasant walk.

The road next reaches the *Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio* in a green valley, with the '*Abitazione del R. Cappellano*' and a chapel; then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga*, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends by innumerable windings ('*giravolte*'), which the pedestrian can generally avoid, skirts the rocky mountain-slope, and passes a number of waterfalls.

A series of galleries, partially constructed of wood, and partially hewn in the solid rock, protect the road against avalanches and waterfalls, and carry it through the rocky defile termed '*Il Dirocamento*'. The *Cantoniera Spondalunga* (6719 ft.) was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, and has since been a ruin. Near it two fine waterfalls of the *Brauglio*, which descends from a rocky gorge above. Then the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina*, a house of refuge for travellers.

A number of waterfalls are next passed. Farther on, the *Brauglio* is precipitated from a rock on the r., a waterfall commonly termed the *Source of the Adda*. A magnificent view is now soon disclosed, comprising the valley from Bormio to Ceppina, S.W. the *Monte Colombano* (9931 ft.), W. the *Val Pedenos*, S.E. the snow-clad *Gavia* (11,759 ft.) and the icy pyramid of the *Piz Tresero* (11,877 ft.). To the r. lies the old bath-establishment on the brink of a profound and dismal gorge.

Beyond the *Galleria dei Bagni*, the last tunnel, a fine view is obtained near the bridge. A tablet on the rock on the l. side of the road bears an inscription to the effect that this '*Via a Bormio ad Athesim (Adige) per Bragulia juga*' was commenced in 1820 and completed in 1825 by the engineer Donegani. To the r. of the road, perched on the brink of the rocks, the *Bagni Vecchi*, or *Old Baths*, now come into view. Far below flows the *Adda*. The bridge near the old baths was blown up and entirely destroyed by the Austrians on June 3rd, 1859, during a series of skirmishes with Piedmontese riflemen. The *New Baths*, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4590 ft.), situated on a terrace commanding a fine survey of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, were destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but subsequently re-erected in a superior style by a Swiss company. They are much frequented in July and August (R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and afford

a pleasant resting-place. The guide *Pöll* from the Paznaun, who is well acquainted with the whole of the Tyrol, is generally to be met with here (comp. p. 234). The mineral water (containing salt and sulphur, 102° Fahr.) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, 1 M. higher up.

The windings of the road terminate, about 1 M. lower down, at 11½ M. **Bormio** (3927 ft.) (*Posta*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. 2½, A. ½ fr.), which affords very inferior quarters to the new, or even to the old bath-establishment. This antiquated looking little town lies at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, and is protected against the cold N. wind by lofty limestone rocks.

The ascent of the *Piz Umbrail* (10,663 ft.) is recommended. The Stelvio road is followed as far as the fourth cantoniera (inn) about 9 M. from Bormio, whence a good footpath ascends to the summit across pastures, where rhododendrons and Edelweiss are frequently seen. Magnificent view of the Tyrolese Mts., the Gross-Glockner, Ortler, and Oetzthal Mts. on one side, and the imposing Bernina chain on the other. Carriages may be hired from Bormio to the cantoniera. Guide not absolutely necessary. An admirable panorama by Fallér may be inspected at the baths.

Ponte in the Engadine may be reached hence to the W. by *Pedenos*, *Trepalle*, and *Livigno*, a very interesting walk for experienced mountaineers, accompanied by a good guide.

In the *Val Furva*, about 9 M. S.E. from Bormio, on the *Frodolfo*, is situated *Sta. Caterina* (6076 ft.), a small watering-place of some repute (unpretending, but comfortable; spring impregnated with carbonic acid). The house belongs to the innkeeper at Bormio, and is closed for the season on Sept. 15th, after which no accommodation can be procured. A tolerable carriage-road leads hence to (1½ M.) *S. Nicolo* and (1½ M.) *S. Gottardo*, ascending on the bank of the *Frodolfo*. The latter place lies at the mouth of the *Valle del Zebbru* (see below), which appears to be terminated by the abrupt precipices of the *Cristallo*. *Sta. Caterina*, which is enclosed by the *Monte Confinale* on the N., the *M. Tresero* on the E., and the *M. Sobretta* on the S., is magnificently situated, and is a good starting-point for excursions among the S. ramifications of the Ortler group. Good guides, however, are not easily procured.

A very interesting and moderately easy expedition is the ascent of the *Monte Ceninale* (11,076 ft.), the broad ridge to the N. of *Sta. Caterina* (3½ hrs., with guide). Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit; W. the Bernina, S.W. the *Monte della Disgrazia*, S. the *Adamello*.

A tolerable footpath leads in 3 hrs. to the *Malga di Forno*, an Alp beautifully situated at the entrance of the *Val di Cedeh* (comp. p. 258).

The following is a longer expedition, for which a guide is indispensable: ascend the *Val di Cedeh*, then cross the *Passo Zebbru* (9640 ft.) towards the W., skirt the S. side of the Ortler giants, descend into the *Valle del Zebbru*, and return to *Sta. Caterina* or Bormio.

From *Sta. Caterina* to *Sulden*, Ascent of the *Königs-Spitze* and *Cevedale*, see E. 54; over the *Lange Ferner* to the *Martellthal*, see p. 239.

From *Sta. Caterina* to the *Val Camonica* by the *Gavia Pass* (about 8900 ft.), 7—8 hrs., with guide. A tolerable path leads on the E. side of the bleak and barren *Gavia Valley*, often ascending and descending. After 3 hrs. it enters a more level valley, separating the *Corno dei tre Signori* on the E. from the *Monte Gavia* on the W. On the S. side of the pass lies the *Lago Bianco*, the waters of which descend to *Sta. Caterina*; on the N. side is the *Lago Nero*, one of the sources of the *Oglio*. The path descends abruptly hence through the small *Val Massa* to (2 hrs.) *Pezzo*, and (1 hr.) *Ponte di Legno* on the *Tonal* route (see p. 288).

Another and more difficult pass, at first also ascending the *Gavia Valley*, leads from *Sta. Caterina* over the *Passo dei tre Signori* to *Pejo* in the *Val*

di Peji, and thence to the *Val di Sole* (p. 288). An unattractive route. At the point where the more level valley (8000 ft.) begins, the route diverges to the l., and loose stones and glacier are crossed in the direction of the second opening to the N. of the *Corno dei tre Signori* (9913 ft.). The summit of the pass, 4 hrs. from *Sta. Caterina* commands a very limited view. On the farther side there is at first a rapid descent into the small *Val Umbriana*, through which after 2½ hrs. of disagreeable walking the traveller reaches the *Val del Monte*. *Pejo* is 2½ hrs. farther. The baths (closed for the season early in Sept.) afford good accommodation. *Pejo*, and thence to the *Tonal* route, see p. 288.

The road now intersects the valley in a straight direction, crosses the turbid *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and then turns in a straight direction towards the S. This broad and green portion of the valley (*Piano*), extending as far as the village of *Ceppina*, and enclosed by lofty, precipitous, and partially snow-clad mountains, presents a somewhat bare aspect. Below *Ceppina* is the hamlet of *S. Antonio*, with brick-works; then *Morignone* on a green plateau, the church of which stands on the hill above.

The defile of *La Serra*, 1 M. in length, here separates the '*Paese Freddo*', or district of *Bormio*, from the *Val Tellina*, which till 1897 belonged to the *Grisons*, then to *Austria*, and since 1859 has been united to *Italy*. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*, the inundations of which often cause considerable damage. An excellent red wine is produced by the vineyards on the slopes. The climate is considered unhealthy, and cretinism is not unfrequent. The women of the upper part of the valley wear sandals and red gaiters. — The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the *Austrians* in 1859. Near the issue of the defile are the ruins of a modern house; farther on, to the r., remnants of fortifications which once guarded the pass. The valley now expands, and the vegetation of the south gradually develops itself.

12 M. *Bolladore* (**Posta*). On the mountain-slope to the W. rises the picturesque church of the village. Then *Grosotto* (*Albergo Pini*), a village of some importance.

To the S.W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9249 ft.), a landslide from which in 1807 formed a barrier across the narrow channel of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as *Tovo* into a vast lake. At *Lovera*, 3 M. from *Tirano*, the depth of the water (18 ft.), with an inscription recording the disaster, may be seen on one of the houses. Traces of subsequent inundations (1855 and 1862) are still partially visible. The road now descends from the district of *Sernio*, passing vine-clad hills, to 11½ M. *Tirano* (1522 ft.) (*Due Torri*, adjacent to the post-office, tolerable), a small town containing the old residences of the *Visconti*, *Pallavicini*, and *Salis* families. Here, too, inundations of the *Adda* have frequently occasioned serious damage.

About ¾ M. farther, on the r. bank of the *Adda*, lies *Madonna di Tirano* (**Molinari*, near the church). Near the organ

in the pilgrimage-church are some well-executed specimens of carved wood. (The mountain-road which here diverges to the r. leads to the *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine*; see R. 55. The '*Confine Svizzero*' is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W. of *Madonna di Tirano*.)

The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, a stream descending from the *Bernina* glaciers. *Tresenda* (p. 290) is the point where the new road over the *Monte Aprica* diverges (see R. 63). About halfway up the N. slope of the valley rises the ancient watch-tower of *Teglio*, which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). On the heights to the r. near *Sondrio* lie the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna*.

16 M. *Sondrio* (1141 ft.) (**Posta*, a first-class hotel; *Maddalena*), the capital of the *Val Tellina*, is situated on the *Malero*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through a broad and deep artificial channel. The former *Nunnery*, an extensive edifice outside the town, has been converted into a prison. The residence of the former bailiffs is now a barrack.

On a rocky eminence farther on, to the W., rises the church of *Sassella*, erected on galleries. Vines, mulberries, laurels, and pomegranates flourish luxuriantly in the valley, whilst in the background the snowy peaks of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074 ft.), one of the *Bernina* group, tower above the landscape.

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Morbegno* (**Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the *Val Tellina* is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the frequent overflowing of the *Adda*.

In the plain of the *Adda*, near the point where the *Splügen* road diverges to the N., are situated the ruins of the fortress of *Fuentes*, erected by the *Spaniards* in 1603, when they were masters of *Milan*, and destroyed by the *French* in 1796. It was originally situated on an island, and regarded as the key of the *Val Tellina*.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Colico* (*Angelo*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated on the E. bank of the *Lake of Como*. Above the village rises the *Monte Legnone* (8566 ft.). Steamboat on the lake see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

54. The Suldenthal. Ortler District.

The imposing *Ortler District*, situated on the confines of the *Tyrol*, *Switzerland*, and *Italy*, embraces the highest mountains in *Austria* and *Germany*, and vies in grandeur of scenery with the finest of the *Swiss Alps*, but is as yet comparatively unknown to travellers. The want of good maps, experienced guides, and tolerable inns have hitherto presented serious obstacles to those who have attempted to explore this region, some of whom have even brought guides from *Switzerland*. Considerable improvements have however taken place of late, owing chiefly to the exertions of the *Austr. Col. Payer*, an indefatigable mountaineer who has published accounts of several of his expeditions with maps (pub. by *Perthes* at *Gotha*).

Mr. Tuckett of the Engl. Alpine Club has also thoroughly explored this district, and a peak on the Trafoi side has been named after him. The following description by the Editor, who in 1869 ascended the Ortler, the Vertainspitze, the Monte Cevedale, and the Königs-Spitze in succession, will suffice for most travellers.

The morning light is most favourable for the Suldenthal, evening light on the Trafoi side. The prevalence of a S. wind in the evening, and in the morning till about 9 o'clock, is generally a sign of fine weather. If the wind changes to the N. at an early hour, rain may be expected. A steady breeze from the N., however, is considered favourable.

At Gomagoi (p. 244) on the Stelvio road the **Suldenthal**, a valley about 7 M. in length, and for the most part narrow, opens on the E. Its upper end is closed by the Suldener Ferner (p. 251) and a succession of the most imposing walls and pinnacles of ice. A tolerable bridle-path, which cannot be missed, descends to the l. from the Stelvio road, crosses to the r. bank of the foaming Suldenbach, and then ascends slightly, passing a few solitary houses. The white roof of the Ortler soon becomes visible to the r., beyond it a narrow strip of the Königswand, and immediately opposite the traveller the Zufallspitze. After $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the path crosses to the l. bank of the brook, which here dashes through a gorge over masses of rock, and in 10 min. more the highest plateau of the valley is reached. Before the first house on the r. is reached, the path leads to the r. through a gate, and crosses the meadows (path straight past the house to be avoided). The church and parsonage of **St. Gertrud**, or **Sulden**, are now soon reached. The sisters of the curé *Eller* entertain travellers, and a new inn will probably be opened this summer.

Guides. *Johann Pingera*, recommended by Col. Payer and by the Editor; *Vitus* and *Jos. Reinstadler*; *Peter Dangel* of Pfunds, generally to be found here in summer; *Pingera's* younger brother; *Aloys Schöpf*. All these are acquainted with the Ortler and the other high peaks. For shorter excursions, *Franz Angerer*, *Johann Tembl*, and *Franz Schöpf*. The fees fixed by the Austr. Alpine Club are mentioned in the description of each expedition. Provisions must be provided by the traveller. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. of luggage; for every additional pound 3 Sgr. (10 kr.) is charged.

St. Gertrud consists of several groups of houses lying far apart. The church, said to date from the 15th cent., with the parsonage, protected by forest from the avalanches which descend from the Ortler, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the foot of the Sulden Glacier. The view from this point is limited. E. the *Vertainspitze* (11,620 ft.). *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,349 ft.) with the *Rosim-Ferner*, *Plattenspitze* (11,098 ft.), and the broad *Innere Pederspitze* (10,767 ft.); W. the *Ortler* with its lofty snowy crest; next it, to the r., the precipitous slope of the *Tabarettaspitze* (9853 ft.), through the opening to the r. of which is the route to the Ortler; then the *Bärenkopf*, and finally the *Hochleitenspitze* (9163 ft.). The magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed when the traveller reaches the **Gampenhof**, 25 min. from the church (the path to it descends, crosses a bridge, and traverses the meadows to the r.). A vast amphitheatre of mountains is here surveyed: opposite the spec-





tator rises the *Schrötterhorn* (11,150 ft.), next it to the r. the *Kreilspitze* (11,098 ft.), then the *Königs-Spitze* (*Königswand*, or *Grosse Zeburu*, 12,644 ft.), *Kleine Zeburu* (12,254 ft.), and *Ortler*, the slopes of which rise so abruptly here that snow will not lie on them. Towards the N. the mountain range declines towards the *Tabarettaspitze* (9853 ft.) and the *Hochleitenspitze* (9163 ft.). Between the latter lies the 'Durchfahrtscharte' (literally 'passage-gap') through which the Ortler route ascends (see below). Between the *Königs-Spitze* and the *Kreil-Spitze* lies the *Königsjoch* (11,063 ft.), and between the *Kreil-Spitze* and *Schrötterhorn* the *Passo Forno* (10,942 ft.). The *Suldenspitze* (11,109 ft.), situated a little farther to the l. (E.), and the *Eissee Pass* (10,579 ft.) are concealed by the *Vordere Schöntaufspitze*.

From these mountains descends the vast **Sulden Glacier**, which in 1817 became detached from its rocky bed and advanced rapidly into the valley, but subsequently retired, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

The Sulden Glacier is almost as noted for its destructive movements as the Hochvernagt Glacier among the Oetzthal Mts. (p. 270). The most dangerous of these ice-slips took place in 1818, when the glacier descended to within 250 paces of the *Gampenhöfe*, annihilating forests and meadows in its course, and leaving vast walls of rubbish behind. Until 1846 the glacier steadily decreased, but after that year it began to advance anew, and in 1856 another formidable slip took place. Since then it has been gradually retiring, and as much as 216 ft. of its length has been known to melt away within three years. Even in its normal condition, the glacier is in a constant state of activity.

A few paces beyond the *Gampenhof* a footpath ascends to the l. (E.) by the wood (turning soon afterwards to the r.), and leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Rosimboden*. An eminence termed the *Kanzel*, at the point where the wood terminates, commands a beautiful view of the Ortler, with the small *End der Welt Ferner* ('End-of-the-world Glacier'), as well as of the peaks above named with their icy slopes. The traveller who is desirous of approaching nearer the latter should ascend the *Hintere Grat* (7749 ft.), a walk of 3 hrs. from the church (guide 2 fl.). A third point easily reached is the *Schöneck* (guide 2 fl.), the first height to the E. of the church.

Moderately experienced climbers are strongly recommended to ascend the **Vertainspitze* (11,620 ft.), if the weather be clear and favourable. The summit may be attained without serious difficulty in 5—6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route is by the *Gampenhof* and *Rosimboden* (see above) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rosim Glacier*, part of which must be crossed. The steep rocky slopes must then be ascended, and finally a snow-field crossed.

The *Vertainspitze* is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zeburu, and *Königswand*. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the *Monte Cevedale*, the beautiful *Laas* group with its numerous lofty peaks of rock (*Pederspitze*, *Orgelspitze*, *Ofenwand*, etc.), the *Tschengelser Hochwand*, and the E. slopes of the *Mar-tellthal* (e. g. *Zafridspitze*, 11,262 ft.), many of these mountains presenting remarkably picturesque forms. Then the *Stubay* and *Oetzthal* snow-mountains (the *Venediger* and *Glockner* being also visible), those of the *Grisons*, the *Bernina*, the *Finsteraarhorn* group, and the *Adamello-Fresanella Alps*.

Finally, at a vast depth below the spectator lie the houses of Sulden and the *Mälsler Haide*, which is visible almost as far as Nauders'.

A second point equally worthy of a visit is the *Monte Cevedale* (known in the *Martellthal* as the *Zefall*, or *Zufall*; also termed *Fürkefen*, from the Ital. *forcole*, a kind of pitchfork), the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest peak. (The N. peak 12,444, the S. 12,238, the central 12,344 ft.). The ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to *Sta. Caterina* and *Bormio* (*Eissee Pass*, see p. 263). The pass is reached in 4 hrs., and the summit in 1½–2 hrs. more, gradually sloping snow-fields being first ascended, while the last half-hour is more abrupt. The prospect is similar to that enjoyed from the *Vertainspitze*, but the beautiful forms of the *Adamello* and *Presanella* group are seen to better advantage. At the feet of the spectator lie the *Val Cedeh*, the *Val della Mare*, the *Martellthal*, and the *Mälsler Haide*.

The *Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,894 ft.) may best be combined with the passage of the *Madritschjoch* (see p. 240). Ascent 4½ hrs., guide 4 fl. — The *Pederspitze* (11,349 ft.; 5–6 hrs., guide 5 fl.) and the *Plattenspitze* (11,098 ft.; 4–5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) are also frequently ascended, but command inferior views to those above mentioned.

The *Ortler* (12,812 ft.), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after *Mont Blanc*, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the *Passeyr* hunter *Josele* from *Trafoi*, and the following year by *Dr. Gebhard*; then in 1826 by *M. Schebelka*, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till 1864, when the summit was again attained by *Mr. Tuckett*, who started from *Trafoi*. In 1865 *Dr. v. Mojisisovics* discovered the easier route from *Sulden*, and since that year the ascent has been very frequently undertaken. (Guide 10 fl., one enough for experienced mountaineers.)

The route from *Sulden* leads through the *Marlthal*, past the base of the small *Marli-Glacier*, and ascends the precipitous slopes of the *Tabaretta-spitze*, sometimes presenting considerable difficulty, to the so-called '*Durchfahrtscharte*' (9127 ft.), in 2½–3 hrs. Then S. across the rocks, and partly over the *Tabaretta Glacier*, to the *Tabaretta Gorge* (or '*Kamin*'), where the route from *Trafoi* unites with ours. The traveller now descends in this gorge (3–400 ft. in depth) and reaches the *Oberer Ortler Ferner*, across which the route to the (4 hrs., in all 7 hrs. without stoppage) summit lies. The last portion of the ascent, across a narrow ridge of ice and snow, requires a thoroughly steady head. — On the whole the ascent does not present the difficulties formerly ascribed to it. Practice and perseverance are, however, requisite for all these expeditions.

The view is most imposing, as might be expected. The icy dome of the *Königs-Spitze*, the crest of the *Cevedale*, and the *Cristallo* peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the E. is the *Tauern* chain, with the *Glockner*, the *Venediger*, and the *Dreiherrnspitze*; more to the N. the Alps of the *Zillertal*, *Stubay*, and *Oetzthal*; W. the *Bernina* and *Finsteraarhorn* groups, and the *Tödi*; S. the *Marmolata* and *Pala di San Martino*. In order to distinguish all these points clear weather and a good telescope are essential.

The Descent to the *Tabaretta Gorge* is generally speedily accomplished. Those who wish to return to *Sulden* must again ascend the steep slope on the other side, although one is naturally tempted to follow the course of the glacier. Ice avalanches are, however, here of daily occurrence, and the guides should be consulted as to the safety of the route. The descent by the glacier to the (2½ hrs.) '*holy springs*' is not unpleasant.

The ascent of the *Königs-Spitze* (12,644 ft; guide 15 fl., two necessary), also termed the *Grosse Zebra*, *Königswand*, and *Steile* or *Kühne Wand*, is far more difficult than that of the *Ortler*, presenting several somewhat hazardous points, and should be attempted by none but the most practised mountaineers. It is usually undertaken from the *Forno Alp* (see below), but may also be accomplished in one day from *Sulden* over the *Königsjoch*. The Editor reached the summit in 5 hrs. from the *Forno Alp*, during an average state of the snow. The descent to the *Königsjoch*, and across it to the *Sulden Glacier*, requires the utmost caution, as well as a thoroughly steady head.

From Sulden over the Eisse Pass to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva, and to Bormio on the Stelvio route, a very interesting route, easily combined with the ascent of the Cevedale (see p. 252). One guide (8 fl. to Sta. Caterina) suffices. The route passes the Gampenhof, and crosses the *Legerwand* (p. 240) to the *Sulden Glacier* (the route to the *Madritschjoch* diverges to the l., see p. 240), which is reached in 2½ hrs. from the church, and is here much furrowed with crevasses at some places. After a gradual ascent of 1½ hr., and finally ½ hr. of steep climbing, the summit of the *Eisse Pass* (10,580 ft.) is attained. In 1869 the water of the 'Eisse' (icy lake) had entirely disappeared. The view of the huge *Königswand* (12,614 ft.), beside which the *Ortler* and *Kleine Zeburu* look comparatively insignificant, is very imposing, and recalls the *Matterhorn* in Switzerland. Beyond the pass the traveller crosses the *Lange Ferner*, which descends to the *Martellthal*, and proceeding at the same level soon reaches the *Passo Cevedale* (10,770 ft.), whence a view of the Swiss Mts. is enjoyed. The S. side of the *Königswand*, as well as that of the entire *Ortler* group, consists of black precipices of rock. (The summit of the *Cevedale* may be attained from the pass in 1—1½ hr., see p. 252.) The route now descends abruptly over slate and snow to the dirty *Vedretta di Cedeh*, which fills the entire basin of the valley. Towards the S. rise the snow-peaks of the *Punta di S. Matteo*, *Tresero*, etc. At the mouth of the *Valle di Cedeh* the path to the r. leads to (2½ hrs.) *Sta. Caterina* (p. 247); thence to *Bormio* 9 M. (p. 247); the path to the l. crossing the bridge leads to the **Malga* (Ital. for 'Alp') *di Forno* (p. 247), a pasture in the midst of imposing scenery. In front of the spectator the magnificent *Forno Glacier* descends; beyond it rises a series of beautifully formed snow-mountains, the *Monte Tresero*, *Punta di S. Matteo*, *M. Saline*, etc. (comp. map p. 250), presenting a striking picture. The traveller is recommended to avoid spending the night here.

From Sulden over the *Madritschjoch* (ascent of the *Schöntaufspitze*), and through the *Martellthal* to *Laatsch* (p. 240) in the *Vintschgau*, see p. 240. This route is more striking in the reverse direction, the view of the *Ortler* group being then new to the traveller.

From Sulden over the *Hochleitenjoch* to *Trafoi*, see p. 248.

55. From Tirano over the Bernina to Samaden.

34½ M. Diligence from Tirano (beginning June 15th) to *Poschiavo* in 2½ hrs. (2 fr. 30 c.), to *Samaden* in 7½ hrs. (10 fr. 40 c.). Omnibus between *Le Prese* and *Poschiavo* (see below). — This beautiful route is well worthy of the notice of pedestrians.

The *Bernina Road* (completed in 1863) is the most important of the few passes, and the only one practicable for carriages, between the *Val Tellina* and the *Engadine*. In good wine-years the traffic here is very brisk, and even in winter the pass is crossed by 70—80 horses daily.

Tirano, see p. 248. The road ascends from (¾ M.) *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 248) on the r. bank of the *Sajento*, and crosses the 'Confine Svizzero' beyond the former fortress of *Piatta Mala* (now the Ital. custom-house). It then ascends through plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees, past (¾ M.) *Campo Cologno* and a picturesque waterfall of the *Sajento* (on the l.), to (¼ M.)

Brusio (2471 ft.) (**Trippi*), *Romansch Brüs*, or *Brusch*, the first Swiss village (1026 inhab., ⅓ Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church (the latter is the upper, built at the beginning of the 17th cent.).

The road now ascends more rapidly into a rocky valley, which

confines the Poschiavino and the road within very narrow limits. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meschino* is a small village at the S. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The lake, which is 2 M. in length and abounds in trout, is a basin of the Poschiavino, and retains the colour of that stream. The road skirts the r. bank, passing a cross erected to the memory of three brothers who perished in an avalanche here in 1836. Farther on are some old fortifications, destroyed in 1841. At the N. end of the lake ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) lies *Le Prese* (3196 ft.), a watering-place with sulphureous springs. The *bath-establishment, with a garden, is charmingly situated on the lake (R. 1—3, B. 1, S. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., pension 6 fr.). The baths (heated by steam; 1 fr. 20 c.) are constructed of Ital. marble. This delightful spot is a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence twice daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to Poschiavo; carriages may be hired. The mineral spring ($46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr.) rises about 100 yds. from the bath-house.

A picturesque, level valley is next traversed, passing *S. Antonio*, to (3 M. farther)

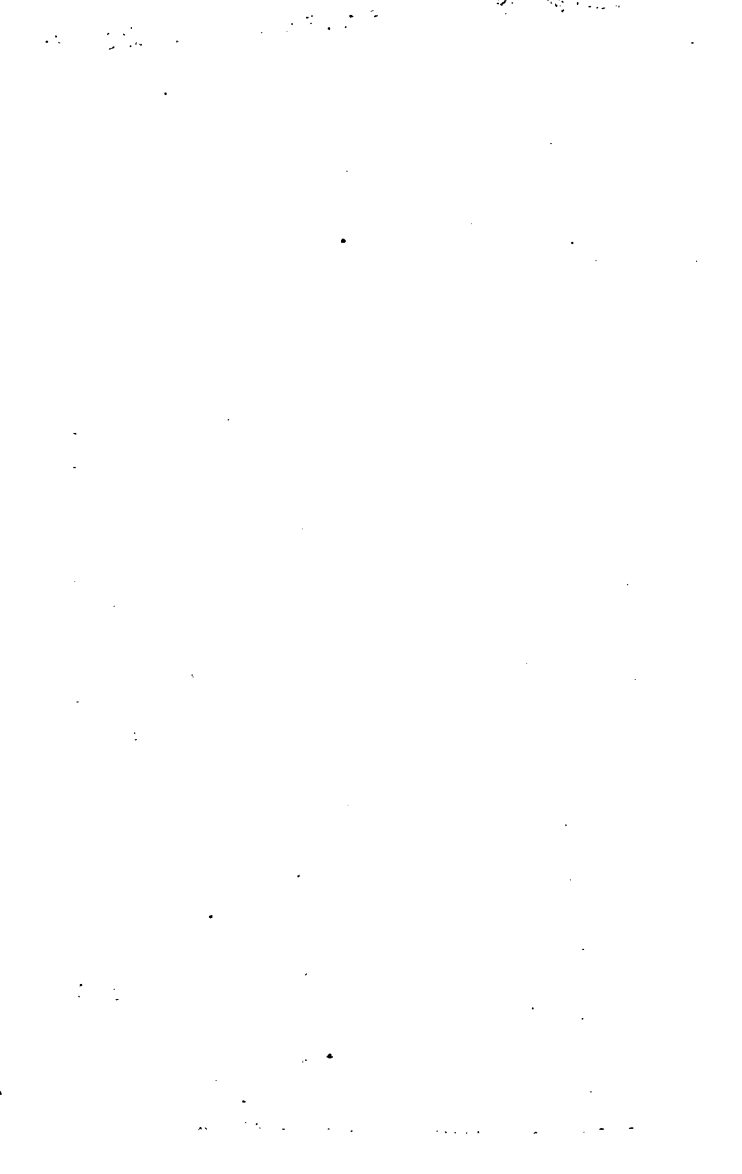
$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Tirano) **Poschiavo** (3317 ft.), Germ. *Puschlav* (**Croce alla Posta*, once a baronial mansion, post and telegraph office; *Hôtel Albricci*; *Hosig's Brewery*), an important looking village with 3000 inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Prot.), and a number of well-built houses (Italian spoken here). The traffic and manufactures are considerable. The Rom. Cath. church dates from 1494; the tower is much more ancient. The charnel-house behind the church contains a collection of skulls and bones in the Swiss fashion. The tower of the council-hall bears the armorial bearings of the village. Handsome Prot. church.

The **Pizzo Bassalbo* (8898 ft.), E. of Poschiavo (fatiguing ascent of 5 hrs.), affords a grand mountain panorama: W. the Bernina, S. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello.

Footpath to the *Lago Nero* (see below), rugged, but more picturesque than the high road, and cutting off a circuit of 3 M. At first a good bridle-path ascends the l. side of the valley; farther up, it turns to the r. into a wild rocky gorge, through which the *Cavagliasco* dashes. At the mouth of the defile a level plateau with the Alpine hamlet *Cavaglia* (milk) is reached. Then a rapid ascent through wood to the *Alp Grün*, whence a fine retrospect of the Poschiavino Valley, with Poschiavo and Le Prese, is enjoyed. An eminence to the l. is next mounted, and the magnificent **Palù Glacier*, separated from the spectator by a narrow valley only, suddenly bursts on the view (reached from the Bernina road in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The traveller now descends, and traverses the W. bank of the *Lago Bianco*. To the l. lies the extensive *Cambrena Glacier*, above which tower the lofty *Piz Cambrena* (11,834 ft.) and the beautiful *Piz Arias*. The path finally unites with the Bernina road at the N. end of the *Lago Nero*.

The Bernina road ascends gradually on the E. side of the Poschiavino Valley. On the mountain to the l. is the glacier which descends from the *Pizzo di Verona*. At (3 M.) *Pisciadella* the *Valle di Campo* opens on the E., through which a path leads to *Bormio* on the *Stelvio route* (p. 247) in 7—8 hrs. Another pleasant retrospect of the valley is now obtained. The road then





crosses to the W. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to (3 M.) *La Rusa*, or 'In der Röse' (6161 ft.), an inn where good dried meat may be procured, and *La Motta* (6495 ft.), another inn $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther. Above the latter a narrow, but tolerable road diverges to the r., leading over the *Forcola* to *Livigno*. Extensive strata of gypsum and alabaster in the neighbourhood.

The road continues its ascent in steep windings, and finally passes through a gallery to the (3 M. farther) summit of the

$\frac{93}{4}$ M. (from Poschiavo) **Bernina Pass** (7654 ft.), indicated by a cross. This region is bleak and uninteresting, and is never free from snow until late in the summer. About 1 M. beyond the pass are the three Bernina lakes, the small *Lago Minore* (Romansch *Lej Minur*) and *Lago Nero* (*Lej Nair*), and the *Lago Bianco* (*Lej Alv*; 7071 ft.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and abounding in fish, separated from the others by a narrow strip of land only. The latter forms the watershed between the 'white' and the 'black' lake, the waters of which descend to the Adda and the Inn respectively. The *Lago Nero* contains spring-water, while the *Lago Bianco* is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. The lakes are frozen over from the beginning of November till the middle of June. The *Ospizio Bernina* (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), bearing the inscription '*Dieu et Patrie*', is beautifully situated on the *Lago Bianco*, opposite the *Cambrena Glacier*. The road gradually descends hence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) solitary **Bernina Houses** (6736 ft.) (*Inn).

To Bormio on the Stelvio Route (p. 247) 10 hrs. — The path diverges a few min. above the inn, leading through the *Val da Fain* ('hay valley'), by *La Pischa* and *La Stretta*, a rich field for the botanist.

The ***Piz Lagalp** (9718 ft.), the W. base of which the road skirts, may easily be ascended in 2 hrs.; it commands an admirable survey of the Bernina etc. — The *Corno di Campascio* (8533 ft.), S. of the hospice (see above), an isolated peak affording a beautiful and extensive panorama, may be attained in 1 hr.

The excellent new road (preferable to the old, which follows the bank of the Bernina brook, on the l., lower down) commands a superb view of the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the entire Bernina group, as it descends to ($7\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Bernina houses)

$\frac{93}{4}$ M. (from the Pass) **Pontresina** (p. 259). Then

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Samaden** (p. 258).

56. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden.

From Maloja to Sils $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. Moritz $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing by the Lake of Statz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Carriages almost everywhere to be had. The commonest wine in the Engadine is that of the *Valltellina* (p. 248), half-bottle 70 c. to 1 fr. and upwards; other Italian wines and *Markgräfler* are also consumed; beer generally good.

The **Engadine** † (*Oeni-Gadina*, Upper Valley of the Inn). a valley 57 M. in length, extending from S.W. to N.E., is traversed by the Inn, and is seldom more than 1 M. in width. Its green pastures, 5799 ft. above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3343 ft. near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most beautiful part of the district; beyond Samaden, in the *Lower Engadine* (a broad, grassy valley, surrounded by pine-clad hills), the beauty of the mountains alone varies the otherwise monotonous landscape.

The elevated plateau of the **Maloja**, Ital. *Maloggia*, Rom. *Mc-lögia* (5961 ft.), forms the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the summit of the pass is the **Maloja-Inn*.

The traveller will be amply rewarded by an excursion hence to the *Cavloccio Lake* and the *Forno Glacier*. At the last house of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Orden* the *Ordlegna* is crossed, and its course ascended as far as the mouth of a small affluent; then up the gorge to the l. as far as the (20 min.) saddle of the mountain, and down to the (10 min.) solitary blue *Cavloccio Lake*, surrounded by lofty mountains. The chalets of the *Pian Canin*, opposite the *Muretto Pass*, are reached in 4 hrs. more; then to the r., a climb of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over debris and moraine, to the *Forno Glacier*, above the precipitous vault of its outlet. The traveller should now ascend on the r. side of the glacier (the middle to be avoided on account of its crevasses), skirting the *Cima del Largo*, and near the moraine, to the (2 hrs.) magnificent *plateau of the glacier, surrounded by the *Cima di Castril*, *Cima di Cantun*, *Pizzo Torrone*, *Mte. Sissone*, and *Cima di Rosso*.

The **Fall of the Ordlegna* is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road for about 1 M., and turning to the l. by a path which leads in 5 min. to a plateau of rock above the principal fall. Back to the inn hence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The road soon reaches the infant *Inn*, here termed *Ova d'Oen*, which descends rapidly from the N.W. to the *Lake of Sils* (Rom. *Lej da Segl*, Ital. *Lago di Seglio*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The Glacier and Lake of *Longin* are the sources of the river. Another important feeder of the lake of Sils is the *Fedox* brook which issues from the *Vadret da Fedox*, at the upper extremity of the *Val Fedox*, between *Monte d'Oro* (10,253 ft.) and the *Piz Güz* (11,015 ft.), and flows into the lake near the village of *Isola* (*Islas*) on the S. bank. At its E. extremity, on the r., stands

Sils, Rom. *Segl*, in a very bleak district. It consists of three different hamlets, *Sils Baseglia* (5933 ft.), the pleasantly situated *Sils Maria*, and *Fex* (**Alpenrose* at Sils Maria, $\frac{1}{2}$ M., from the bridge over the Inn; *Postablage*, a small inn at Baseglia).

A beautiful excursion may be taken from *Sils-Maria* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (*Vadret da Fex*). Before reaching the bridge over the *Fex* (*Ova Granda*, great water), beyond Maria, the path follows the r. bank of the

†) For a fuller description see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

brook, and soon enters the forest of Laret. Beautiful retrospective view. The path, which cannot be missed, leads past some houses (*Vajda*, *Vals*, and *Muot*) and a chapel in 1½ hr. to *Curtins*, the highest village in the valley. Hence across the meadows towards a large barn, before reaching which the path diverges to the r. By the lower chalet the brook is crossed, and then skirted as far as the end of the pastures enclosed by walls, which must be traversed in a straight direction, until the traces of an old paved pathway are reached. This leads to the summit of *Muot Selvas* (wooded hill), from the S. side of which a full view of the glacier may be enjoyed. The retrospect embraces the valley of Fex, in the background the rugged sides of *Piz Lagref* and *Piz Pulaschin* (9882 ft.). A very difficult pass (12 hrs.) leads from the valley of Fex to the glacier of *Roseg* and *Pontresina* (p. 259).

The peninsula of *Chasté* (i. e. castle), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* which it skirts as far as

Silvaplana (5957 ft.) (*Kreuz*; * *Wilder Mann*), where it is joined by the road over the *Julier*. The village is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Monta-raskerbach* which extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little *Lake of Campfêr*, drained by the *Inn* (here called *Sela*). The river does not assume the name of *Inn* (or *En*) until beyond the lake of *St. Moritz*.

From *Silvaplana* to *Pontresina* by the *Baths of St. Moritz*. The picturesque road, diverging to the r. at the lower extremity of the *Lake of Campfêr* (see above), traverses some meadows, crosses the *Inn*, and skirts the r. bank of the river as far as (2½ hrs.) the *Bath-house of St. Moritz*; a farm (*Acla*) (good refreshments) is next passed, and the *Lake of Statz*, beyond which the two direction-posts must be consulted.

From *Silvaplana* to *Pontresina* over the *Surlej Alp* (*Fuorcla da Surlej*) (guide 8 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 7 or 8 hrs.

The road from *Silvaplana* runs near the W. bank of the little lake of *Campfêr* (see above); ¼ M. above *Campfêr*, to the l. of the road, is the *Alpina* restaurant. Between (1½ M.) *Campfêr* (*Hôtel Julier*) and *Cresta* (p. 258), to the S.E. above the valley, is visible the apparently inaccessible *Piz Languard* (p. 259).

St. Moritz (6085 ft.), Rom. *San Murezzan* (* *Hôtel Culm*, at the end of the village, R. 2-3, D. 3, pension 5-7 fr.; * *Pension Bavier*; * *Kreuz*; *Café Wettstein*, also *Pension*; * *Gartmann-Andreossi*, unpretending; telegr. stat.) is situated to the N. above the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout. In a meadow (5445'), on the r. bank of the *Inn*, 1 M. S. of the village, are the

Baths of St. Moritz (Pension 6 fr. for patients, travellers also received). The water is a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, and was pronounced the first of its kind in Europe by *Paracelsus* in 1539. It is efficacious in scrofula, chlorosis, bowel-complaints etc., and is annually resorted to by numerous patients. The * *Curhaus* is capable of accommodating 250 patients. The bathing establishment contains 44 wooden

baths; the water is heated by steam, and there is also an apparatus for inhaling the gas.

The usual promenade is through the forest to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannisberg*, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; another is to the farms of *Selva* by the lake, and *Alpina* above *Campfer*. — Also to the summit of the *Rosatsch*, 3 hrs.

One-horse carr. (for 2 pers.), to go and return (single journey less), to Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 255) 12, summit of the pass 15, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; driver's fee $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Boat on the lake 1 fr. per hour.

The **Piz Nair* (10,040 ft.), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from St. Moritz. The path turns to the l. by the *Hôtel Culm* and ascends by the *Alp Giop*. Towards the summit the path inclines to the l. Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. — The descent should be made by the *Alp Laret*, above which is another peak commanding a fine view, especially down the valley.

Towards Cresta, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the *'Ruinatsch'* ('great fall'), probably the remnant of a landslip, or an erratic block.

Below St. Moritz ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a bend of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, an admirable survey is enjoyed of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the mountain at the base of which Zernetz (p. 263) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of Cresta and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (*Kreuz), are separated only by a brook. Near Samaden the *Flatsbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

Samaden (5600 ft.), Rom. *Samēdan* (*Sommo d'Oen*, *Summum Oeni*) (*Hôtel Bernina, R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *Krone; Piz Ot. *Telegr. Stat.* — One-horse carr. to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana, Sils Maria 7, Maloja 10 fr.), the chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possesses many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green jalousies, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar.

The principal house in Samaden is the residence of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw (*'planta'*) which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N. W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families. A tombstone to the r. by the churchyard wall, bears the inscription: *Quia ais sepulieu il Sig. Landamma Rudolf de Planta (d. 1840), pisserus et amô bap da famiglia, amih fidel, hom actif et bain intenzionô per il public.* ('Here is interred the Landammann Rudolph de Planta, a good and beloved father, a faithful friend, an active and patriotic citizen.')

To the W. above Samaden rises a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, the *Piz Padella* (9462 ft.), a rich field for the botanist, and commanding a fine view (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., pleasantest in the afternoon). Behind it is a rocky

ridge with three peaks (*Tres Sorellas*), which connect the Piz Padella with the imposing pyramid of *Piz Ot (10,659 ft.). This mountain is frequently ascended (3½—4 hrs.) from Samaden, as the path has recently been improved; it ascends in zigzags to the top, and at dubious points there are iron cramps attached to the rock. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting with that from Samaden at a spring half-way up: thus far riding is practicable.) Guide desirable. View similar to that from the Piz Languard (p. 260).

The road to (4½ M.) Pontresina (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 55) crosses the Inn near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually on the bank of the *Berninabach* or *Flatzbach*. On the r., at the extremity of the *Valley of Roseg* which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 260); in the background the *Piz Roseg* (12,891'), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The *Bernina Chain*, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina (p. 248). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (13,294 ft.) or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen*, ascended in 1850, 1858, and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides *Pet. Jenny* and *Alex. Flury*. The last portion of the ascent, the 'Terrace' as it is termed, and the passage of the 'Steile Wand' are in some seasons dangerous. To the E. of this mountain, the *Piz di Palü* (12,832 ft.), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina.

Pontresina. Hotels. *Krone (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; *Weisses Kreuz, unpretending; a terrace on the top. A large new Hotel at the N. entrance of the village opened in 1870. Private apartments at M. Saratz's. In *Ober-Pontresina*: *Steinbock, for moderate requirements, well situated.

Guides. *Hans Grass*, *Barthol. Walter*, *Pet. Jenny*, *Jacob* and *Paul Müller*, *Christ. Grass*, *Badrutt Jäger*, *Abrah. Ambühl*, *Fopp*, and *Schnitzler* are trustworthy and experienced. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

Carriages. One-horse to Samaden 3, St. Moritz 5, Ponte 7, Maloja Pass 12, Bernina Inn 8, Lago Nero and Bianco 8 fr.

Pontresina (5925 ft.), a village with 300 inhab., consists of *Lower* and *Upper Pontresina*, almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (20 ft. higher than the Rigi-kulm) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina.

The ascent (3—4, descent 2—3 hrs.) of the *Piz Languard (10,715 ft., 4790 ft. above Pontresina) (*lungo guardo* = extensive view) is justly a favourite excursion, undertaken even by ladies (guide not absolutely necessary, 7 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.). This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), immediately opposite the main group of the Bernina. — One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through

forests of larch and 'Alpine cedars', and fringed with rhododendrons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next portion of the way is more level, and traverses pastures, ascending the bleak valley of Languard as far as the S. base of the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The latter part of the ascent is rugged and fatiguing. The traveller should start from Pontresina as early as possible, as about 9 a. m. several of the mountain-peaks are generally enveloped in clouds, and in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive panorama from the summit (comp. the indicator; a visitors' book is also kept at the top) comprises the snow-clad peaks and glaciers of E. Switzerland; it extends S.W. as far as Monte Rosa, N.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Adamello-group, N.E. the Zugspitz, the whole resembling a gigantic relief-map. With the exception of Campfer, St. Moritz with its lake, and Cresta, no vestige of human abodes is visible. The most conspicuous mountains are: E. the Oetzthaler Ferner and Ortlerspitz; S.E. the Adamello-group; S., in the immediate vicinity, the huge Bernina-chain with its lakes, to the l. of the Bernina the little blue lake of La Pisch; S.W. Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn (to the r. of the latter, Mont Blanc?); W. the Bernese Alps; and finally the lofty and precipitous chain stretching from the Julier to the Silvretta, with five peaks (*Piz Julier*, *Piz Ot*, *Piz Uertsch*, *Piz Kesch*, and *Piz Linard*) exceeding 10,000 ft. in height. The Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist, the beautiful 'Edelweiss' is also occasionally found.

Another interesting excursion is to the **Morteratsch Glacier** (guide unnecessary), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Pontresina, below the Bernina road (p. 255). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the last house of Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a beautiful cascade which issues from the Languard valley. The new road is quitted 8 min. farther for the old, which is also quitted after 40 min. more, at the point where the ascent commences. Here, near a rounded rocky eminence (the 'Platten'), the path diverges to the r., passing the (12 min.) beautiful *Falls of the Bernina brook, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock (chalet with refreshments). In order to obtain a view of the highest and most beautiful fall, the traveller should ascend to the foot of the rock. In a few min. more the glacier is attained. — The path continues to the r. (N.), ascending through a forest of Alpine cedars, to the (40 min.) *Morteratsch Alp*, whence the frozen cataract, as it descends from the Piz Bernina, 6 M. in length, is best surveyed. A less extensive, but more characteristic picture may be seen by ascending to the *Boval* hut, 2 hrs. farther; guide desirable.

The following easy *Glacier Excursion (with guide), which may be extended at pleasure, is recommended (distances reckoned from Pontresina): from the Morteratsch Alp across the glacier to the Lakes 4 hrs. (8 fr.), to the *Isla Persa $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (8 fr.), summit of the Isla Persa $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (10 fr.), which is surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Palü, Zupo, Bernina and Morteratsch. Diavolezza Expedition (see p. 261) not recommended from this side.

The **Roség Glacier** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 M. of the way by a tolerable road; guide unnecessary). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina the road descends slightly, crosses a bridge, and (almost level)

leads between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the l. and the *Piz Rosatsch* and *Surlej* to the glacier. Beyond the (2½ M.) *Alp Prùma* the brook is crossed; an excellent spring r. of the road, a short distance farther. To the l., farther on, the *Misaun Glacier*, descending from the *Piz Tschierva*, is visible far above the road. The valley is terminated by the *Alp Misaun* (refreshm. and a bed of hay), close to the glacier. An attempt to rear reindeer has been made here, but without success. The whistle of the marmot is frequently audible. — *Alp Ota*, to which a path ascends to the r., ¼ hr. from the glacier, beyond a kind of grotto, is the best point of view. The *Alp Surovel* also affords a good survey. The latter is reached by crossing by the second bridge in the valley to the l. bank, and pursuing a straight direction along the slope of the mountain. After 5 min. a stony path ascends to the r., then to the l., by which the *Alp* is reached in 20 min. (milk).

An interesting extension of the above excursion (from Pontresina and back 10—11 hrs.) may be made to the **Agagliouls*, a mass of rock projecting from the midst of ice, surrounded by the icy walls of the *Morteratsch*, *Bernina*, *Roseg*, *Sella*, and *Chapütschin*. This expedition of course requires a guide (10 fr.), but is unattended with danger.

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above; those denoted by † should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers.

**Diavolezza Excursion* (10—12 hrs.; guide 11 fr.) fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the *Bernina Inn* 2 hrs. (if the night be spent here, guides must be ordered from Pontresina). Thence to the r. across the pastures, leaving the *Alp Bondo* to the l., then over the stony *Diavolezza*; finally ½ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn 2¼ hrs.) to the ridge of *Mont Pers*, whence a magnificent view of the *Bernina* chain and its ice-cataracts is enjoyed. The descent to the *Pers Glacier* requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky *Isla Persa* is reached in ¾ hr. by crossing the glacier; thence to Pontresina see p. 260.

† From Pontresina to *S. Maria* in the *Fex Valley* 12 hrs.; guide 14 fr. This route ascends the *Roseg* valley, passing the *Alp Ota* (see above); then a precipitous walk of several hrs.; 1½ hr. on the glacier; finally on snow to the *Cima da Fex*, whence a fine panorama. The descent is at first steep and rugged, then 1 hr. over fragments of rock, and down to *Curtins*; hence to *S. Maria* see p. 266, beyond which meadows are traversed. From the summit to *S. Maria* 5 hrs. This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a full view of the *Bernina-chain*.

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the **Sella Pass* (11,765 ft.) from the *Roseg-valley* round the S. side of the *Berninastock* to the *Poschiavo* valley. Power of endurance and good guides (25 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15—16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). — A similar route leads from the *Roseg* valley, W. of the *Chapütschin*, across the *Chapütschin Pass* to the *Fex Glacier*; thence S. past the *Piz Tremoggia*, and across the W. extremity of the *Scarscen Glacier* to *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco*.

† *Piz Chapütschin* (11,135 ft.) (guide 15 fr.); † *Morteratsch* (20 fr.). Of the more difficult excursions in the environs of Pontresina, that which best repays the fatigue is the ascent of the † *Corvatsch* (11,345 ft.) (12—13 hrs.; guide 15 fr., from *Silvaplana* somewhat less), unattended with danger. The route is by the *Alp Surovel* (see above); the *Fuorcia* is left to the r., and the *Corvatsch Glacier* (4 hrs.) reached without material difficulty. The

latter is crossed towards the l., a precipitous and stony ridge ascended, and the glacier again traversed. Finally a small snow-field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The descent is best made on the E. side of the mountain; the passage of the glacier, however, partially covered with snow and furrowed with numerous crevasses, requires caution. In 1 hr. it is traversed, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more Pontresina regained.

57. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

$49\frac{1}{2}$ M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 7 fr. 35 c.; from Schuls to Nauders (new road as far as Martinsbruck) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr. 40 c. This district is by no means devoid of interest, but is hardly a field for the pedestrian, as it may easily be surveyed from the diligence.

Below Samaden (5600 ft.) a grand panorama; the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible to the S. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bevera** (*Post*), a prosperous village, residence of the prefect of the district, is situated at the foot of the indented rocks of the *Crasta Mora* (black ridge).

($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte** (5548 ft.) (**Albula*; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), with an ancient castle of the Albertini family.

The road now crosses to the r. bank of the *Inn*. On the E. slope lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance of the narrow *Val Chiamuera*.

On March 9th, 1799, the Austrians and French, on the frozen surface of snow 5 ft. deep, disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. The Emperor Maximilian penetrated as far as this in 1499, during the war against the Swiss.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Madulein** (5515 ft.) (**Hôtel Guardavall*), where the road regains the l. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Guardavall* (commanding a fine view; ascent 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. (3 M. from Madulein) **Zuz** (5548 ft.) (**Schweiserbund*; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of the ancient residence of the Planta family. The climate now becomes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the *Maloja*, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

Near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Scanfs** (5413 ft.) (*Post*; *Kreuz*), a bridge crosses the *Inn*; the road continues on the l. bank. Below Scanfs, the *Val Casanna* opens to the S.E., known as the scene of the campaign of the *Duke of Rohan*, the distinguished Huguenot, who marched from this place in 1635 into the *Valtellina* over the *Casanna Alps*, and defeated the Austrians, June 27th, near *Luvigno*; nearly opposite, to the N.W., and near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Capella*, opens the *Val Sulsanna*, through which a rugged bridle-path leads to the *Scaletta Pass* (8592 ft.) and *Davos* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

The road continues for a considerable distance in a narrow and wooded gorge, through which the Inn flows. Below *Cinuschel* (5301 ft.), near *Brail*, a bridge (*Puntota, pons altus*) spans a brook, emerging from a deep ravine, and separating the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The 'Punt Aut', properly so called, is an old wooden bridge, 50 ft. above the handsome new stone bridge. At the extremity of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the picturesque wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank. The peculiar, furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (11,207 ft.) soon becomes visible to the N. Near (7 M.) *Zernetz* a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

9½ M. *Zernetz* (4911 ft.) (**Bär*; **Löwe*, property of the hunter *Jac. Filli*; **Steinbock*; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.) is a considerable place at the confluence of the *Spöl* and Inn. The church is a handsome edifice, dating from 1623; the tower formerly belonged to the families of *Planta-Wildenberg* and *Mohr*.

To the E. opens the Valley of *Fuorn* or *Ofen* (*Val di Forn*), through which a good walker with the aid of a guide may in 8 hrs. reach *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal*, over the *Ofen* (5918 ft.) and *Buffalora* (6729 ft.) passes; from *St. Maria* in 3 hrs. to the *Stelvio* (p. 245), or in 4 hrs. to *Mals* in the *Vintschgau* (p. 239). Travellers arriving from the Tyrol should engage a guide at *Mals* or *Tauffers* (4286 ft., p. 246); those of *St. Maria* are somewhat extortionate in their demands. At *Cierfs* (5456 ft.) a tolerable inn; that at *Fuorn* (5639 ft.) is good, though unpretending. The forest near *Zernetz* is to this day infested by bears, several of which are shot annually.

Below *Zernetz* the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3¾ M.) *Süs* (4691 ft.), *Rom. Susch* (**Hôtel Flüela*; **Post*). The ruins of a fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley.

5½ M. *Lavin* (4691 ft.) (*Post*), about 1¾ M. from *Süs*, is a place of some importance. In the churchyard a tombstone bears a quaint inscription beginning: '*Quia ais semná per la grand Racolta*' etc. (here is sown for the great harvest). The bear's paw of the *Plantas* appears on many of the grave-stones.

Piz Miezdi (8527 ft.) may be ascended from *Lavin* or *Süs* in 4 hrs. without difficulty. Magnificent prospect of the Engadine, *Silvretta*, etc. — **Piz Linard* (11,207 ft.), the loftiest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. New path in course of construction. Ascent at present very difficult, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers.

The r. bank of the Inn is generally precipitous and affords few sites for villages, whilst on the l. bank, on broad, sunny eminences are situated the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to

swell the Inn, which flows through so profound a gorge that in some places only the noise is audible. Lavin and Ardetz are possibly Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, after which these villages may have been named by Roman colonists who took refuge here B. C. 587 to escape from the Gauls, and were the first inhabitants of the Engadine.

The new road follows the l. bank of the Inn; *Guarda* (5413 ft.), a village situated on a precipitous height to the l., lies on the old road. Near the village of ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ardetz* (4823 ft.) (*Post: Sonne*), rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

At Ardetz is the entrance of the wild *Val Tasna*, enclosed by the *Piz Coischen* (9936 ft., easily ascended from Guarda, see above, in 3 hrs., fine view) and *Piz Minschun* (10,076 ft.). From the upper part (*Val Urschai*, closed by *Piz Fatschale*, 10,430 ft.), a difficult route crosses the *Futschöi Pass* (between the *Augstenberg* and *Fluchthorn*) to the *Jamthal*, and to *Galthür* in the *Pannaun* (p. 234).

A circuit by the Old Road from Ardetz to Schuls is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the *Tasnathal* (with fine waterfall) and traverses the lofty N. slopes of the mountain, passing ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fettan'* (5403 ft.) and (3 M.) *Schuls* (see below), and affording several very beautiful views, especially towards the end of the way.

A footpath leads from Ardetz by Tarasp to Schuls, following the r. bank of the Inn. The road crosses the brook which issues from the *Val Tasna* (see above), and gradually descends to the **Baths of Tarasp*, situated on the level and sunny N. bank, and noted for their mineral springs. The new **Curhaus* affords excellent accommodation (charges as at a first-class hotel). Mineral springs and 'mofettes' abound in the neighbourhood. The water of the *Luciusquelle* is admirably adapted for drinking. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate spring, with the aid of a steam pump. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Dr. Killias of Coire is the physician. Less expensive quarters may be procured at *Vulpera* (*Volpers*, 4183 ft.), situated higher up; the inns (**Zur Salzquelle*, **Belvedere*, *Carl*, *Arquint*, **Pension Zanoli*) are good, although of modest pretensions. A number of patients also establish themselves at Schuls (see below), whence an omnibus runs every morning to Tarasp. The handsome *Castle of Tarasp* (4911 ft.), now the property of M. de Planta, was the residence of Austrian bailiffs until 1815. Behind it is the village of that name, the only one in the Engadine where German is spoken and the inhabitants are of the Rom. Cath. persuasion.

From Bad Tarasp to St. Maria in the Münsterthal. Near Vulpera the *Valley of Scarl* opens, through which an interesting route of the same length as that mentioned p. 263, leads to St. Maria via *Cierfs*, where the paths unite. — Another attractive route is from the Scarlthal over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarljöchli*) and through the *Val Avigna* to *Tauffers* and *Mals* (p. 239).

To the S. of Tarasp rises the *Piz Pisoc* (10,427 ft.); a difficult ascent, accomplished for the first time in 1865.

The road again crosses to the l. bank of the Inn, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) reaches

12 M. **Schuls** (3970 ft.), Rom. *Scuol* (*Hôtel Piz Chiampatsch*), divided into *Upper* and *Lower Schuls* (**Hôtel Belvédère*). The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous and chalybeate) and gaseous cavities or 'mofettes'.

From the *Piz Chiampatsch* (9482 ft.), N. of Schuls (a precipitous ascent of 4 hrs.), an admirable survey is enjoyed of the Lower Engadine and the mountain-chains to the E. and S. Towards the W. the view is intercepted by the *Piz Minschun*, and towards the N. by the *Piz Fatschalv* (p. 264).

Beyond Schuls a new road leads l. to the beautifully situated and considerable village of **Sins** (4701 ft.), Rom. *Sent*. A picturesque spot is reached near (6 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022 ft.), which lies to the l. above the new road, where the *Punt Peidra*, a wooden bridge with a span of 60 ft., crosses the profound gorge (*Wraunka-Tobel*) of the *Val Sinestra*. Above the bridge are the ruins of the old *Castle of Tschanuff* (*Canities*). Beyond Remüs the valley contracts. On the r. bank of the Inn, about 300 ft. above it, is the *Fontana Chistaina*, a small intermittent waterfall which descends from the *Val d'Assa* and flows once in 3 hrs. only. A fine view is soon disclosed of the loftily situated *Schlerms*; above it the *Muttler* and the indented *Schlammer-Spitz*. The r. bank of the Inn, here a stream of considerable volume, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village (4½ M.) is *Strada*. Near (3 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343 ft.), Rom. *Punt. Martina* (Inn), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the l. are the ruins of the castle of *Serviezal*. [A path on the l. bank of the Inn, leads hence to the very interesting **Pass of Finstermünz* (4½ hr.), high above which is the *Hoch Finstermünz* post-road, hewn out of the solid rock, p. 238.] The road to Nauders ascends rapidly on the r. bank of the Inn and then slightly descends. Beautiful retrospective view of the Engadine from the summit. Between Schuls and Nauders there is no inn affording tolerable quarters for the night.

15¾ M. **Nauders** (**Post; Mondschein*), see p. 238. Austrian custom-house formalities. Nauders is 3 M. distant from Martinsbruck; from Nauders to Finstermünz (p. 238) 2½ M.

58. The Passeyr.

Comp. Map p. 236.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5 hrs. walk, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing on the Brenner Railway (p. 274) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7 hrs., thence (with guide) over the *Timblerjoch* to *Lenzenfeld* in the *Oetzthal* (p. 268) 12 hrs., and to *Haimingen* in the valley of the Inn (p. 236) 8 hrs. more. Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The *Passeyr* is intimately associated with the memory of Andrew Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810), but presents few natural attractions. Those, however, who proceed across the Jaufen to Sterzing will be rewarded with some grand scenery; still more so, those who cross the *Timbler Joch* to the *Oetzthal*.

The impetuous *Passer* flows through the valley. A rough road passes the castle of Zenoberg (p. 242), *Riffian*, and *Saltaus*. A number of torrents are precipitated into the valley from the E. slopes. In rainy weather these streams occasionally loosen and dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured and much disintegrated mountain-slope near *St. Martin*, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). Between *St. Martin* and *St. Leonhard*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the latter, the road passes the *Wirthshaus am Sand*, in which *Hofer* was born, and where various mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 215). The old visitors' book contains some curious inscriptions. On the *Kellerlahn*, higher up among the mountains, is the chalet where *Hofer* lay concealed until he was betrayed to the French.

St. Leonhard (2273 ft.) (*Einhorn*, or *Stroblwirth*; * *Brihwirth*), the chief village in the valley, is commanded by the ruined *Jaufenburg*, situated on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry took the churchyard by storm in 1809, and drove out their French oppressors.

From *St. Leonhard* to *Sterzing* (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the *Wallenthal* (tolerable inn at *Wallen*, better than the two on the *Jaufen*) in 2 hrs. to the foot of the *Jaufen* (6872 ft.), to the summit of which it ascends somewhat abruptly in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to *Sterzing* (p. 274). The path is well defined, but the services of a guide will not be unacceptable. Riding not recommended, as the path is rocky and narrow. Several splendid views of the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains (p. 268) are enjoyed on this route.

From *St. Leonhard* to *Sölden* in the *Oetzthal* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; p. 268. Guide 3 fl.). The *Passeyr-Thal* opens to the W. above *St. Leonhard*. It is a wild and attractive valley, sometimes resembling the *Oetzthal*, with abrupt slopes, waterfalls, and rocks on the r., and the brook far below on the l. At the narrowest point the path is closed by a cottage with a gate (toll $1\frac{1}{2}$ kr.). Near *Moos* (3183 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *St. Leonhard*, the valley again turns to the N.; the path first descends, and then mounts a steep green hill to the village (Inn tolerable, better than those farther on). On the opposite bank there is a considerable waterfall. A wilderness of rocks is then traversed on the l. bank; the path next crosses to the r. bank, and leads along a gallery skirting the rock. After ascending a steep slope, it descends to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kammersee*, formed in the year 1404 in consequence of landslips, long threatened to prove destructive to the valley, and especially to *Meran*, but was at length drained at the close of last century.

Hence to *Rabenstein* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to *Schönau* (Inn, tolerable) 1 hr.; the path ascends the hill to the r., and then turns to the l. and crosses a bridge. Several grand retrospects in the lower part of the valley. From *Schönau* to the summit of the *Timbler Joch* (8298 ft.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more, i. e. $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from *Moos*. The last part of the ascent, and the first part of the descent are somewhat abrupt, over the bare rock. After about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path crosses to the l. bank of the *Timblerbach*. (A path diverging to the l. leads along the brink of a lofty precipice to the *Gurglerthal*, p. 271.) The path to the *Oetzthal* descends to a second bridge, crosses to the r. bank, then ascends again. *Zwieselstein* is reached in 2 hrs. from the pass, and *Sölden* (p. 268) in 1 hr. more.



59. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Map p. 236.

From Imst (or Silz) to Lengenfeld $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Fend 9 hrs.; from Fend to Unser-Frau over the Niederjoch 7 hrs., over the Hochjoch 9 hrs.; from Unser-Frau to Staben 4 hrs. — One-horse carr. from Imst to Umhausen 4—5 (one-horse extra-post 6) fl.; two-horse carr. 8 fl., a drive of 4 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Sölden, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Umhausen. Guides 2 fl. daily. Mule from Vent to Unser-Frau from July to Oct. every Mond., Wed., Frid., returning from Unser-Frau every Tuesd., Thursd., and Sat. — Sonklar's Map of the Oetzthal glacier-district (scale 1 : 144,000) is recommended.

The Oetzthal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile at the lower extremity, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in the highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads are very indifferent, being frequently destroyed in spring, and afterwards insufficiently repaired. The passage of the Oetzthal glaciers by the Hochjoch or the Niederjoch requires a certain power of endurance, but is unattended with danger, especially since the improvements which have been made in the paths, through the indefatigable exertions of the curé Senn of Vent (p. 269). The inns are of a very unpretending description. In case of necessity accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. Guides are absolutely necessary for the passage of the glacier-passes only, but will often be found useful in places where the paths have been obliterated by the above-mentioned catastrophes.

From Imst (p. 235; mules may be hired at the 'Post') a high road (to Innsbruck) leads into the Oetzthal as far as ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roppen* (p. 235). Several houses belonging to the parish lie on the road, the village itself is situated below, on the bank of the Inn. A very rugged road, unpleasant for driving, descends somewhat precipitously hence and ascends on the opposite bank. It then skirts the slope of the mountain, traversing plantations of pine, and descends to (6 M.) *Sautens* in the Oetzthal, affording an unobstructed view of the imposing landscape. It then crosses the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ache* and reaches (1 M.) *Oetz* (2518 ft.) (**Cassianwirth*), a considerable village with fields of maize, situated at the base of the *Achenpitz* (9866 ft.), the icy slope of which glitters above.

From Silz (p. 236) to the Oetzthal. Near *Haimingen* (p. 236) the road diverges at a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) chapel from the high road and leads through forest (from the highest point the roar of the Oetzthaler Ache is audible) by *Brunau*, and across the *Stuibebach*, which here forms a waterfall, to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oetz*.

From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal the pleasantest route for pedestrians is through the *Selrain-Thal*, which diverges from the Innthal at Zirl (p. 286). The first part of the route is by a carriage-road to (6 M.) *Kematen*; then along the l. side of the *Mellach* which descends from the Selrain (on the opposite height lies *Ober-Perfuss*, p. 236), to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Selrain*, or *Rothenbrunn* (Inn), and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gries* (Inn). At *Gries* the *Lisenser Thal* opens on the l., through which a rugged path leads across the *Lisenser Joch* (9211 ft.) to the *Stubay* in 9—10 hrs., and another, equally fatiguing, through the *Längenthal* to *Gries* in the *Sulzthal* (p. 273). — The next place in the main valley is

(1½ hr.) *St. Sigismund*. Thence through the *Gleirscher Thal*, over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* (9214 ft.), and down the *Hairlachthal*, past the waterfall (see below), to *Umhausen* (8 hrs., guide necessary).

Beyond *Oetz* the *Ache* is crossed, and the rugged road ascends the gneiss rocks of the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich basin of the valley and the precipitous walls of the *Tschürgant* (p. 235). Near *Dumpfen* the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and nearly perpendicular *Engelswand*, leads to (6 M.) *Umhausen* (3399 ft.) (**Marberger*. *Vincenz Auer* and *Joh. Holzknicht* are good guides). In a lateral valley to the S.E. is the **Stuiben*, a fine waterfall formed by the *Hairlachbach* (in two leaps, 472 ft. in height). A visit to it occupies 1¾ hr. (ascent ¾ hr., at first on the r., then on the l. bank of the brook, the path leading through picturesque groups of larches; ½ hr. at the fall. return in ½ hr.; guide unnecessary). Those proceeding to *Lengensfeld* need not return to *Umhausen*. Instead of returning across the bridge, the traveller follows the l. bank of the brook, turns to the l. through the lower outskirts of the larch wood, and by a path through meadows and fields of flax descends to the carriage-road which follows the course of the *Ache*.

The wild defile termed the *Maurach* is now entered, where the road, which crosses the *Ache* four times, is frequently endangered by the descent of mud-torrents in rainy weather. Many workmen employed in repairing the bridges have perished here, as the frequent memorial-tablets testify. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Lengensfeld* and *Huben* are situated.

(7½ M.) *Lengensfeld* (3866 ft.) (*Oberwirth*, adjoining the church; **Unterwirth*; *Johann Müller* and *Joseph Gstrein* good guides) lies at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the impetuous *Fischbach* descends.

Above (1½ M.) *Huben* (no inn, refreshments may be obtained of the curé, a Cistercian monk) the valley contracts. At the *Brand* the road crosses the *Ache* and ascends through the wood; it then again descends to the stream, crosses it twice, and leads to (6½ M.) *Sölden* (4442 ft.) (*Karlinger*; *Oberwirth*), a name which is applied to the entire upper region of the valley. *Ignaz Schöpf* is a good guide.

To the *Stubaythal* over the *Winnacher Ferner*, see p. 273; to *Neustift* 12 hrs. — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see p. 272.

Beyond *Sölden* the path becomes more rugged. It soon crosses the brook and ascends, skirting the slope of the valley, through a wild ravine termed the *Kühtreien*, through which the *Ache* rushes far below, between huge masses of rock. (1 hr.) *Zwieselstein* is a small village where frequently neither guides nor refreshments can be obtained, as during the hay-harvest almost every house is deserted. Here the valley divides into the *Gurglerthal* (p. 271) which ascends to the S., and the *Venterthal* to the S.W.

The path into the Venter-Thal turns to the r. before the first houses of Zwieselstein are attained, crosses the Ache, and leads on the l. bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (accommodation at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the lofty mountain-ridge which separates the Venter-Thal from the Gurgler-Thal, whence the glaciers of the *Nöderkogel* (10,375 ft.) and the *Zirmkogel* (10,779 ft.) abruptly descend. Above Heilig-Kreuz the path, which again twice crosses the brook, is occasionally rugged, but cannot easily be mistaken. (2½ hrs.) *Vent*, or *Fend* (6168 ft.) (*Inn of the curé *Senn*, who has been indefatigable in improving the paths in the neighbourhood; he also provides guides, and mules for the Hochjoch, comp. p. 267), a small Alpine village, is, like Gurgl (p. 271), admirably adapted as headquarters for glacier-excursions. It is situated on a green pasture, surrounded by imposing snow-mountains and glaciers. Beyond Vent rises the *Thalleitspitz* (11,172 ft.), by which the valley is again divided. The *Rofen-Thal* to the W. ascends to the Hochjoch, the *Spieglerthal* or *Niederthal* to the S. to the *Niederjoch*.

The ascent of the *Wildspitze* (12,380 ft.), the highest of the Oetzthal Mts., was difficult, and at places dangerous by the old route (by the *Mitterkar-Ferner*, the *Weisskamm*, and the *Taschachfirn*). Recently it has been ascended by the *Rofenkar Glacier* (less difficult; from Vent to the summit in 5–8 hrs., descent 3 hrs.; two guides necessary).

The ascent of the *Weisskogel* (12,277 ft.) is very laborious, 11–12 hrs., of which 7–8 hrs. are over snow and ice. The route ascends the *Rofenthal* to the *Hinterer Ferner* (p. 270) and mounts the glacier. The *Langtaufener Hochspitze* (11,629 ft.) remains on the r.; the depression between the *Innere Quellschneise* (10,890 ft.) and the *Weisskogel* is next traversed; and a ridge of snow finally leads to the summit in ¼ hr. more. The view is most imposing. Descent to (7 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 270) and the *Matscher* or *Langtaufener Thal*.

The *Similaun* and *Kreuzspitze*, see below; the *Ramolkogel*, and passage to *Gurgl*, see p. 271; the *Seiterjochl*, leading to the *Pitzthal*, see p. 272; the *Gepatschjoch*, see p. 287.

The route over the *Niederjoch* (9847 ft.) ascends gradually to the (2 hrs.) *Murzoll Glacier*, which it skirts and partially traverses for ½ hr. till the dilapidated *Somarhütte* is reached, opposite the *Niederjoch Glacier*, where the guides usually halt. Beyond the hut the *Niederjoch Ferner* is soon reached, and in 2 hrs. more the summit of the pass is attained. A striking survey is enjoyed hence over the wild *Schnalserthal*, enclosed by lofty mountains, above which rises the entire chain of the *Ortler*. Immediately to the S., below the culminating point, is a sheltered spot beneath the rocks, the second resting-place of the guides. A fatiguing descent hence to *Ober-Vernagt* and (2 hrs.) *Unser-Frau* in the *Schnalser Thal* (5314 ft.), see p. 270.

The **Similaun* (11,810 ft.) may be ascended from the *Niederjoch* in 2½–3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 4 fl.). The view is extremely imposing, extending E. to the *Gross-Glockner*, S. to the vicinity of *Verona*, W. to the *Bernese Alps*. The ascent requires caution, but is unattended with danger.

The ascent of the **Kreuzspitz* (11,140 ft.) (a peak of the *Kreuzkamm*, to

the S. of the Thalleit-Spitz) may also be combined with the passage of the Niederjoch (the route to it diverges to the r. before the Niederjoch-Ferner is reached). The summit commands an admirable panorama of the Oetzthal mountain-region, and in particular a fine survey of the majestic Wildspitze.

Most travellers now prefer the route from Vent through the *Rofen-Thal* and across the **Hochjoch** (9515 ft.) (mules see p. 267). The passage occupies 2 hrs. more than that of the Niederjoch, but is more interesting, and conducts the traveller more into the heart of the glacier-world. A view is also obtained of the imposing Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, which has advanced so as to form a barrier to the valley, and by its discharge formed the *Rofensee*, situated between this glacier and that of the Hochjoch. In 1846 the lake burst its embankment and devastated the entire Oetzthal. In the three subsequent years also, especially in 1848, great inundations took place from a similar cause. An opening, however, was left after the last overflow, and the outlet of the lake is now unobstructed. Since 1865 the glacier has been observed to advance steadily. The best point of view is the *Plattei*, a plateau on the N.E. margin, on the slope of the *Platteikogl* (11,056 ft.), reached in 2½ hrs. from Vent.

From Vent to (¾ hr.) *Rofen* (6705 ft.) the path traverses pastures. Benedict Klotz and Joseph Scheiber are good guides. This hamlet was formerly inhabited by the *Klotz* and *Gstrein* families, who once afforded hospitality to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 215). When this prince re-established his authority the Gstrein family was ennobled, and the document conferring this honour is still preserved at the farm here. The mountain-goat hewn in stone over the door belongs to the armorial bearings of the family. The new footpath over the Hochjoch slowly ascends on the r. bank of the Ache. In 1 hr. it leads to the abrupt extremity of the *Hoch Vernagt Glacier*, covered with rubbish and debris, the passage of which is a laborious walk of ¾ hr. After a gradual ascent of 1 hr. more (on the l. side of the valley are seen the *Hintereis*, and *Kesselwand Glaciers*) the traveller reaches the base of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, which is now traversed for 1½ hr., but presents no danger if caution be used. Grand retrospect of the Wildspitze, and (to the N.E.) the Stubay glaciers; imposing glaciers are seen in every direction.

The path now descends the *Kurzenberg* to (1 hr.) *Kurzras* (refreshments at the first house). It next traverses pleasant pastures and larch-forest to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Vernagt*, where it unites with the Niederjoch route and soon reaches (½ hr.) *Unser-Frau* (*Spektenhauser; Johann Raffainer, Urban Grisch, and Joseph Gamber good guides). The valley contracts, the path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of the *Schnalse* to (1 hr.) *Carthaus* (Inn), beautifully situated on a lofty eminence. At the same elevation on the opposite side is situated the village of *St. Catharina*, the church of which rising on the steep slope

of the valley long remains visible. In 1 hr. more the *Ratteis* inn is reached, beyond which the path quits the bottom of the valley and traverses the r. slope of the valley, clothed with larch and birch trees. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Jufahl*, a ruined castle; fine view of the Etschthal as far as the *Laaser Ferner* and the *Ortlerspitze*; retrospect of several of the Oetzthal Mts. The village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Staben* (*Inn), which lies at the traveller's feet, is reached by a path traversing vineyards and plantations of walnuts and chestnuts. Omnibus to Meran daily; one-horse carriage in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3 fl. From the Etschthal (p. 240) the mouth of the Schnalser Thal below Staben is visible from the immediate vicinity only, and is almost inaccessible.

The S. ramification of the Oetzthal from *Zwieselstein* (p. 268) is the *Gurglerthal*. For 1 hr. the ascent is rapid. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more the path, passing the entrance of the *Timbler-Thal* (see below) reaches *Gurgl* (6238 ft.) (*Inn of the curé), like *Vent* an admirable starting-point for ice-expeditions (*Blasius Grüner* and *Peter Paul Gstrein* are good guides). Ascent hence of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the great **Oetzthaler Ferner*, which has advanced upwards of 1 M. across the *Langthal*, and formed a barrier across the valley. The space between the two glaciers is occupied by the *Gurgler Lake*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in breadth, in which numerous miniature icebergs are generally floating.

The passage of the Oetzthal Glacier (from *Gurgl* to *Eishof* in the *Pfosenthal*, at the S. base, 8 hrs., 5 of which are on the ice) is difficult; two guides necessary. [Practised mountaineers may proceed from *Gurgl* to *Carthaus* (p. 270) in the *Schnalser Thal* in 11–13 hrs.] The culminating point of the *Gurgler Joch* (9956 ft.) lies between the *Falschung-Spitz* (11,088 ft.) and the *Hochwildspitze* (11,410 ft.); view limited; descent to *Eishof* disagreeable. — Another fatiguing pass ascends the *Langthaler Ferner*, crosses the *Langthaler Joch* (9939 ft.) on the N. slope of the *Hochwildspitze* and descends to *Plan* in the upper part of the *Pfelder Thal* (7–8 hrs., 2 hrs. on the glacier); thence either down the valley to *Moos* in the *Passeyr* (p. 266), or through the *Lasinzerthal* and across the *Spranser Joch* (8440 ft.) to *Dorf Tyrol* and *Meran* (p. 240).

From *Vent* to *Gurgl* in 9 hrs. across the *Ramol-Joch* (10,587 ft.), (with guide), an interesting, but rugged route; extensive prospect over the Oetzthal and *Stubay* glaciers. Those proceeding from the *Gurgler Lake* to *Vent* need not return to *Gurgl*, but cross the lower extremity of the *Oetzthaler Ferner* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. across the ice) and reach the *Ramol* path, thus effecting a saving of 1 hr. Guide necessary. — The ascent of the *Hinter-Ramol-Kogl* (or *Anichspitz*, 11,655 ft.) may be combined with this route; 2 hrs. more necessary; magnificent view from the summit.

To the *Passeyr* (p. 266) a path diverges from the *Gurglerthal*, 1 hr. above *Zwieselstein*, to the S.E., and crosses the *Timbler Joch* (p. 266). *St. Leonhard* may be reached by a good walker in 10 hrs.

Those who desire to become acquainted as expeditiously as possible with the Oetzthal glacier-region are strongly recommended to visit the *Pitzthal*, the valley which runs parallel to the Oetzthal, farther W., descending to the Inn at *Arzel*. The principal villages in the valley are *St. Leonhard* and *Planggeros* (5464 ft.) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ day's walk from *Imst*, mules see p. 225; accommodation at the curé's; also an inn). One hr. higher up, the magnificent *Mittelberg Glacier*, the finest in the Tyrol, descends in a most imposing mass to the level of the valley (5880 ft.). About 1 hr. farther, in the *Taschachthal* which diverges to the r., is the fine *Taschach Glacier*; adjacent is the

Sechs-Egerten-Ferner, commanded by the glistening snow-summits of the *Oelgrubenspitz*, the *Urkund-Spitz*, and the *Prochkogel* (11,926 ft.). The three glaciers are best surveyed from the *Mittagskogel* (9070 ft.). The *Taschachthal* is ascended for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Mittelberg*; then a steep ascent to the l., and the summit is finally attained after a fatiguing climb of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide). — Passes to the *Oetzthal*: To *Sölden* (p. 268) by the *Pitzthaler* (or *Söldener*) *Jöchl* (9807 ft.) in 7–8 hrs., laborious; the route ascends rapidly on the E. side of the *Mittelberg Glacier*, crossing slopes of debris, to the summit of the pass. Descent across the *Rettenbach Glacier* and through the *Rettenbachthal* to *Sölden*. A longer, but more attractive route is by the *Seiterjöchl* (9853 ft.) to *Vomt*, 9–10 hrs., 5 of which are on ice and snow (two passes must be crossed, the first immediately to the S. of the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see above; the second, the *Seiterjöchl*, to the E. of the *Schwarzkögele*). Both passes are easier from the *Oetzthal* side. Good guides indispensable; *Leander Schöpf* at *Mittelberg* is recommended. — By the *Oelgrubenjoch* to the *Kaunserthal*, see p. 237.

60. From Innsbruck to Verona by the Brenner.

Railway from *Innsbruck* to *Bozen* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 6 fl. 23, 4 fl. 69, 3 fl. 13 kr.; from *Bozen* to *Verona* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr. — Refreshment-rooms poor (that at *Brixen* good). Travellers with luggage should be early at the station, as it is often crowded. View to the r. till the summit of the *Brenner* is reached; beyond it to the l. — There are two stations at *Verona*. Passengers intending to alight there should take their tickets to the *Porta Nuova* station only (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The *Brenner*, the lowest pass over the principal chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, employed as early as the Roman period, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened on Aug. 24th, 1867, is one of the grandest modern structures of the kind, and affords the most direct communication between Germany and Italy. It ascends for 21 M. with an incline of 1:40 to the culminating point (4496 ft.). The descent to *Brixen* (1873 ft.), a distance of 30 M., is less rapid (1:44). There are 23 tunnels in all, 2 of which describe a curve. The scenery of the *Brenner Railway* is less pleasing than that of the *Semmering*, but equally wild. The huge viaducts for which the latter is remarkable have been avoided on the *Brenner* line; the cost of its construction has accordingly been considerably less. — The traveller desirous of obtaining a glimpse of this remarkable line should proceed to stat. *Gossensass*, ascend the *Hochwiden*, and return to *Innsbruck* in the evening.

Soon after leaving *Innsbruck* the train passes the *Abbey of Wiltau* (r.), and penetrates the hill of *Isel*, by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length. It then ascends on the r. bank of the *Sill*, by a passage hewn in the rocks; far below roars the impetuous river. Near stat. *Patsch* the *Rutzbach*, descending from the *Stubaythal*, is precipitated into the *Sill*, from a narrow gorge on the r. Thus far there are seven tunnels.

The picturesque *Stubaythal*, 30 M. in length, opens here on the W., and extends S.W. towards the central mass of the *Oetzthal Mts.* From *Schönberg*, a post-station on the old *Brenner* road, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Innsbruck*, a carriage-road leads by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mieders* (Traube) and (3 M.) *Fulpmes* to (3 M.) *Neustift* (*Inn), where the valley divides into the *Oberberg* and the *Unterberg*. An excursion through the former to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alpeiner Alp*, at the base of the *Alpeiner Ferner*, is interesting. The *Hohe Burgstall* (8563 ft.) is often ascended for the sake of the view (4 hrs. from *Neustift*, no difficulty). The ascent of the **Habicht* (10,746 ft.), the highest mountain of the range which separates the *Stubay* from the *Gschnitz*, is also undertaken from *Neustift*. The previous night should be spent on the *Pineser*

Alp. The view from the top is celebrated. — The traveller may also proceed from Neustift through the Unterberg, the main branch of the valley, to *Rinald* (small inn) and (5 hrs.) the *Mutterberg-Alp*, the highest pasture in the valley. Two rough mountain routes diverge here. One by the *Mutterberg-Joch* (9898 ft.), descending across the *Sulzthal-Ferner*, and leading through the *Sulzthal* to (5 hrs.) *Gries* (accommodation at the curé's) and (1 hr.) *Lengenfeld* (p. 268). Another over the *Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,271 ft.) on the W. side of the *Schaufelspitz* (10,924 ft.), descending across the *Winnach Glacier*, and leading through the *Winnacher Thal* to *Sölden* (p. 268) in about 10 hrs. — The *Wilde Pfaff* (or *Zuckerhüll*, 11,000 ft.), the highest mountain of the Stubay group, may be ascended without serious difficulty from the *Mutterberg-Alp* (by the *Fernau Glacier* and the *Aperer Pfaffen*).

The valley contracts and becomes wilder. The construction of the line presented great difficulties at this point. It ascends the mountain in bold curves. Four more tunnels are passed through, and the Sill is crossed twice.

Stat. **Matrey** (3391 ft.) (*Stern*; **Krone*; *Weisse Rose*), with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg, is beautifully situated. Roman antiquities are frequently found here. The train now ascends rapidly, and crosses the Sill twice.

Stat. **Steinach** (3651 ft.). The village (**Stern*; *Krone*), rebuilt since a fire in 1853, lies on the other side of the valley, at the mouth of the *Gschnitz-Thal*, through which the railway traveller obtains a glimpse of the *Habichtspitze* and its glaciers. The church possesses three altar-pieces by *Knoller*, a native of this place, who died (1804) as director of the School of Art of Milan.

In the *Gschnitz-Thal* are situated the villages of (1 hr.) *Trins* and (2 hrs.) *Gschnitz*, at the base of the *Habichtspitze*. A difficult route leads thence across the *Pinnes Joch* to *Fulpmes* in the *Stubaythal* in 6 hrs.

At *Stafflach* the line turns suddenly to the l. and enters the *Valserthal* (high up, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes). Beyond the charmingly situated village of *St. Jodok* a curved tunnel conducts the line to the S. side of the valley (glimpse of the *Dux Glaciers* to the l.). Then through a second tunnel towards the S. to the stat. *Gries* (3890 ft.), the last village in the N. Sillthal, at the base of the *Padauner Kogel* (6420 ft.). On the W. is the entrance to the *Oberberg-Thal*, through which a path leads by the *Oberberg-See* to the *Pferschthal* (see below). On the l. beyond *Gries* are the ruins of the robbers' castle of *Lueg*.

The train now ascends by means of two large curves far above the deep ravine of the Sill, passes the small green *Brennersee*, which is well stocked with trout, and reaches

Stat. **Brenner** (4588 ft.), with the former *Post-house*, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. View limited. The *Sill*, which rises in the neighbourhood, falls into the *Inn*; the *Eisack*, on the farther side of the pass, descends to the *Adige*. The line now follows the course of the *Eisack* and descends gradually through a long tunnel to Stat. *Schelleberg* (near it is the *Brennerbad*, a small, but well arranged watering-place).

One of the most remarkable parts of the line is between Scheelleberg and the next stat. Gossensass, which lies 507 ft. almost perpendicularly below it. The line turns suddenly to the r. into the *Pferschthal* which opens here, enters the side of the valley by a curving tunnel (*Aster Tunnel*, 800 yds. long), and emerges from the mountain on the same side of the valley lower down, but in an opposite direction. This part of the line presents a more striking appearance when viewed by the traveller proceeding in the reverse direction, when a fine view of the glacier world is also obtained.

Stat. *Gossensass* (Bräuhaus). *Hochwiden* (1 M. distant), at the base of the *Hünerspiel*, affords a fine survey of the glaciers of the *Pferschthal*. The train runs high above the *Eisack*, for which a new channel has been constructed, passes at places through wild rocky scenery, and reaches

Stat. *Sterzing* (3094 ft.) (**Post*; *Krone*; *Adler*), a thriving place, deriving its prosperity from mines formerly worked here. It is situated in the broad basin of the *Sterzinger Moos*, or *Upper Wipptal*, and possesses picturesque old buildings and arcades. Fine view from the *Capuchin Monastery*: N.W. are the glaciers and snow-mountains of the *Stubaythal*, S.W. the *Jaufen*. A bridle-path leads hence over the *Penser-Joch* to *Bozen* (see p. 277).

Between *Sterzing* and *Franzensfeste* the valley of the *Eisack* is wild and romantic, the mountains lofty and extremely precipitous. High above are the castles of *Sprechenstein* on the l., and *Reifenstein* on the r.

Stat. *Freienfeld*. L. rise the ruins of the castle of *Welfenstein*, where several Roman relics have been found. Stat. *Grasstein*. The railway now enters a narrow defile, in which the *post-inn of *Mittelwald* is situated.

Over the door of the inn two cannon balls are immured, a memento of the wars of 1797 and 1809. This defile was the scene of fearful struggles in 1809. Marshal *Lefebvre* had conducted a considerable body of French, Bavarian, and Saxon troops over the *Brenner* to this pass, when they encountered the intrepid *Capuchin Haspinger* with his Tyrolese reserve ('*Landsturm*'), who repulsed the advanced guard, consisting of Bavarians and Saxons. *Speckbacher* then descended with his men from the *Punleiter Steg*, and *Hofer* from the *Jaufen*, and the discomfiture of the French was complete. *Lefebvre* himself hastened back to *Innsbruck* with the tidings of the defeat.

The mouth of the defile (extensive view towards *Brixen*), termed the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2418 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833—38. These works (*Franzensfeste*), which are very conspicuous when viewed from the S., command the *Brenner* route. The station is at a considerable distance from the fortress.

A road to the E. leads hence to the *Pusterthal* (R. 66), crossing the *Ladritscher Brücke*, constructed in 1178 at a height of 150 ft. above the *Eisack*. Fortifications are in course of erection for the purpose of protecting this route.

The group of houses with the new church, to the l. in the valley below, is the monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142. To

the r. is the *Vahrner Bad*. The *Schalderer Bad* is situated in the *Schalderer Thal*, 6 M. to the W. The vegetation now assumes a more southern character. Vineyards and plantations of chestnuts become more frequent.

Stat. **Brixen** (1934 ft.), Ital. *Bressanone* (**Elephant*, next to the post-office; **Sonne*, unpretending; *Goldenes Kreuz*; all in the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat.; *Rail. Restaurant*), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and still an episcopal see, continues to exhibit traces of its ecclesiastical character. It contains a number of churches of the last cent., with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1754, contains a good picture by Schöpf (over the first altar on the r.). To the r. of the portal is the entrance to the **Cloisters*, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones. At the S.W. extremity of the town (on the l. as the stat. is quitted) is the *Episcopal Palace* with an extensive garden.

Beyond Brixen, near *Sarns* on the l. bank of the *Eisack*, rises the castle of *Pullaus*.

Stat. **Klausen** (*Gans*; *Rössel*), consisting of a single narrow street, lies as its name imports, in a defile, which has always been considered an important military point. The Benedictine monastery of *Seben*, crowning the cliffs on the r. and commanding a most striking view, was once a Rhætian fortress, then a Roman castle (*Subiona*), afterwards an episcopal residence till the 10th cent., and finally a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting on the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who, when pursued by the French in 1809, precipitated herself from the tower and was dashed to pieces. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most valuable collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. The Capuchin Joachim Haspinger, one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery.

Below Klausen the valley contracts. The line skirts the precipitous porphyry cliffs. Above, on the heights, extends a broad and fertile tract, sprinkled with numerous villages, of which the traveller in the gorge perceives no trace.

Stat. **Waidbruck**. Near *Kollmann* (*Kreuz*) the *Grödenerbach* descends from a rocky ravine to the *Eisack*. Above it rises the *Trostburg* with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count *Wolkenstein*. This is the most striking point in the picturesque valley of the *Eisack*.

Stat. **Atswang** (1452 ft.) (**Post*). Four short tunnels, then stat. *Blumau*. The valley again contracts. Beyond the defile an extensive plantation of chestnuts on the slope of the mountain is passed. The line now enters the wide basin of *Bozen*, a district

of most luxuriant fertility, resembling a vast vineyard. Bozen is visible in the distance, with its fine Gothic tower.

Bozen (859 ft.), Ital. *Bolzano*. *Kaiserkrone; comfortable; Mondschein; *Goldne Traube, Weintraubengasse; *Schwarzer Adler, for gentlemen; Erzherzog Heinrich; Sonne; Badl, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Bozen (see below), with handsome apartments, baths, and omnibus to and from the station. Beer and ices at Schraffer's café, near the parish-church; *Kräutner's Restaurant in the Johannisplatz; Kusseth's café, adjoining the Kaiserkrone; Rail. Restaurant. *Stellwagen* to Meran (p. 240) from the 'Sonne' 3 times daily; to Kaltern (p. 277) in the afternoon. *Lehmann*, money-changer, in the Bindergasse.

Bozen, a town with about 10,000 inhab., was a great commercial depôt of the traffic between Venice and the north during the middle ages, and is now the most important commercial town in the Tyrol. It is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Eisack and the *Talfer*, which descends from the Sarnthal on the N. The E. background is formed by the strikingly picturesque dolomite mountains of the Fassathal. Most of the houses have openings in the roofs, covered by projecting eaves, to admit light and air. Many of the streets are traversed by channels of fresh water, which in summer contribute in some degree to mitigate the oppressive heat.

The Gothic **Parish Church* is of the 14th and 15th cent. The W. Portal, with two lions of red marble, is an imitation of the Lombard style. Beautiful perforated tower, completed 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853), with his monument. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, bearing the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery*, which is surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, by Schnorr.

A chapel adjoining the sacristy in the *Franciscan Monastery* contains a finely carved old German altar.

The **Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the town and environs (25 min. walk; the traveller descends from the portal of the church to the bridge over the Eisack, crosses the latter and the rail. embankment, and then ascends gradually). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, almost grotesque life-size groups. — Those interested in horticulture should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Count Sarntheim, M. de Mayrl, and M. Moser.

Gries (*Badl, beyond the *Talfer*-bridge; see above), a village to the W. of Bozen, is frequented as a winter residence by consumptive persons. Pomegranates and cactuses grow wild on the mountain-slopes here. The church contains pictures by Knoller.

From Bozen to Moëna in the Val Fassa, see p. 292.

Very interesting walk by the Sarnner Strasse through the Sarnthal, which is watered by the *Talferbach*; it ascends N., passing the old castles of *St. Anton*, *Rendelstein*, *Rafenstein*, and *Runglstein* (with curious medieval frescoes, relating to the poem of *Tristan and Isolde &c.*), *Ried*, and *Wangen* (or *Langeck*), to the (8 M.) long bridge near *St. Johann am Kopf*

(a rock rising 450 ft. nearly perpendicularly from the valley, with a pilgrimage-church). About 6 M. farther lies *Sarntheim* (3164 ft.) (= *Schweizer*), the capital of the valley, and a favourite summer resort (by carr. in 3 hrs. from Bozen). — Hence to *Meran* (p. 240) towards the W., over the *Kreuz-Joch* (6045 ft.) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

At *Atsfeld*, 3 M. above *Sarntheim*, the valley divides; in the r. arm lies (2 hrs.) *Dürnholz*, in the l. (3 hrs.) *Pens* (rustic inn). From *Pens* to *Sterzing* (p. 274) over the *Penser Joch* (7340 ft.) in 6 hrs. (with guide).

From Bozen by *Kaltern* to *Neumarkt* (*Stellwagen*) in the afternoon to *Kaltern* in 3 hrs., a distance of 12 M.). For about 3 M. the maize-fields of *Gries* are traversed; then, below the conspicuous castle of *Sigmundskron*, founded by *Archduke Sigismund* in 1478 on the site of a Rom. fortress (*Formigaria*), the *Adige* is crossed. The castle, the property of *Count Sarntheim*, is partially used as a powder-magazine. Farther on, near the picturesque village of *St. Paul*, are the ruins of *Wart* and *Attenburg*; then *Fuchsberg* and *Boimont*, and to the N.W. the handsome and conspicuous *Hoch-Eppan*. *Eppan*, or *St. Michael* (= *Sonne*), generally termed *S. Michele Tedesco*, to distinguish it from the Italian place of that name below *Salurn* (p. 278), lies almost on the culminating point of this mountain-range. Fine view in all directions.

Kaltern (1877 ft.) (*Rössl*) is noted for the excellence of its wines. The road leads past the *Kalterer See* to *Tramin* (the grapes of which have been transplanted to the banks of the *Rhine*, where they yield some of the most esteemed wines), then intersects the plain of the *Adige*, crossing the railway and river, and reaches *Neumarkt* (see below), 12 M. from *Kaltern*. It is preferable, but about 9 M. farther, to remain on the heights of the r. bank of the river, and to proceed by *Kurtatsch* and *Margreid*, reaching the railway at *Salurn* (p. 277).

From *Kaltern* to *Cles* in the *Val di Non* (p. 287), a walk of 7 hrs.; first a somewhat steep ascent of 2½ hrs. on the slopes of the *Mendelgebirge*, then a descent the remainder of the route (guide unnecessary). From *Kaltern* to *St. Nicolaus* in 1½ hr.; the path leads to the r. round the church, passes through a gateway by the last house, and joins the broad, stony road to the l. higher up. In 1 hr. the ruins of the *Casa Bianca*, a former excise-station, visible from below, are reached; 1 hr., culminating point of the pass (4975 ft.) whence a view of a fourfold range of mountains, the finest of which is the entire dolomite-chain, beginning with the *Sclern*; 5 min., poor inn, where Italian is spoken; 15 min., the path divides, the branch to the r. leading to *Fondo* (= *Gerber*), that to the l. to (25 min.) *Ruffré* (*Ruffredo*), or *Fondoi*. Beyond *Ruffré* the path proceeds immediately to the l. along the slope of the mountain; 2 hrs., *Romeno* (*Orbet's Inn*; beer at a tavern on the road); (1¾ hr.) bridge over the *Noce*; ¾ hr., *Cles*. The last steep descent to the *Noce* and the ascent of ¾ hr. to *Cles* are fatiguing, especially in hot weather.

Beyond *Bozen* the train crosses the *Eisack*, which falls into the *Etsch* (or *Adige*) lower down. The latter becomes navigable at stat. *Branzoll* (Ital. *Bronzollo*). Beyond stat. *Auer* (Ital. *Ora*), where the road through the *Fleimserthal* commences, the train crosses the river. Next stat. *Neumarkt*, Ital. *Egna* (*Krone*; *Engel*), with a population in which the German element still preponderates, lies on the l. bank of the *Adige*, and consists of a single street only.

To the r. on the slope of the mountain lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid*. Stat. *Salurn* is the last place where German is spoken. The village itself lies on the l. bank of the river, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible rocky pinnacle which once commanded the *Adige*. The bottom of the valley is here flat and marshy.

To the r. is the *Rocchetta Pass* which leads to the *Val di Non*. *Mezzo Tedesco* and *Mezzo Lombardo* (or *Deutsch* and *Wälsch-Metz*), situated on different sides of the pass separated by the *Noce*, are both Italian.

S. Michele Lombardo, or *Wälsch-Michael* (Adler), with a handsome old Augustine monastery, founded 1143, but now suppressed, is the station for the *Val di Non*. The line now crosses to the l. bank of the *Adige*. A short distance farther is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry across the *Adige*, communicating with the road from the *Val di Non*.

Next stat. *Lavis* on the *Avisio*, which here descends from the *Val Cembra*. This impetuous torrent with its different ramifications is crossed before its junction with the *Adige* by a bridge 1000 yds. in length.

Trento (628 ft.), or *Trent*, Lat. *Tridentum* (**Europa*, dining-room adorned with the armorial bearings of distinguished visitors, e. g. Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and Eugene Napoleon, viceroy of Italy; **Hôtel de la Ville*, close to the station, R. 80, B. 50, A. 25 kr.; *Corona*, lately altered and improved. — Of the second class: *Al Rebecchino*, next to the *Hôtel de la Ville*; *Aquila Bianca* and *Castello*, on the road to the *Val Sugana* (see p. 284). *Café* adjoining the *Europa*; *Post-office* near the cathedral; *Rail. Stat.* close to the town), with 14,000 inhab., formerly the wealthiest and most important town in the *Tyrol*, founded according to tradition by the *Etruscans*, and mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*, possesses numerous towers, palaces of marble, dilapidated castles, and broad streets, and is surrounded by imposing groups of rocks. Above the town rises the considerable castle of *Buon Consiglio*, once an arch episcopal residence, now a barrack.

The **Cathedral*, founded 1048, commenced in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a structure in the circular style, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at *Bozen*, is a pair of lions (p. 276). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general *Sanseverino*, whom the inhabitants of *Trent* defeated and killed at *Calliano* (see below) in 1487. In the *Piazza* of the cathedral, which is embellished with a fountain, are also situated the courts of judicature and the guard-house.

S. Maria Maggiore (with an admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of *Trent* held its sessions in 1545—63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members of the council: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjacent to the S. side of the choir is a column dedicated to the *Virgin*, erected in 1855 on the 300th anniversary of the festival celebrated in commemoration of the Council. — The *Museum*, in the *Contrada S. Timoteo*, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a good collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. *Tyrol*.

The rocky eminence of *Verruca*, or *Dos Trento*, on the r. bank of the Adige, fortified in 1857, is not accessible to strangers without special permission. The best point of view in the environs is the terrace of the *Capuchin Church*, on the opposite side of the valley. — The garden of the palace opposite the Europa commands a fine view of the mountains towards the N.

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana* see p. 284, through the *Val Sarca* to the *Lake of Garda*, see R. 61.

The line continues to traverse the broad and fertile valley of the Adige, the former marshes of which have been almost entirely drained. To the S.W. of Trent, on the r. bank of the Adige, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Next stat. *Matarello*. On a height near stat. *Calliano* rises the extensive castle of *Besenò*, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris in the vicinity indicate the scene of a former landslip.

Roveredo (*Cavaletto*; *Corona*), a town with 8000 inhab., is noted for its thriving silk-culture (upwards of 120,000 lbs. are annually produced in the district between Trent and Verona). At the *Filande*, 60 in number, the silk is wound from the cocoons; the *Filatorie* are the spinning-establishments. Southern fruits and excellent red wine are also produced in the neighbourhood. The most remarkable building is the old *Castello*, in the *Piazza del Podestà*. — Omnibus to Riva on the Lago di Garda see p. 280.

The lower part of the valley of the Adige, as far as the Italian frontier, is termed *Val Lagarina*. On the r. bank lies *Iserà*, with vineyards, numerous villas, and a waterfall. On the l. bank, E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle, which about the year 1302 was visited by Dante, who had been banished from Florence as an adherent of the Ghibellines.

The line follows the l. bank of the Adige. Next stat. *Mori*; the village itself lies in a ravine on the opposite bank, on the road leading to Riva (p. 281; omnibus thither twice daily in connection with the trains in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.), and is noted for its excellent asparagus.

Near *S. Marco* on the l. bank are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town here in 833, and is described by Dante (*Inferno XII.*, 4—9). At *Serravalle*, the ancient fort which guarded the defile, the valley contracts.

Stat. *Alà* (Posta), a place of some importance, with 3800 inh., possesses some once celebrated velvet-manufactories. Stat. *Avio* is the last in the Austrian dominions. The village, with a well preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the r. bank.

Perù is the first Italian station. The ridge of *Monte Baldo* (7212 ft., p. 281), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. Stat. *Ceraino*. The line now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky defile penetrating the limestone mountains, and affording space for the river, road, and

railway only. This important military point was defended against the Milanese in 1155 by the German army commanded by Otto of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. (On an eminence on the r. bank is situated *Rivoli*, stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.)

Next stat. *Domegliarà, Pescantina, Parona*. The line crosses the Adige, and at *S. Lucia* reaches the Verona and Milan line. A short distance farther is the railway-station (outside the *Porta Nuova*) on the S. side of

Verona (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

61. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona.

To Riva 30 M., a fatiguing walk in hot weather, especially between *Le Sarchè* and Riva. One-horse carr. from Trent to Riva 8, two-horse 14 fl.; *Stellwagen* (at 9 a. m.) 2 fl.; another *Stellwagen* from Trent by *Le Sarchè* (see below) to Tenno in *Giudicaria*, see p. 282. Steamer from Riva to *Peschiera* in 3½ hrs., see p. 282. Railway from *Peschiera* to Verona in ¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.).

This route is far preferable to the preceding on account of the charming scenery of the Garda Lake which it traverses. The traveller from Bozen whose time is limited may shorten the route by proceeding by railway as far as stat. *Mori* (10 M. from Riva), instead of quitting the train at Trent. This approach to the lake is also very attractive. — An omnibus runs twice daily between *Mori* and Riva (70 kr.), in connection with the express trains and the steamboats.

The route through the *Val Sarca*, especially the part between Trent and the bridge over the Sarca, presents a succession of charming and occasionally strikingly imposing landscapes. At Trent the road crosses the Adige, traverses the suburb *Piè di Castello* and ascends between vineyard-walls. From the height (1½ M.) a fine retrospect of the valley of the Adige is obtained. The road now enters a wild rocky ravine (*Buche di Vela*), which at the farther extremity forms a grand semi-arch (closed by a fort in 1859), and beyond it suddenly emerges on a smiling and fertile district. Farther on (1½ M.), at the point where in the profound valley on the r. the village of *Terlago* is seen with its small lake lying at the base of the *Monte Gazza* (6518 ft.), and the road winds round the rock to the l., the view is beautiful and imposing. 1½ M. *Vigolo*. 3 M. **Vezzano** (*Corona*) is the most important place between Trent and Arco. At (1½ M.) *Padernone* the road turns to the r. round the mountain, crossing the *Toblino Lake* by means of an embankment. The picturesque castle of that name, situated on a narrow tongue of land in the lake, was the Rom. *Tublinum*. Below *Le Sarchè* (omnibus station) the *Sarca* emerges from a rocky gorge, and the road to *Giudicaria* diverges to the r. (p. 281). At the (3 M.) bridge over the Sarca a skirmish between Italian volunteers and Austrian troops took place

in 1848. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drò* rise the ruins of the *Castello di Drena* on a rocky eminence on the l.

The road, which from the bridge to this point traverses the desolate scene of former landslips, now enters a more fertile district. 3 M. *Arco* possesses a handsome church. Between *Arco* and *Riva* the vegetation is most luxuriant. To the N., on a precipitous height (400 ft.) rises the castle of *Arco*, the property of the counts of that name, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession. The garden and hothouses are well kept.

The road to the l. from the S. gate of *Arco* leads to *Nago* (see below), that to the r. to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Riva* (**Albergo Traffellin* al Sole d'Oro, R. from 80, L. and A. 30 kr.; **Giardino*, R. 90, B. 40 kr. — *Café Andreis*, under the arcades, at the quay. — *Baths* in the lake, to the W., reached by the glacis of the *Castello*. — *Omnibus* to *Mori*, see below; the same vehicle also goes to stat. *Roveredo*; to the former 70, to the latter 90 kr.), the N. harbour of the Lake of *Garda*, charmingly situated, enclosed on the E. and W. by precipitous mountains. The *Church of the Minorites*, at the entrance of the town, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. and adorned with gilding and stucco mouldings, is a good example of its style, and displays considerable taste. The *Parish Church* in the town possesses several modern pictures and frescoes. *La Rocca*, a watch-tower on the lake, newly fortified in 1850, and the ancient *Castello*, situated high on the mountain to the W., enhance the picturesque aspect of the place. *Riva* is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer being tempered by the proximity of the lake. Private apartments are easily procured.

From *Riva* to *Mori* (p. 279) omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 70 kr., coupé 1 fl.). The road skirts the lake, and leads through *Fort St. Nicolas* to *Torbole*, a harbour on the N.E. bank of the lake. It then rapidly ascends a wild and stony height (with the aid of oxen), which commands magnificent retrospects of *Arco* and the lake, and passes *Nago*, where a fort was erected in 1850. The road next skirts the picturesque little lake of *Loppio* (904 ft.), from the middle of which a wooded rock rises, and leads to *Loppio*, an estate of Count *Castelbarco* of *Milan*. The village of *Mori* is 2 M. from the station.

Excursions. To the *Fall of the Ponal* (2 hrs.). The waterfall itself which the *Ponal* forms shortly before its issue from the *Ledro* valley into the lake is insignificant, and it is moreover difficult to find a good point of view (best by boat, 2 fl. and fee); but the walk thither by the new Road is very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the *Ledro* valley, and commands very beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where the road turns to the r. into the valley a path descending to the l., then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The *Monte Briene*, a hill with a new fort between *Riva* and *Torbole*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E., affords a fine survey of the valley and almost the entire lake. — Pleasant excursions N.E. to the *Castello of Arco*; N. to the falls of the *Varrone* with the castle of *Tenno*, ascending as far as the *Villa Florio*, and returning by *Pranzo*.

The *Monte Baldo* (7212 ft.), a range 45 M. in length, which separates the Lake of *Garda* from the valley of the *Adige*, is best ascended from *Nago*, 3 M. E. of *Riva*. The *Altissimo di Nago* (6815 ft.), the summit towards the

N. and the most beautiful point, is reached hence in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a large portion of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snow-mountains of the Ortler.

Excursion to Giudicaria. Instead of the somewhat monotonous high road from the castle of *Tobino* to *Riva*, the following mountain-route ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is recommended. At *Le Sarchè* the road to the r. is followed, which like the *Ledro* road, is hewn in the solid rock in many places and leads through a narrow rocky gorge. It ascends by the baths of *Cumano* to *Stenico*, where the waterfall should be inspected. *Stenico* was formerly the capital of the district of *Giudicaria*, which was subject to episcopal jurisdiction and possessed peculiar laws of its own. The road now leads S., descending by *Campo*, *Fiave*, *Balino*, and *Tenno* to *Riva*. — The following excursion (about 8 hrs. walk) through a portion of the same district is also attractive: by the road ascending the *Ledro Valley* (Fall of the *Ponal* see above) to (6 M.) *Molina*, past *Lago Ledro* through ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mezzo Lago*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pievè*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Bezzeca*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Enguiso*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Leuzumo*, and across the *Monte Tratis* to (3 hrs.) *Campi*, and back (3 M.) to *Riva*.

The **Lake of Garda**, or *Lago di Garda* (220 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, is 35 M. in length and 7 M. broad at the widest part. A small portion of the lake near *Riva* belongs to the Tyrol. Farther S. both banks have recently become Italian. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and *Virgil's* description (*Geor. II., 160*), '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is occasionally vividly called to mind. The water is of an azure blue. Excellent fish are *carpione*, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, *trutte* of 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *lagone*, and *sardene*.

Steamboat along the E. Bank (between *Riva* and *Peschiera*) twice weekly in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fares 1 fl. 75, 1 fl. 10 kr., Austr. currency; stations *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lasise*. — Along the W. Bank (between *Riva* and *Desenzano*) also twice weekly, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40; stations *Limone*, *Tremosine*, *Tignale*, *Gargnano*, *Maderno*, and *Salò*. On the arrival and departure of the steamboat, passengers' luggage is examined at *Riva* by Austrian and Italian officials.

The upper part of the lake is enclosed by lofty and precipitous mountains. The W. bank is traversed by the new road already mentioned. Towards the S. the banks gradually become flatter, sinking to the level of the great Italian plain. The *Fall of the Ponal* (p. 281) is visible from the steamer, about 10 min. after its departure from *Riva*. The first station is *Malcesine*, a commodious harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient chateau of *Charlemagne* (recently restored), for sketching which *Goethe* once narrowly escaped incarceration as a spy. Beyond it is the rock of *Isoletto*, then the small island of *Tremelone*. The next places of importance on the E. bank are *Castello*, *S. Giovanni*, *Castelletto* (at some distance from the bank), *Montagna*, and *Torri*. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, sheltered from the N. winds by the *Monte Baldo* (p. 281), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point of view on the entire E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of *Garda* in a bay, at the influx of the *Tesino* which descends from *Monte Baldo*, gives its name to the lake. The chateau belongs to *Count Albertini* of *Verona*.

To the S. in the distance the narrow promontory of *Sermione* ('*Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus*'), 3 M. in length, extends far into the lake, which here attains its greatest breadth. A villa on this peninsula was once the residence of the poet Catullus, who here composed his poems. The ruins are still in existence, consisting of two subterranean vaults, remains of a bath, etc. A castle was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262—1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lavise*, the latter with a harbour. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of *Peschiera*, situated at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. extremity of the Lago di Garda, 1½ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*; omnibus 75 c.). It was stormed by the Piedmontese during the revolution of 1848. Skirmishes also took place at the villages of *Volta* and *Goito*, farther S.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of *Sermione*, is situated the important village (4000 inhab.) of *Desenzano* (*Mayer's Hôtel*; *Posta Vecchia*, pension 6½ fr.; *Vittoria*; *Aquila*), another station on the Milan and Verona railway; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c. — To *Brescia* and *Verona*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Near the W. bank, higher up than *Desenzano*, opposite the above-mentioned promontory of *S. Vigilio*, lies the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius), near it the beautiful crescent-shaped island of *Lecchi*, or *Isola dei Frati*. In the recess of a bay to the W. lies *Salò*, a small town in a luxuriantly fertile district (charming prospect by evening-light from the *Monte S. Bartolommeo*). Farther N. is situated *Gargnano* (**Cervo*), an important looking place, surrounded by lemon-gardens and orange-plantations, the most beautiful point on the lake. Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The principal villa is the property of Count *Bettoni* of *Brescia*. Most of the plantations belong to him and other Italian noblemen. Some of the gardens yield as many as 70,000 lemons annually, which in abundant seasons realize a price of 4 fr., but occasionally as much as 10 fr. per hundred. The lemons of *Gargnano* are less delicate than those of *Sicily*, but keep better.

The mountains become more lofty. *Tremosine* lies high above the lake, from which it is scarcely visible; the path to it, traversing a precipitous rock, is not easily recognised. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, another lemon and olive producing village, situated about 4½ M. S. of the Fall of the *Ponal* (p. 281).

The Railway to *Verona* from *Peschiera* traverses the chain of hills by which the Lake of Garda is bounded on the E. Sta-

tions *Castelnuovo* and *Somma Campagna*. Near Verona the village of *S. Lucia*; r. the churchyard, shaded with cypresses.

Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

62. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

From Trent to Bassano 29 M. (to Venice 86 M. farther). Through-communication by diligence discontinued since the cession of Venetia to Italy. Omnibus from Trent to Borgo 3 times daily (alternately from the Aquila and Castello outside the town, and the Rebecchino in the town, comp. p. 278) in 5 hrs. (returning in 4 hrs.); fare 1 fl. 40 kr.; from Borgo viâ Primolano to Bassano twice daily in about 7 hrs., fare 2½ fl.; to Primolano in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre and Belluno twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 306. From Bassano viâ Castelfranco to Treviso, in connection with the omnibuses from Borgo, in 6–7 hrs.; to Padua in about the same time; from Bassano to Vicenza in 6 hrs. — Railway from Treviso, Padua, and Vicenza, comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

This route through the wild Venetian Mountains is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who possess a slight knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. The scenery is uniformly beautiful, and at many places imposing. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 304.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the narrow valley of the *Fersina*, the N. side of which it skirts, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, and occasionally supported by a substructure of masonry. Near Pergine the ravine expands.

4¾ M. *Pergine* (*Cavallo Bianco*), a handsome market-town on the l. bank of the *Fersina*, possesses considerable silk-spinning factories. On a conspicuous rocky height to the l. rises a *château* which once belonged to the bishops of Trent, commanding a beautiful view. In 1866 General Medici advanced as far as this point.

The road now crosses a hill and descends to the *Lago di Levico*, above which the *Monte Scanupia* (7027 ft.) rises, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. of this lake lies that of *Caldonazzo*, drained by the *Brenta* (on the hill to the S.W. lies *Calceranica*, commanding a fine view). Near *Levico* there is a *Stabilimento di Bagni*, where passing travellers also find accommodation. A pleasant footpath leads from Pergine to Levico over the height which separates the lakes above mentioned. Levico is a small and insignificant town situated at the entrance to the *Val Sugana* properly so called. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, the heights in which are frequently crowned with picturesque ruined castles. Mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated here.

The road to Borgo skirts an eminence crowned by the considerable *château* of *Sella*, passes *Masi* on the N. side of the valley, and then, leaving the village of *Roncegno* to the l., leads

on the S. side of the valley to the principal village in the district,

7 M. **Borgo di Val Sugana** (**Croce*), with 400 inhab., seat of the government authorities. In 1862 the E. side of the village was almost entirely destroyed by fire. On an eminence to the N. rises the ruined chateau of *Telvana*, once the seat of the powerful counts of *Caldonazzo*, high above which are the remnants of a second castle. Both these points command a fine survey of the valley. The character of the scenery resembles that around *Meran*.

The road now follows the l. bank of the *Brenta*. On a wooded precipice to the l. beyond *Borgo* stands the beautiful chateau of *Ivano*, the property of Count *Wolkenstein-Trostburg*. The road crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, which descends from the *Val Cambelle* above *Strigno*. Of the numerous villages visible hence the road only touches *Ospidaletto*, *Castelnuovo*, and *Grigno*. To the N. of the latter opens the *Val Tesino*, watered by the *Grigno*, the inhabitants of which frequently emigrate to various parts of the world as dealers in works of art. For many miles beyond *Grigno* the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at *Le Tezze*, the Italian about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond it.

8 M. **Primolano** (*Posta*, poor), an insignificant village remarkable however for its singularly confined situation. Violent conflicts took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road ascending in windings to the N. leads to *Feltre*, *Belluno*, and *Primiero* (p. 291), while that to *Bassano* re-enters a narrow and wild ravine of most imposing appearance, bounded by precipices 3—400 ft. in height, and vying with the finest defiles of this description. In a rocky grotto beyond the village are perched the ruins of the fortress of *Covelo*, a mediæval frontier stronghold, which could only be reached with the aid of a windlass. Opposite to the castle lies *Enego*, whence a footpath leads to the *Sette Comuni* (see below). About 1 M. farther is the mouth of the *Cismon*, descending from the richly wooded *Val Primiero* (p. 291). The village of *Cismon* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, a little to the l. of the road.

Valstagna on the r. bank of the *Brenta*, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, is beautifully situated. Broad-brimmed hats are the staple commodity of the place. A footpath ascends hence to the W. through a small valley in 2 hrs. to *Asiago* (*Aquila d'Oro*), the chief of the *Sette Comuni*, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

At *Solagna* the valley of the *Brenta* at length expands, occasioning a feeling of relief to the traveller after a protracted journey through the gloomy gorge. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. the road suddenly

turns, and *Bassano*, situated in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive plantations, becomes visible.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Bassano* (*S. Antonio*, near the chief piazza; *Luna*, in the suburbs), a picturesquely situated town (15,000 inhab.), surrounded by lofty and venerable ivy-clad walls. One of the six gates was erected by Palladio. In the centre of the town rises the once fortified tower of the tyrant Ezzelino, which commands a fine view and contains a library and armoury. *Bassano* possesses no fewer than 35 churches, the chief of which is the *Cathedral*, containing some fine pictures, many of them by Giacomo da Ponte, surnamed *Bassano*, this town having been his birthplace. His best work, a *Nativity*, is in the *Oratorio S. Giuseppe*. The *Villa Reasonica*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, contains several valuable works of art, e. g. Canova's *Death of Socrates*; delightful views hence, extending to the Euganean hills and the mountains of the *Sette Comuni* (application for admission must be made the day previous to the intended visit).

On Sept. 8th, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Wurmsier near *Bassano*, four days after the battle of *Roveredo*. A number of skirmishes also took place here between the French and Austrians in 1801, 1806, and 1813. In 1809 Napoleon constituted the district of *Bassano* a Duchy, with which he invested *Maret*, his secretary of state.

(*Fossagno*, Canova's birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of the mountains, 12 M. N.E. of *Bassano*. The road thither is rugged and hilly. The church, in the form of a circular temple, resembling the *Partheon* at *Rome*, was designed by Canova and contains his tomb. The altarpiece also was painted by him. The bridge which here spans the river by a single arch, 117 ft. in length, was erected in accordance with a bequest by Canova to his native town. The *Palazzo*, as his house is termed, contains models and casts of his works.)

7 M. *Cittadella*.

The road leading hence to *Treviso* touches *Castelfranco*, an ancient town surrounded with walls and towers, the birthplace of the painter *Giorgione*. The principal church contains a "Madonna by him; a fresco by P. Veronese, representing *Justice*, is preserved in the sacristy.

16 M. *Padua*, on the railway from *Verona* to *Venice*. Description of the journey, as well as of the towns of *Padua* and *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

63. From *S. Michele* (or *Bozen*) to *Tirano* in the *Val Tellina*. The *Val di Non* and *Val di Sole*. Monte Tonale.

From *S. Michele-Lombardo*, a station on the *Bozen* and *Verona* line (p. 278), an Omnibus runs daily to *Cles* in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Malè* (in summer to *Rabbi*, p. 287) in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Fucine* in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; regular diligence communication will be established as soon as the road between the *Tonale Pass* and *Edolo* is completed. The omnibuses start from the *Corona* and the *Rosa* at *S. Michele* alternately, from the *Corona* and *Aquila* at *Cles*, from the *Corona* at *Malè*, and from the *Leone* at *Fuscine*. One-horse carriages may also be hired at these inns.

These two valleys, the *Nauntia* of *Pliny*, are among the most remarkable in *S. Tyrol*. Although bearing two different names, they are in reality one single valley, watered by the *Noce*, about 30 M. in length, several miles in

width, well cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The *Val di Sole*, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the *Val di Non*, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes of the mountains enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The *Noce* is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road only at *Rocchetta*, and from the lofty bridge which crosses the impetuous stream at the point where the *Val di Non* terminates and the *Val di Sole* commences. The language and character of the natives is thoroughly Italian.

The traveller quits the railway at *S. Michele-Lombardo*, or *Wälsch-Michael*, and proceeds to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mezzo-Lombardo* (*Corona*; *Rosa*), a considerable place with large quarries on the r. bank of the *Noce*, opposite to its German namesake *Mezzo-Tedesco*, or *Deutsch-Metz*, on the l. bank. The valley, enclosed by vast rocks, now contracts. On an eminence, in a rocky cavity, are situated the ruins of *Kron-Metz*. In the **Rocchetta*, the ravine itself, an ancient watch-tower (*Visiavun*, or *Torre di Visione*) is situated high above the road. In this defile the road twice crosses the river, the bank of which it quits as soon as the ravine expands into the *Val di Non* (or *Nonsberg*). It then gradually ascends, passing the villages of *Dercolo*, *Denno* with the rocky castle of *Corona*, *Flavon*, and *Teres*. It next traverses a narrow gorge through which the *Trasenega* rushes, passes *Tueno*, and finally reaches *Cles* (*Ecclesia*). Wine and silk culture are here predominant. A new road on the l. bank of the *Noce* leads from the *Rocchetta* to *Fondo* (p. 277).

Cles (2300 ft.) (**Aquila*; **Corona*), is the principal village of the *Val di Non*, and seat of the district authorities. In the vicinity, far below, is the confluence of the *Novella* and *Noce*. A celebrated temple of Saturn once stood here. *Dospes*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Cles*, is the finest point of view in the neighbourhood. (One-horse carriage to *S. Michele Lombardo* in 4 hrs., 5—6 fl.)

From *Bozen* to *Cles* see p. 277.

From *Cles* to *Meran* a walk of 12 hrs.; (9 M.) to *Castelfondo* there is a good road, thence a footpath to *Senale*, or *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, a pilgrimage-church with an inn, near the summit of the *Gampen Pass* (4605 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the *Adige* and a fine retrospect of the *Val di Non*. From *Unsere Frau* to *Meran* 7 hrs. by *Gfrill* (l. rises the wooded *Gail*), *Tisens*, and *Lana* (p. 277).

The *Val di Sole* (or *Sulzberg*) is wilder and more imposing than the *Val di Non*. The road passes the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) chapel of *S. Chiatar* (beautiful view); $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., a bridge across the *Noce*, which dashes impetuously through a sombre rocky gorge, and forms the boundary between the two portions of the valley; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Caldes*, with ancient castle.

($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Malè* (2530 ft.) (**Corona*; opposite to it a café), the principal village in the valley, lies at the entrance to the *Val di Rabbi*.

In a lateral valley to the N.W., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Malè*, are situated the *Baths of Rabbi* (4035 ft.), the most important in the *Tyrol*, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and somewhat resembles *Selters* water. The bath-establishments afford good accommodation. Two routes lead from the *Baths* to the *Vintschgau*, one across two mountains of moderate

height to the Ultenthal and Meran (p. 242), the other over the *Grämser Ferner*, across a lofty glacier-pass of the *Zafridferner* (9601 ft.), and through the *Martellthal* to Schlanders (p. 239), a very laborious walk.

From Malè the road proceeds at nearly the same level on the l. bank of the broad valley of the Noce to *Dimaro*, which lies to the l. at the mouth of the *Meledro*. The vine is here superseded by fields of barley and oats. Above Dimaro the character of the valley becomes more severe. Towards the S.W. rise lofty granite mountains, the buttresses of the *Presanella*. ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Mezzana* (Moro; Sole) is situated on a height to the r.; then (3 M.) *Cusiano*, on a rock high above which is perched *Castello*. Opposite the traveller towards the W., the summit of the *Tonale* is visible, somewhat to the l. are portions of the *Presanella*, to the r. a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Peji*, in the background lofty ridges of ice, and halfway up the mountain the village of *Pejo* (see below). Near *Fucine* (**Leone*, on the road), to the l. lies *Ossana*, with the extensive ruins of the castle of that name.

The *Val di Peji*, which opens here to the N., and is traversed by a good road, divides at (3 M.) *Cogolo* (Morescini). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of which lies *Pejo*, a small watering-place, chiefly frequented by priests from the district of *Brescia*. The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. Route hence to S. *Caterina* and *Bormio*, see p. 247. To the N. runs the *Valle della Mare*, through which a difficult glacier-route across the *Cerau Glacier*, between the *Ceval*- and the *Venezia-Spitz*, leads to the *Martellthal*. see p. 240. Good guides not to be found here.

Beyond *Fucine* the new road enters the *Val Vermiglio*, as this part of the Noce valley is termed, and ascends towards the S.W. in windings to the (6 M.) summit of the pass. Towards the S., the whole way from *Fucine* to *Edolo*, the view is bounded by the peaks and ice-fields of the wild and imposing *Presanella* and *Adamello Alps*, and towards the N. by the spurs of the *Ortler* group. The *Tonale Pass* (6483 ft.) itself consists of a long and expansive grassy valley. At the highest point, the frontier between the Tyrol and Lombardy, stands an inn, a short distance from the new road. The French general *Macdonald* crossed this pass in 1800 with a view to surprise the Austrians who were occupying the line of the *Mincio*. In 1799 and 1809 bloody contests took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. Since the last date the Austrians have constructed a fort here.

Beyond the pass begins the *Val Camonica* (see below), watered by the *Oglio*. The new road from this point to *Ponte di Legno*, at the mouth of the *Val Mazza* (route by the *Gavia Pass* to S. *Caterina* and *Bormio*, see p. 247), is in course of construction. Beyond *Ponte di Legno* the road follows the course of the *Oglio*, and passes *Pontagna*, *Stadolina*, and *Vezza* (at the mouth of the *Val Grande*). It then turns to the S., and leads to

Edolo (2293 ft.) (*Due Mori*; *Leone*), a mountain village with iron-works, situated in a basin on the *Oglio*, which here forms

a waterfall. Diligence to Tirano 3 times daily, fare 4 fr.; one-horse carr. to Tirano in 6 hrs., 10 fr.; to Lovere in 9 hrs., 15 fr. — Edolo is about 24 M. distant from Tirano.

From Edolo to Brescia a post-omnibus runs daily in 13 hrs. (to Lovere in 7 hrs.). The road leads through the *Val Camonica*, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps, the upper part narrow, enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes, the lower part fertile and well cultivated. The valley is watered by the *Oglio* (see above), which the road crosses several times. The road passes the unimportant villages of *Malono*, *Cedegolo*, *Cellero*, and *Capo di Ponte*.

16 M. *Breno* (*Pellegrino*; *Italia*, unpretending) is the capital of the valley. Silk and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. To the l. rises a broad mountain in terraces planted with vines and mulberry-trees, crowned with the ruins of a castle.

Near *Cividate* the *Oglio* is crossed. The village itself, over which the ruins of a monastery rise, remains on the l. bank. The valley expands. At *Darfo* the stream is again crossed.

14 M. *Pisogne* (*Albergo Grisoni*) is charmingly situated at the N.E. extremity of the *Lago d'Isèo*, near the influx of the *Oglio* into the lake.

The *Lago d'Isèo* (*Lacus Sebinius*, 618 ft. over the sea-level), 14 M. in length, 1—1½ M. in width, and 900 ft. deep in the middle, vies with the *Lago di Garda* in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with southern vegetation. In the middle of the lake is situated the picturesque rocky island *Mezz' Isola*, with the fishing villages of *Peschiera d'Isèo* and *Stiviano*. Steamboat twice daily from *Lovere* (S. Antonio; Leone d'Oro; *Canon d'Oro), a busy harbour at the N.W. end of the lake, to *Sarnico* at the S.W. extremity, in 2¼ hrs. — Travellers on their way to *Bergamo* may proceed thither direct from *Lovere* (by a good road through the *Val Cavallina*). In this case they must continue to follow the r. bank of the *Oglio* at *Darfo* (see above).

A good road hewn in the rocks leads on the E. bank of the lake from *Pisogne* to *Marone*, at the foot of *Monte Guglielmo* (6392 ft.), *Sale Marazzino*, *Sulzano*, and

11½ M. *Isèo* (**Leone*), a thriving village. The road here quits the lake, and traverses the plain in a S.E. direction to *Camignone* and (11½ M.) *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The new Road to Tirano, which is carried across numerous bridges, and consists almost entirely of solid masonry, gradually ascends from Edolo on the N. slope of the mountain. At *Corteno*, a village with a large church and handsome parsonage, the road unites with the old route, which leads on the r. (S.) bank of the *Corteno*. A picturesque rocky ravine is now entered. On the height to the r. lies the small village of *Galleno*. At the poor village of *S. Pietro* the road reaches the summit of the *Passo d'Aprica* (4052 ft.). To the l. on the old road is the boundary stone between the *Val Camonica* and the *Val Tellina*, about halfway between Edolo and Tirano. The large new inn *Alla Croce d'Oro* is ¾ M. farther. *Aprica*, 1½ M. to the W. of *S. Pietro*, like it, consists of mere hovels.

A view of the *Val Tellina*, with *Sondrio* in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 248), and traces of the devastation caused by the river are also well surveyed. Several of the snowy buttresses of the *Bernina* come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above *Tre-senda* rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 249). On the

road is the **Belvedere* (Inn), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley of the Adda.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit past *La Motta*, penetrates the rock by means of two passages, and finally reaches the bottom of the valley. Near *Tresenda* (p. 249) the Adda is crossed. In dry weather, when no overflow of the Adda need be apprehended, pedestrians should quit the high road to the r. a few paces beyond the point where it turns to the W. The path is at first somewhat steep; near the village of *Staziona* it crosses a brook, and leads through a gap in the wall. *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 248) is reached by this route in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a circuit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. being thus avoided. From *Tresenda* by the road to *Tirano* (1522 ft.; see p. 248) 6 M. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 249) need not go to *Tirano*, unless for the purpose of hiring a conveyance, which can rarely be done at *Tresenda*.

64. The Valley of the Avisio (Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa Valleys).

The *Valley of the Avisio*, 60 M. in length, watered by the Avisio, is divided into three sections. The lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.) is termed the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); the highest region, extending to the boundary of Gröden and Buchenstein (15 M.), the *Fassa* (*Evas*). The *Fassa Valley* is especially remarkable for its dolomite formations; comp. p. 301.

Minerals of every variety are sold by the curé Pescosta at *Pozza*; also in *Moëna* by Giov. Batt. Zachia, by a peasant at *Pera*, by the woodcarver Bernhard at *Campidello* and by Beck at *Seiss* (p. 295). Those who make extensive purchases are recommended to transmit them to some convenient spot in the direction of home, through the medium of the goods' agents *Zallinger and Co.* at *Bozen*.

From *Lavis* (p. 278), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 18 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Auer*, or *Neumarkt* (p. 277), direct to the central part of the valley. From *Neumarkt* to *Cavalese* 18 M., omnibus daily in 4 hrs.

The road, which is well shaded, ascends somewhat rapidly from *Neumarkt*. At (3 M.) *Montan* (**Löwe*), at the base of the wooded dolomitic *Cisonberg*, is situated the ancient, but well preserved castle of *Enn*, which commands a splendid view of the valley of the Adige and the snow-clad peaks of the Brenner. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kalditsch*, or *Dolladizza* (**Inn*), charmingly situated. From the culminating point of the road (6 M.), near *S. Lugano* (3587 ft.), a picturesque view is obtained towards the N. E. with the dolomite mountains in the background. (To the r. a road leads to *Truden*, or *Trodona*, a village resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of *Neumarkt*.) The road now descends to the l. along the slope of the mountain to (3 M.) *Carano* (**Inn*). a

sulphur-bath of considerable reputation, and affords an excellent survey of the valley. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Cavaleso** (3292 ft.) (* *Uva*), the principal place in the Fiemme valley (2500 inhab.), a favourite summer-resort of the inhabitants of the valley of the Adige. Among the important looking buildings is an ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, the former lords of the soil, adorned with frescoes, and now employed as a prison. The Goth. parish-church, with ancient marble portal and several good pictures by native artists, is situated on an eminence on the E. side of the town.

The *Fiemme* (or *Fleimsenthal*) is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*, which is always visible from the road. The mountains which enclose it are richly clad with pine-forests, varied by green pastures, and abundantly sprinkled with villages and solitary habitations. A large proportion of the cattle belonging to the valley of the Adige spend the summer here. [Omnibus every alternate day from Cavaleso to Vigo (p. 292) in 6 hrs.]

From the hill on which the church stands the villages of ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Tesero** (3267 ft.), ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Panchia**, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Ziano** appear quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano the road enters another section of the valley, the broad dale of (3 M.) **Predazzo** (3277 ft.) (* *Nave*, one-horse carr. to Vigo 3 fl.; *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many celebrated men of science.

From Predazzo to Primiero ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), an extremely interesting walk through the *Val Travignolo*, which here opens on the E. The bridle-path ascends on the wooded N. side of the valley to (3 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, formerly a hospice (poor accommodation), whence a path leads over the *Venigia Pass* and through the *Val Biois* in 5 hrs. to *Cencinighe* (p. 305). Our route follows the *Venigia* path for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then turns to the S., leading on the slopes of the *Mie. Castellazzo* to the *Costonzella Pass* (6767 ft.). The traveller here enjoys a singularly imposing view of the * *Cimon della Pala* (11,000 ft.), a huge perpendicular rocky pinnacle, vying with the Matterhorn in boldness. The path then descends through the upper extremity of the *Val Castrozza* to (3 hrs.) *S. Martino di Castrozza*, another very poor inn, originally a hospice, grandly situated. (The best survey of the environs is obtained from the *Cima di Tognazzo* on the W. side of the valley, which may be ascended by the *Tognola Alp* in 2 hrs.) The path now leads on the l. bank of the *Cismona* by *Siror* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Primiero** (* *Moro*), locally termed *La Fiera*, the principal place in the Cismona, or Primiero Valley, with early Gothic church, once deriving considerable wealth from its now exhausted silver-mines. An excellent road leads from Primiero through the beautiful valley, by *Pontetto* and *Fonzaso* (Angelo), to (27 M.) **Primolano** in the *Val Sugana* (p. 286). — A bridle-path leads from Primiero to *Agordo* in the *Val Cordevole* (p. 305), over the *Cereda Pass* (4508 ft.) in 6 hrs. The traveller at first follows the path to the *Val Canale*, which ascends into a grand wilderness of dolomite to the l., viâ *Tonadigo* to *Castel La Pietra*, a ruined castle upon a now inaccessible rocky pinnacle. Then to the E. to the low pass, and down to the upper *Mis Valley*, whence *Agordo* is reached, either to the l. viâ *Gosaldo* and *Frassene*, or to the r. by *Sagron* and through the *Val Imperina*.

The last portion of the Fiemme is a narrow and sequestered dale. Halfway to Moëna, the first village in the Fassa, lies *Forno Moëna* (3873 ft.) (*Cappello di Ferro*, very poor) is 6 M. from Predazzo, and 15 M. from Cavalese (one-horse carr. from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., a drive of 2½ hrs., as the road is nearly level).

From Bozen to Moëna direct (8½ hrs.), an interesting and easy route; a carriage-route as far as Welschenofen, beyond it a bridle-path. The road leads through the ° *Karneid Thal*, which diverges from the *Eisackthal* at the chateau of *Karneid*, 3 M. above Bozen. The precipitous porphyry sides of the narrow ravine are clothed with luxuriant vegetation. The road passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Karneidbach* several times. At (13½ M.) *Welschenofen* (° *Krone*) the valley expands. To the E. rises the massive *Rosengarten* (10,163 ft.). The path then ascends rapidly on the brink of a rocky gorge to the summit of the *Caressa Pass* (5966 ft.), lying between the *Latemar* on the r. and the *Kälbleck*, a buttress of the *Rosengarten*, on the l.; view confined; to the S. in the distance rises the *Cima d'Asta*. The path then descends the *Costalungo Valley* to (3½ hrs.) *Moëna*; or the traveller may descend from the pass along the mountain slopes in 4 hrs. to *Vigc* (see below).

From Moëna to Cencinighe (6 hrs.) a tolerably easy route through the *Val S. Pelegrino*, which opens to the E. of Moëna, and over the *Passo di S. Pelegrino* (6769 ft.) (Inn). Descent by *Falcade* to *Cencinighe* (p. 305).

Immediately to the l. of the road rise the dolomite rocks (p. 276), the W. side of which presents so imposing an aspect from Bozen. To the N. the *Langkofl* (10,392 ft.) and the adjacent *Plattkofl* (9702 ft.) raise their white summits above the valley. To the r. is the *Sasso di Loch*. The road ascends on the r. bank of the *Avisio*, and becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages, if necessary, as far as Campidello. (1½ M.) *Soraga*, (2¼ M.) *S. Giovanni*. On the slope to the l. lies *Vigo* (4550 ft.) (* *Ant. Rizzi*), the principal village in the *Val Fassa* (one horse carr. to Predazzo 3 fl., to Cavalese 6 fl.). The *Sasso dei Mugoni*, rising to the W., and commanding a good view, may be ascended in 2½—3 hrs. About 1½ M. beyond *Vigo* the road diverging to the r. and crossing the *Avisio* leads to *Pozza* at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni*, a region abounding in minerals. The *Sasso di Damm* (8600 ft.), which may be ascended from *Pozza* (with guide) in 4 hrs., affords an admirable survey of this imposing dolomite region.

Beyond (¾ M.) *Pera* (*Ricci*) the road crosses a brook which descends from the *Rosengarten* through the wild *Vajolet Gorge*. and a second near (2¼ M.) *Masin*, a village picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Antermoja*. The carriage-road terminates at (2¼ M.) *Campidello* (4814 ft.) (*Bernhard*; *Valentini*; both poor), at the influx of the *Duronbach* into the *Avisio*, well situated for excursions in the upper *Val Fassa*. Ascent of the *Seisner Alp* from this point, see p. 293. Over the *Sella Pass* to *Gröden* or *Enneberg*, see p. 296.

The *Val Fassa* now turns to the E.; the scenery is

attractive and imposing. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Gries; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Canazei, where the path mentioned at p. 296 descends from the Sella Pass.

From Canazei to Buchenstein ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The ascent for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is by the Sella path; the route then turns to the r., crosses over to the E. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to the *Pordoi Pass* (7396 ft.), a wide opening on the S. side of the *Mte. Pordoi* (10,333 ft.), one of the principal peaks of the Sella group. The descent, skirting the *Cordevole* part of the way, is uninteresting; ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Araba* (Inn) in the upper part of the *Val Livinalongo* (route hence over the Campolungo Pass to Corfara, see p. 296); then (2 hrs.) *Pieve* (see p. 304).

At Canazei the Val Fassa turns to the S.; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alba* lies at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (see below); ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Penia* (accommodation at the curé's) is the last village in the Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass ($8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolata. The path ascends on the r. bank of the Avisio through a broad green valley, from which the huge precipices of the Marmolata rise on the r. in strong contrast. The (3 hrs.) summit of the pass (6884 ft.) is the frontier between the Tyrol and Italy (refreshments at the chalets near the top). The path then descends round the E. side of the Marmolata, affording a succession of different views of that mountain, while the *Mte. Padon* (8878 ft.) rises on the l.; the *Val Pettorina* is traversed, and the traveller now enters the *Ravine of Sottoguda*, one of the wildest and most imposing among the Alps. Beyond it (4 hrs.) the village of *Sottoguda*, then *Rocca*, and finally ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Caprile* (p. 304).

Another route to Caprile leads round the S. side of the Marmolata through the *Contrin Valley*, and over the pass between the Marmolata and the *Sasso di Valfredda*, uniting with the previous route in the *Val Pettorina*, before the *Sottoguda Ravine* is entered.

The ascent of the *Marmolata* (10,800 ft.) is difficult, and should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers with trustworthy guides (Bernhard at Campidello is recommended). A rope necessary. The best starting-point is the Fedaja Alp (see above). The view from the summit is very striking.

The Eisackthal is reached by several different passes from Campidello. The most direct route is over the Seisser Alp to (9 hrs.) Atzwang. If the traveller is desirous of exploring the Gröden Valley also, he may descend to St. Ulrich through the *Saltaria* ravine. The path to the Seisser Alp cannot be mistaken, but on the Alp itself, and in descending to the Grödener Thal, the traveller may easily lose his way; a guide should therefore be taken from Vigo or Campidello. Bernhard of Campidello (not the innkeeper) is recommended (to St. Ulrich 3 ft.).

The route from Campidello to the *Seisser Alp* ascends W. through the *Duron Valley*. In 1 hr. the *Duron Alp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in length, is reached; to the l. on the opposite bank of the brook, numerous rhododendrons flourish; r. rises the *Langkofl*; facing the traveller are the indented dolomite cliffs of the *Falban*. At the last inhabited chalets the path continues to ascend the slope on the r., but still follows the direction of the Duron towards the rocky pinnacles above, till the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit of the pass

(7324 ft.) is attained. Superb view hence of the snow-mountains of the Zillertal.

The **Seisser Alp** is now reached (at the *Mahlknecht* 7206 ft., in the middle 4667 ft.), an undulating, sequestered pasture, which, especially towards the end of July, is an admirable field for the botanist, extending for a distance of 36 M. between the *Schlern* on the S. and the *Pufflatsch* on the N., in width averaging 1 M. It is the most extensive pasture in the Tyrol or Switzerland, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 360 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of *Castelruth* (p. 295), most of the inhabitants of which are graziers and cattle-dealers. Mountain-farming, compared with that of Switzerland, is here in its infancy. Butter is made in large quantities, cheese rarely.

Beyond the pass the path inclines to the l., and after 10 min. crosses a deep ravine and a brook; then again to the l. towards the extreme angle of the rocky pinnacles; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Mahlknecht* (or *Molignon*) is reached, a chalet where poor Alpine fare and a bed of hay may be procured at exorbitant charges. Another chalet, 300 paces to the E., also affords humble fare on more reasonable terms. The footpaths are no longer distinguishable among the grass. A guide is therefore necessary for the route hence by the Alp to *Castelruth* (4 hrs.), or through the wild *Saltaria Gorge* to *St. Ulrich* (3 hrs., over the *Pufflatsch* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and should be brought from *Vigo* or *Campidello*, as one is seldom to be met with at the *Mahlknecht*. The *Seisser Alp* commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, comprising the *Schlern*, three chains of snow-mountains, the *Ortler*, *Oetzthal* glaciers and *Krimler Tauern*, and the valleys of the *Adige* and *Eisack*. The N.W. spur of the *Seisser Alp* is termed the *Pufflatsch* (7127 ft.). The highest point is indicated by a heap of stones surmounted by a pole, exactly N.E. of the *Schlern*, and overlooking the *Gröden Valley*.

Adjoining the *Seisser Alp* on the S.W. rises the dolomite group of the **Schlern* (8405 ft.), which may be ascended from the Alp in 3 hrs. (guide necessary). The expedition is laborious at places, but unattended with danger. The summit, indicated by a trigonometrical signal, commands an extensive mountain-panorama from the *Ortler* to *Monte Baldo*: W. the *Mendel* and *Ortler*; N.W. the snowy giants of the *Oetzthal*; farther N. the *Stubay*, *Pfätsch* and *Zillertal* glaciers; N.E. in clear weather the *Venediger* and *Gross-Glockner*; from E. to S. the entire dolomite range (p. 303); S. the *Monte Baldo* and the mountains of the *Val di Non*. The ascent of the *Schlern* from *Atzwang* or *Bozen* is not recommended, as the path is frequently inundated, and the summit cannot be reached until a comparatively late hour, when the view is seldom unclouded. The night should be spent on the *Seisser Alp*, and the ascent undertaken thence at a very early hour on the following morning.

At the N. base of the Schlern, which here rises almost perpendicularly, in a wild, wooded ravine, entirely separated from the rest of the world, lies the bath of *Ratzes* (4172 ft.), with water strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. The arrangements are unpretending, charges very moderate. The visitors consist chiefly of the clergy and peasantry of the surrounding districts.

From *Ratzes* to the *Eisackthal* the path descends to (1 hr.) *Seiss*, then to the (1¼ hr.) church of *St. Constantin* with its red dome, about 100 paces beyond which it descends to the r.; (¼ hr.) two houses, (¼ hr.) a single house, where the turn to the r. must be taken; beyond this, in case of doubt, the direction to the r. is to be selected; finally a steep descent into the *Eisackthal* to (¾ hr.) *Atzwang* (p. 275). During the whole walk the *Ritten* with its picturesque villages and numerous country residences, forms the background towards the W.

From *Ratzes* to the *Gardena Valley* by (1½ hr.) *Casteltruth* (3478 ft.) (*Lamm), '*castellum ruptum*', seat of the district-court. Hence across the fertile and lofty plains, gradually ascending; 1 hr. a wood is reached; 20 min. the *Scheideck*, whence the *Gardena Valley* with all its attractions suddenly becomes visible. Then a descent to *St. Ulrich* of 1¼ hr. (p. 297).

65. The Valleys of Enneberg and Gardena.

The *Enneberg Valley* is traversed by a cart-track, unsuitable for driving, as far as *Corfara*; a similar road leads through the *Gardena Valley* from *stat. Waidbruck* (p. 275) to *St. Maria*. The other routes in these valleys are only foot or bridle-paths. The *Enneberg* is monotonous, wild, and bleak, the inhabitants gain a livelihood as woodcutters. The *Gardena* is a smiling and populous district. The dolomite formations (p. 301) at the upper (S.) extremities of both valleys are very remarkable.

The Romanic language is spoken in both these valleys and is alike unintelligible to Germans and Italians. It resembles the '*Ladin*' of the *Lower Engadine*, and most of the words may be traced to Latin roots. The dialects of *Enneberg* and *Gardena* themselves often differ considerably; thus, *l'fre*, *l'fra*, the brother; *la so*, *la sor*, the sister; *la prossa umma*, *la braviva oma*, the pious mother; *la bona vischina*, *la bona uschina*, the good neighbour. The patois of the natives is being gradually superseded by Italian in the *Gardena*, and by German in the *Enneberg*.

At *St. Lorenzen* in the *Pusterthal*, near the confluence of the *Gaderbach* and the *Rienz*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Brunecken* (p. 297), the *Enneberg Valley*, or *Gaderthal*, opens. The road from *St. Lorenzen* (sign-post by the church), passing the (1 M.) *Michaelsburg* on the l., soon reaches the wooded slopes of the *Gader*, and leads along the E. bank at a height of 500 ft. above the bottom of the valley. About 5 M. from *St. Lorenzen* a custom-house and inn are reached, beyond which the summit of the hill is soon attained. High on the opposite slope to the r. is situated the church of *Mariaschellen*. A beautiful view is soon disclosed to the S., embracing the entire *Rudo Valley* (see below), with the dolomite mountains in the background. The road now descends (a few min. walk farther a path descends to *St. Vigil* direct in 1 hr., see below). The numerous windings, however, had better be followed, as they command the finest views. The traveller at length reaches the point where the *Rudo valley* opens into the *Gaderthal*, at the bottom of which lie the (8¼ M.) houses of *Lunghiega*, Germ. *Zwischenwasser* (Inn).

The *Rudo Valley* (also termed *Vallon di Rudo*, *Rauthal*, *Enneberg Valley*, *Vigil Valley*, and locally *Mared* or *Marebbe*) here opens towards the S. E. The chief village in it is *St. Vigil*, or *Plang da Marè* (Inn next to the church, tolerable), the seat of the district authorities, 3 hrs. walk from *St. Lorenzen* (direct footpath see above), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Lunghiega*, and 7 hrs. from *Poddestagno* in the *Val Ampezzo* (p. 302). The last mentioned route leads through the green valley, bounded by lofty dolomite mountains, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Fodara-Vedia-Alp*, at the foot of the pass, which is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. The path then descends through the *Val di Campo di Croce* to (2 hrs.) *Poddestagno* (p. 302). Guide necessary (*Jac. Karneider*, or *Ant. Trebbò* at *St. Vigil*).

The *Gaderthal* road immediately re-ascends about halfway up the mountain slope, and leads by (3 M.) *Picolein* (Inn) to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Leonhard* (4456 ft.) (two poor inns), or *Abtey*, Roman. *Badia*, the largest village in the *Abtey* or *Badia Valley*. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Stern* the valley divides. In its principal branch, running towards the S. E., lies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Cassian* (accommodation at the curé's). Fossil fish and shells are frequently found in the neighbourhood.

From *St. Cassian* to *Cortina* by the *Valparola Alp* (6—7 hrs.), an unattractive route. Beyond the *Passo Tre Sassi* (7063 ft.) it unites with the path mentioned at p. 308. — To *Buchenstein* by the *Prelungei Alp* (4 hrs., with guide), an interesting route. The pass (7061 ft.) commands an excellent survey of the *Marmolata* etc. Below *Araba* this route unites with the path through the *Val Livalongo* to *Pieve* (p. 304), mentioned at p. 293.

Before it reaches *Stern* (see above) our route crosses the *Murs* (*Gader* is the name of the brook only from the extremity of the *Rudo valley* downwards) and leads through the valley, which here diverges S. W. and is closed by the dolomite-rocks of the *Sella Mts.*, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Colfosco*, the most picturesque point in this region. The inn here is very poor, that of *Corfara*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., is far preferable. Those who purpose spending a night here should on their way from *Stern* diverge to the l. to *Corfara*. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before *Colfosco* is reached ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Stern*).

From *Corfara* to *Campidello* by the *Campolungo Pass* (6200 ft.) 4 hrs., ascent inconsiderable. A far more attractive route is by the *Gardena* and *Sella* passes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From *Corfara* an ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Colfosco Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (7042 ft.), the huge masses of the *Sella* rising on the l. From the summit a striking view is suddenly obtained of the stupendous *Langkofl* (p. 292), at the side are the abrupt pinnacles of the *Sella*, behind the spectator the imposing *Kreuzkofl*. The ill-defined path descending through the upper region of the valley (*Ferrara pastures*) leads to the l., close to the precipices of the *Sella* (descent to *S. Maria* to be avoided), and ascends to a small transverse ridge. It then descends to a ravine, which extends downwards from the *Sella*, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from *S. Maria* (1 hr.) is reached. The path now ascends ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the lofty *Sella Pass* (7406 ft.), lying between the *Sella* and the *Langkofl*. View hence of the *Marmolata* (p. 293), an imposing group of mountains with fields of snow and ice; on the l. rise the bald rocky precipices of the *Sella* group, r. the *Langkofl*. Immediately below the pass the path divides; that to the l. descends, occasionally traversing pastures, to (1 hr.) *Canaset* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 292).

From *Colfosco* to the *Colfosco Pass* (7042 ft.), or *Grödener Joch*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Imposing view from the summit (see also above), E. the *Kreuzkofl* and the grey dolomite-mountains of the *Höllenstein Pass*, W. the gigantic *Langkofl*. Descent, somewhat steep, to *St. Maria*, the highest village of the *Gardena*, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; beautiful view from

the height between St. Maria and (1½ hr.) *St. Christina*. Hence to St. Ulrich 1 hr.

The **Gardena Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Germ. *Grödener Thal*), about 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, is very attractive. At the bottom are bright green meadows, on the heights dark pine-forest, in the background cliffs and pinnacles of dolomite. The N. slopes are sprinkled with numerous white and neatly painted dwellings, especially near **St. Ulrich** (4085 ft.) (**Adler*; **Rössl*), Roman. *Ortesci*, the principal village in the valley, and *St. Christina* (**Dossis*). The church of St. Ulrich contains a well-executed Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church and the inns is *Purger's* depôt of carved wood, toys, etc., manufactured from the wood of the Siberian pine (or 'Alpine cedar'), wares for which this valley enjoys a widely extended reputation.

66. From Brixen to Villach. Pusterthal.

147½ M. Diligence daily in 25 hrs. (to Lienz 11, to Spital 21½ hrs.). Omnibus (or 'Stellwagen') from Brixen to Lienz once daily in 17 hrs. One-horse extra-post carriages may also generally be procured, and are preferable to the slow and lumbering Stellwagen.

The Pusterthal is one of the longest in the Tyrol. The upper and lower extremities are very picturesque; the central part, between Brunecken and Innichen, is somewhat monotonous. The inhabitants resemble those of the Zillertal (p. 217) in their character and costumes. The principal route from the Tyrol to Carinthia, as well as that to Belluno and Venice, traverses the Pusterthal.

The road from Brixen (see p. 275) into the Pusterthal passes the monastery of (1.) *Neustift* and *Schabs*, and as it ascends considerably the pedestrian may easily outstrip the Stellwagen. At the entrance of the valley, which is watered by the *Rienz*, an affluent of the *Eisack*, lies *Mühlbach* (*Sonne*), a village in a profound ravine, at the mouth of the *Vals*er Thal, which extends hence towards the N. to the Zillertal Mts., 15 M. distant. About 1½ M. farther is the *Mühlbacher Klause*, the ruins of a fort demolished by the French in 1809, through the old 'gateway of which the road leads. This was formerly an important and often keenly contested military point.

9¼ M. *Unter-Vintl* (Post), with a large church. Near *St. Lorenzen* (Mond), a small market-town, rises the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg* on the l., and the *Michaelsburg* on a rock on the r.; road to the *Enneberg* and *Gardena* valleys, see p. 295.

13¾ M. **Brunecken** (*Post, on the high road; **Stern*; **Sonne*), capital of the valley, is situated at the mouth of the *Taufers*thal (see p. 298). The episcopal châteaueau, now a jail, to which a good road ascends, affords the best survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by lightning a few years ago, and reconstructed in the Romanesque style, is one of the handsomest edifices in this district. Frescoes by *Mader*, several altar-pieces by *Hellweger*. —

In 1552 the Emperor Charles V., when suffering from gout and compelled to flee from the Protestant forces under the Elector of Saxony, who had taken possession of Innsbruck, made Brunecken his first resting-place.

The *Ahrental* or *Taufersthal*, 31 M. in length, stretches at first in a N., then in a N.E. direction towards the Tauern chain. A good road leads through it to *St. Georg*, *Gais* (to the r. the château of *Neuhaus* and the *Kehlbürg*), *Uttenheim*, and (12 M.) *Taufers* (*°Melchior*; *°Post*), the chief village in the valley, picturesquely situated, and commanded by a ruined castle (*Stellwagen* to Brunecken three times weekly). The *Rainthal* ascends hence towards the E. to the *Riesenerferner* group of mts. (see below); *Rain*, or *St. Wolfgang*, is 12 M. distant. The inn of *St. Wolfgang* commands a good survey of the gigantic snow-clad *Stuttenock*, *Grauenock*, *Hochgall*, and *Schnebig Nock* or *Ruthnerhorn* (11,068 ft.). The last of these commands an admirable prospect, but the ascent (6—7 hrs.) is laborious. Through the *Knutenthal*, which branches off to the N.E. above *St. Wolfgang*, a bridle-path leads across the *Klamml-Joch* (7606 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) *Jagdhaus-Alp* at the head of the *Defferegen Thal*, and in 4 hrs. more to *St. Jacob*.

The next village in the *Ahrental* is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Moritz*. As (3 M.) *Lutlach*, at the mouth of the *Weissenbach* (on the W.), is approached, the *Schwarzenstein* and the *Löffelspitze* (p. 219) appear towards the N. The valley now turns towards the N.E., and the road leads to (3 M.) *St. Johann*, (3 M.) *Steinhaus* (*°Inn*, where a carr. may be hired by those descending the valley), and finally (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jacob*, where the route from the *Zillertal* mentioned at p. 220 descends from the *Hörndl-Joch*. The road terminates here. A bridle-path now leads to (1 hr.) *St. Peter auf dem Kofel*, (1 hr.) *St. Valentin* in the *Prettal*, as the upper part of the valley beyond *St. Peter* is termed, and (1 hr.) *Kasern* (p. 227). Route hence over the *Krimler Tauern* to the *Pinzgau*, see R. 50; to *Virgen* and *Windisch Matrey*, see R. 50.

The *Pusterthal* road, supported by masonry and hewn in the rock at places, ascends in a wide curve (pleasant retrospect, the *Zillertal Mts.* in the background) by *Dietenheim* and *Percha* to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neunhäusern* (Inn), at the entrance of the *Antholzer Thal*, halfway between Brunecken and Innichen. At *Windschnur* (*Gatterer*, one-horse carr. may be hired), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the road to *Antholz* diverges to the l.

The *Antholzer Thal* is traversed by a good road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Antholz* (*°Salomonsbrunnen*) and (3 M.) *Mitterthal* or *Gassen* (*°Brugger*). Beyond this a bridle-path, passing masses of rocky debris. In 2 hrs. the *Antholzer See* is reached. On the N. rise the *Schnebig Nock*, *Hochgall*, and other peaks of the *Riesenerferner Mts.* (see above). The path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the *Defferegen Joch* (6564 ft.), and then descends into the *Stalleralpenthal*, the S.W. ramification of the *Defferegenthal*. About 5 min. beyond the pass the lake of the same name is passed; then ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Erlsbach* (*°Stumpfer*) and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jacob* (*°Grell*) are reached. (Over the *Klamml-Joch* to *Taufers*, see above.) Beyond *St. Jacob* a road leads through the somewhat monotonous *Defferegenthal* to *St. Leonhard*, *St. Veit*, *Hopfgarten*, and (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Petschlag* (p. 229). — From *St. Jacob* to *Pregratten* (p. 228) over the *Bachlanke* 9 hrs., fatiguing at places; the pass commands a fine view of the *Venediger*.

The road crosses the *Rienz* twice, and leads to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Welsberg* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Griessthal*. To the E. in the distance rise the dolomite mountains of the *Val Ampezzo* (R. 67).

To the S., before *Niederndorf* is reached, the traveller passes the entrance to the *Praxer Thal*, where the baths of *Alt-* and *Neu-Prax* are situated. From (5 M.) *Neu-Prax*, in the W. branch of the valley, an excursion may be made to the picturesque dark-green *°Praxer Wildsee*, in the waters

of which the vast *Seeskofel* (9085 ft.) is reflected. A good path leads hence through sequestered valleys in 7 hrs. to *St. Maria*, or *St. Vigil*, in the *Enneberg* (p. 296). — *Alt-Prax* (Inn) is charmingly situated in the W. arm of the valley, commanded on the S. by the huge *Croda Rossa* (p. 302). A beautiful and easy route leads thence to the S., between the *Dürrenstein* on the l. and the *Croda Rossa* on the r., to *Schiuderbach* on the *Ampezzo* route (p. 302).

14 M. *Niederndorf* (*Post; Adler). The lofty plain of *Toblach* (3951 ft.) is the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. At *Toblach* the road (R. 67) to *Belluno* and *Venice* diverges from the *Pusterthal*. Beyond *Niederndorf*, at the base of the mountains on the r., are the Baths of *Maistadt*. Near *Innichen* is the source of the *Drau*, the valley of which the road now follows. In the market-place of the village is situated a fine church of the 13th cent., containing a good altar-piece, a Descent from the Cross.

At *Innichen* the *Sextenthal* opens on the S.; 1½ M. up this valley is situated the *Wildbad*. Thence through the *Fischlein Thal* to *S. Giuseppe*, and towards the W. over the *Alcherberg* to *Landro* (p. 301) in 7–8 hrs., with guide.

14 M. *Sillian* (*Post).

To *Kötschach* (p. 343) [an interesting, but at places rugged walk (13–14 hrs.). The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the l. side of the narrow *Kartitsch-Thal*, which opens to the S. near *Sillian*, past *St. Leonhard*, to the lofty plain of the *Kartitscher Joch* (5363 ft.), the watershed between the *Drau* and the *Gail*. It then descends through the *Lessachthal*, as the *Gailthal* is termed above *Kötschach*, to (4 hrs.) *Ober-Tilliach* (Inn) and (3 hrs.) *Maria-Luckau* (two tolerable inns), the most frequented resort of pilgrims in *Carinthia*. The road from this point to *Kötschach* is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest *char-à-bancs* (about 20 M.). It leads over rugged and hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water ruts formed by the brooks which are precipitated from the precipitous *Kreuzkofel* chain on the N. — *Lorenzen* and *Liesing* are miserable villages. *Kötschach*, see p. 343.

9¼ M. *Mittewald* (Post). The *Drau* now traverses a narrow ravine, about 8 M. in length. The road, for which little space is left, is partly hewn in the rock, and partly supported by piers of masonry. In 1809 a mere handful of *Tyrolese* riflemen twice defended this defile against a considerable French army under *Rusca* and *Broussier*.

9¼ M. *Lienz* (2193 ft.) (*Post, a café next door; Sonne, starting-point of the *Stellwagen*; Adler, all three near together; Weisses *Bössli*, at the beginning of the *Mittewald* road; **Goldenes Ross*; Rose; *Fischwirth*, on the l. bank of the *Drau*. One-horse carr. to *Mittewald* 2 fl. 34 kr., to *Ober-Drauburg* 2½ fl.), the last town in the *Tyrol* towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the *Isl* and the *Drau*. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice with two towers in the spacious *Platz* opposite the *Post*, dates from the 16th cent., and is now the seat of the district authorities. At the influx of the *Isl* is situated the château of *Bruck*, dating from the 13th cent., now a brewery. Travellers from the N. or E. here perceive for the first time the remarkable *dolomite* formations of this district (p. 301) in the chain which separates the valleys of the *Drau* and *Gail*. To the S. of *Lienz*, on the opposite side of the

Drau, rise the wild and jagged *Rauhkofl* (6261 ft.) and *Spitzkofl* (8913 ft.) which materially contribute to the picturesqueness of Lienz when surveyed from the Iselsberg (p. 204).

From Lienz to Gastein by Döllach (pp. 204, 200) 15 hrs, by Ober-Vellach (pp. 204, 201) 24 hrs. From Lienz to Heiligenblut see p. 204, to Windisch-Matrey and the Pinzgau see p. 229.

The high road crosses the Isl and leads on the N. side of the broad Drauthal, which here turns to S. E., to *Nicolsburg* and

11½ M. *Oberdrauburg* (*Post*), an unimportant place with an old chateau of Prince Porzia.

To Tolmezzo by *Kötschach* and *Auf der Plecken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route (guide unnecessary). As far as Kötschach there is a tolerable carriage-road; thence to Paluzza a bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman road from Leontium (Lienz) to Aquileja, leads from Oberdrauburg to the S. across the Drauthal, and mounts a wooded slope to the low *Kötschach Pass* (3330 ft.). On the l. rises the *Jauken* (7571 ft.). It then descends to (7½ M.) *Kötschach* (p. 343), crosses the Gail, and leads to the solitary village of *Mauthen* at the mouth of the *Valentino Valley*. The latter is ascended, the last portion of the way steep, to (3 hrs.) *Auf der Plecken* (4123 ft.) (* Inn, with whey-cure estab.), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. On the E. rises the *Pollinick* (9123 ft.), on the W. the *Kollinkofel* with the *Kellerwand* (9853 ft.). Then an ascent [of 20 min. more to the *Monte Croce Pass* (4337 ft.), from which the path winds down to (1¾ hr.) *Timau* and (1½ hr.) *Paluzza*, the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro* (no tolerable inn), through which the *But* flows. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to (7½ M.) *Tolmezzo* (*Leone Bianco*) in the broad *Val Tagliamento*, whence a post-omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. viâ *Gemona* and *Trigesimo* to *Udine*, a station on the Venice and Trieste railway.

The Drauthal now turns to the E. From the *Kreuzeck* on the l. are precipitated several brooks which the road, following the l. bank of the river, crosses.

11½ M. *Greifenburg* (*Post*). To the S. rises the *Reisskofl* (comp. p. 343).

To Villach a direct and interesting route leads through the *Weissensee Thal* (9 hrs. to *Paternion*). Tolerable road by *Weissach* to (5 M.) *Gatschach*, at the W. end of the narrow *Weissensee* (9 M. long). At *Weissenbach*, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The traveller is recommended to traverse the picturesque lake by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from *Weissenbach* to (3¾ M.) *Stockenboi*, with iron-mines, and through the attractive *Weissensee-Thal*, which opens into the Drauthal (p. 309) at *Nickelsdorf*. ¾ M. below *Paternion*.

To the *Gailthal* a pleasant road viâ *Weissbriach*, and through the picturesque wooded *Gitschthal* to *Hermagor* (p. 343), 16½ M.

Below *Greifenburg* the Drauthal soon turns to the N., and passes a number of iron works. At

11½ M. *Sachsenburg* the Möll descends from the l. (through the Möllthal to Heiligenblut, see p. 204). The road then crosses the Drau and the Möll, and leads on the l. bank of the broad valley to

10¾ M. *Spital*, on the high road from Salzburg to Villach. Thence to

23 M. *Villach*, see p. 309.

67. From Brunecken in the Pusterthal to Conegliano (and Venice).

Ampezzo Valley.

10²¹/₂ M. Diligence from Brunecken to (14 M.) Niederndorf daily (see p. 297); also a Stellwagen. — Diligence between Niederndorf and Cortina once daily. The Ampezzo road is reached at the *Toblacher Feld*, halfway between Brunecken and Innichen. A good Footpath leads to it from Niederndorf direct, diverging from the Pusterthal to the r. by the second bridge. It passes a brewery, skirts the *Toblacher See*, and regains the road in 1 hr. From Cortina to Venas a light post-conveyance runs daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. From Venas to Belluno Ital. Messagerie in 6 hrs., fare 4¹/₂ fr. From Belluno to Conegliano twice daily in 6 hrs. The Ital. custom-house is at S. Vito. Between the frontier and Belluno some difficulty with regard to money generally prevails. Austr. banknotes are not received, while Austr. silver is commonly current, and change is given to the traveller in Ital. notes, which if he returns to Austria are of little value. The traveller is therefore recommended to be provided with French or Ital. gold and a good supply of change. It should also be observed that accounts are sometimes reckoned in centesimi, and sometimes in soldi (1 soldo = 5 centesimi = ¹/₂ d. Engl.)

The Dolomite Mts. (named after the geologist Dolomieu, who for the first time examined these formations on the Brenner route in 1789) consist of lofty, white, sharp-edged rocks of grotesque and fantastic form, sometimes rising in minarets, sometimes in smooth precipices several hundred feet in height, often resembling formations of slag, and generally protruding far into the region of perpetual snow. A general view of these remarkable rocks is most conveniently obtained from the Ampezzo Valley, but the traveller who desires to become more intimately acquainted with them should explore the Enneberg and Gardena (R. 65), and above all the Fassa (R. 64) on foot. Dolomite occurs in the entire S. range of the Alps as far as the Lago di Garda. The most conspicuous and interesting mountains of this formation are the *Marmolata* at the head of the Fassa; the *Rosengarten*, *Langkofl*, and *Schlern* to the W. of the *Marmolata*; *Monte Pelmo* to the E. of it; and finally the *Antelao*, *Malcora*, and *Tofana* on the Ampezzo route.

In the *Toblacher Feld* (3951 ft.) (see p. 299), 15 M. from Brunecken, the Ampezzo road quits the Pusterthal, leads due S. into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small dark *Toblacher See*. (Footpath from Niederndorf see above.) The valley gradually contracts and is shut in by rocks. Farther on, where it again expands, the lofty glittering peaks of the *Drei Zinken* (9833 ft.) come into view. This part of the road is exposed to frequent devastation from mud-torrents.

9¹/₄ M. **Landro**, or *Höhlenstein*, a solitary *post-inn. A few paces beyond it is the light green *Dürrensee*, surrounded by dark pines. In the background rises the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,644 ft.) with its wilderness of snow and ice, presenting a most striking picture. The lake is generally dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The *Rienz* here flows through a subterranean channel, under fragments of limestone rock, for 1¹/₂ M., and re-appears at the bridge beyond the *Toblacher See*. About 1¹/₂ M. from Landro the traveller reaches

Schluderbach, a comfortable and beautifully situated *inn at the mouth of the *Val Popena*, with a few neighbouring buildings.

The landlord Ploner is a hunter and well acquainted with the mountains. To the r. rises the vast porphyry pyramid of the *Croda Rossa* (or *Ilohe Gaisl*, 10,262 ft.), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian languages.

The *Monte Piano*, the S. slopes of which rise abruptly here, may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide hardly necessary); view very fine. The traveller crosses the meadows at the back of the house, and ascends the *Val Popena*, through wood at places, and at length ascends by a good bridle-path. After $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a few paces before the summit of the *Col del Angelo* (p. 303) is reached, the route leads to the l., crosses the enclosure in the direction of a small hollow, and then follows the broad cattle-path to the l.; the path, occasionally swampy and at first ill defined, ascends rapidly for 1 hr., and finally leads in 20 min. more along the broad back of the mountain to the N.W. summit, which is indicated by a stone. Towards the S. a magnificent view of the *Cristallo* group; a little to the r. is the *Marmolata* in the distance; at the spectator's feet far below lies *Schluderbach* with the high road; N.W. the *Dürrenstein*, N. the *Tauern* chain. E. the *Drei Zinken*. Even those who do not intend to proceed to Cortina over the *Col delle Tre Croci* (see p. 303) should in returning visit the small *Lago Misurina* (p. 303).

The ascent of the *Cristallino* from *Schluderbach* requires 3—4 hrs. (guide necessary). *Cristallo*, see p. 303.

The road now ascends at the base of the *Col Freddo* (8495 ft.) and the *Croda Rossa* (see above). At the entrance to the narrow *Val Grande* lies *Ospitale*, once a hospice for poor pilgrims, the first house on the Italian side. At the highest point of the route formerly stood *Poddestagno* (*Peutelstein*), a fortress intended to protect the valley against the Venetians. The road now suddenly turns to the S., and follows the swift *Boita* in its course through the *Val Ampezzo*. On the r. towers the colossal *Monte Tofana* (10,724 ft.) with its triple peak. To the S. facing the traveller, above the beautifully formed *Mezzodi* (8789 ft.), rises the *Pelmo* (10,372 ft.) and to the W. of it the *Antelao* and the *Sorapiss* (see below).

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cortina di Ampezzo** (**Stella d'Oro*; **Aquila Nera*, the dining-room decorated by the sons of the landlord *Ghedina*; **Croce Beer* at the brewery adjoining the *Stella d'Oro*. *Angelo Dimaj*, who speaks a little German, *Santo Siorpaes*, and *Alessandro Lacedelli* are recommended as guides for long expeditions), superbly situated, and surrounded by lofty dolomite rocks, is the principal village in the valley, and carries on a considerable traffic in timber, especially with Italy. The parish of Cortina is said to be the wealthiest in the entire Tyrol, and the structure of the houses and appearance of the inhabitants afford indications of their prosperity. Language and character Italian. The handsome detached *Campanile* adjoining the church is above 200 ft. in height.

Cortina is admirably adapted for a prolonged stay. To the E. of the road, on the l., rises the imposing *Cristallo* with its highest peak; adjacent to it, to the r., the fissured precipices of the *Croda Malcora*, with its highest summit the *Sorapiss* (10,798 ft.) and the *Monte Antelao*; more to the r. the *Monte Pelmo*, in the background towards the S.; in front of the latter the *Rocchetta* with the *Sasso di Mezzodi*; farther towards the r. (W.) the *Cima*

da Fermin, Monte Gusella, Monte Nuvalau, and Monte Tofana; towards the N. the Croda Rossa. The only short walks in the neighbourhood are along the high road, or on the mountain-pastures near the village. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W. there is a small bath-house, the property of the landlord of the Stella, with water resembling that of Prax (p. 298).

The ascent of the higher mountains requires experience. That which best repays the fatigue is *Monte Tofana*, 5—6 hrs., guide necessary. The highest peak of *Monte Cristallo* was ascended a few years ago by Dr. Grohmann of Vienna. The Antelao and Pelmo are ascended from S. Vito.

From Cortina to Schluderbach by the *Passo delle Tre Croci* (5 hrs.) an attractive route, especially for those who have reached Cortina by the high road. A cart track ascends through the ravine towards the E., which separates the *Cristallo* from the *Croda Malcora*, to the (2 hrs.) summit of the 'Pass of the Three Crosses' (5970 ft.), so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A good view of the beautiful green *Ampezzo Valley* is obtained hence; to the N. rises the fissured *Tofana*, to the r. of it the *Cristallo* and *Piz Popena*, and farther E. the *Cadinspitzen*. Beyond the pass the path is nearly level for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then leads to the l. (not to the r., descending to the *Auronzo Valley*). A guide from this point to the *Lago Misurina* is desirable (the herdsmen speak Italian only). The *Misurina Alp* is one of the most beautiful points in this district. To the S. rises the *Sorapiss* (10,798 ft.), with its numerous peaks and sharp ridges; adjoining these is the *Medure* with several glaciers, overtopped by the *Monte Antelao*; to the W. are the buttresses of the *Cristallo*, and opposite them to the E. the *Cadinspitzen*. Beyond the chalets the traveller in a few min. reaches the pale green *Lago Misurina*, in which trout abound (the traveller from Schluderbach must here be careful to keep to the r., even above the chalets, as the path in a straight direction leads to the *Val Auronzo*). The path then crosses the *Passo dell' Angelo*, and descends in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Schluderbach (p. 302). — Ascent of *Monte Piano* see p. 302.

From Cortina to Caprile, Agordo, and Belluno, see p. 304.

Acquabuona is the last Tyrolese village. The road crosses the Italian frontier $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it. Between *S. Vito* (Ital. custom-house) and *Borca* (where good white wine may be purchased at Perini's shop) the road skirts the slopes of the *Mte. Antelao* (10,890 ft.), high above the river. Many years ago a landslip from this mountain overwhelmed the villages of *Marceana* and *Taulen* on the other side of the valley. Similar slips took place near *Pecol* (near Cortina) in 1841, and immediately behind *Borca* in 1868. To the r. (W.), towering above the wooded hills, rises the *Monte Pelmo* (visible before *S. Vito* is reached), a colossal detached mass of rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

14 M. *Venas (Posta)*. Below the village the *Vallesina*, which descends from a profound ravine on the N., unites with the *Boita*. *Valle* is beautifully situated on an eminence. A bye-road to the l. diverges to *Pieve di Cadore*, the birthplace of Titian, situated in the *Val Piave* about 1 M. to the N. E. The road now quits the valley of the *Boita*, and describing a long circuit round the *Monte Zucco*, descends to the valley of the *Piave* in windings hewn in the rock and supported by masonry.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Perarollo (Alla Foresta)*, at the confluence of the *Boita*

and the Piave, lies in a wild and gloomy situation. The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is scarcely sufficient space for the road. To the r. near *Ospedale* there is a small waterfall. *Sasso* and *Castello di Sasso* stand on a rock resembling a fortress.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Longarone* (**Posta*; *Leone d'Oro*), a small village charmingly situated on an eminence nearly surrounded by the stream, resembles an oasis in this wilderness of river and rock. Beyond it the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. Several mountain streams are crossed.

At *Capo di Ponte* the road divides. The traveller follows the road to the r. and soon reaches *Belluno* (1328 ft.) (**Due Torri*), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is thoroughly Venetian in its character. The finest of its fourteen churches is the *Cathedral*, erected by *Palladio*. It contains several good altar-pieces and an ancient sarcophagus. The massive campanile, 229 ft. in height, commands a beautiful prospect. An ancient sarcophagus locally regarded as a valuable work of art, adorns the small piazza in front of the church of *S. Stefano*. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate (p. 305), completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was probably, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

The *Cordevole* and *Agordo Valleys*. From *Cortina di Ampezzo* to *Belluno* by *Caprile* and *Agordo* (15–16 hrs.). A good carriage-road leads as far as (15 M.) *Buchenstein*. It crosses the *Boita*, ascends at the S. base of *Mte. Tofana* across Alpine pastures to the *Passo dei Tre Sassi* (7063 ft.), between the *Mte. Lagazuoi* on the r. and the *Mte. Nuvalau* on the l., and descends past the ruin of *Buchenstein*, or *Andraz*, to the village of *Andraz*. At a mill the road again ascends to the r. to *Pieve di Andraz* (*Finazzo*), also termed *Pieve di Livinalungo*, or *Buchenstein*, situated at the lower extremity of the *Livinalungo Valley* (p. 293), and the principal village of the *Buchenstein*, a name which comprises the different E. ramifications of the upper *Val Cordevole*.

Travellers bound for *Caprile* keep to the l. bank of the *Cordevole*, which here emerges from the *Livinalungo* valley. *Caprile* (*Inn*) lies picturesquely in an extensive basin, surrounded by beautifully formed mountains, at the mouth of the *Val Fiorentina*, which ascends towards the E. to the *Mte. Peimo*. *Pellegrini* is recommended as a guide. — The *Marmolata* and passes to the *Fassa*, see p. 293.

[From *Cortina* to *Caprile* over the *Monte Giau*, a very interesting and tolerably easy route (6–7 hrs.); guide desirable on account of the numerous diverging paths. The pass (7511 ft.), lying to the S. of the *Mte. Gusella*, commands a fine survey of the *Marmolata*. The path descends on the slope of the mountain, and again ascends to *Colle di S. Lucia* (magnificent view of the *Mte. Peimo* to the l., and the *Monte Civita* to the r.); it then leads through the *Val Fiorentina* (see above), to *Caprile*.]

Below *Caprile* the rugged road soon crosses to the l. bank of the *Cordevole*, and reaches (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the picturesque little *Lake of Alleghe*, formed in 1772 by a landslide which descended from the *Monte Pizzo* (W.) and over-whelmed three entire villages. The huge precipices of the *Monte Civita* (8611 ft.) are reflected in the blue waters of the lake. The road leads high along the r. bank. On the E. side lies the village of *Alleghe*, at the mouth of a ravine descending for the *Monte Civita*.

(9 M.) *Cencinighe* (Inn) is a small village at the confluence of the *Biois* and the *Cordevole*. Through the valley of the former a path leads by *Fallicade* and the *S. Pellegrino Pass* to *Moëna* in the *Fassa*, see p. 292. On the E. side of the valley of the *Cordevole* rises the *Mte. Peisa* (7943 ft.), which is sometimes ascended from *Cencinighe* or *Listolade* (see below).

From *Cencinighe* a good road leads by *Listolade*, and past the mouth of the *Val S. Lucano*, to (6 M.) *Agordo* (*Mariana*), the principal village of the valley, charmingly situated (3000 inhab.). In the extensive *Piazza* is the palace of *Count Manzoni*. Omnibus daily to *Belluno* in 3½ hrs. Copper and quicksilver mines are worked in the neighbourhood. — To *Primiero* over the *Cereda Pass*, see p. 291.

Below *Agordo* the valley contracts, and huge masses of rock rise on each side of the road. This defile (*Canal di Agordo*) is at length quitted at (10½ M.) *Peron* (Inn). At *Mas*, 1½ M. farther, the road quits the *Cordevole* and turns to the E. at the foot of the mountains, traversing a fertile undulating tract. (4½ M.) *Belluno*, see p. 304.

From *Belluno* to *Primolano* in the *Val Sugana* (p. 285). Between *Belluno* and *Feltre* a small post-vehicle once daily in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr.; from *Feltre* to *Primolano* omnibus in 3½ hrs., fare 70 soldi (3½ fr.). Between *Primolano*, *Trent*, and *Bassano*, see p. 284. Between *Feltre* and rail. stat. *Treviso* omnibus once daily.

The road to *Feltre* leads to the S.W. through the triumphal arch mentioned at p. 304, and traverses the broad *Val de Mel*, watered by the *Piave*, which is seldom visible. Mulberries, maize, vines, etc. afford indications of the southern character of the climate, while numerous villages are situated on the mountain slopes, as well as on the road. At *Bridano* the *Cordevole* quits the *Agordo* valley, and its broad, stony channel is crossed by means of a wooden bridge. To the r. rises the *Monte Pizocco* (6929 ft). Near *Feltre* the valley contracts; the road leads for a short distance on the bank of the *Piave*, and then quits it entirely.

Feltre (*Albergo del Vapore*) is a thriving town (5450 inhab.), consisting of an upper and lower quarter, and is the seat of a bishop. In the upper part is the *Cathedral*, with ancient stained glass; in the lower is the post-office, near it the *Albergo*, and opposite the latter a café where omnibus-tickets for *Primolano* are issued. The vehicle itself, however, starts from a point lower down (round the first corner). *Feltre* is said to possess the oldest pawn-establishment in the world (dating from the 15th cent.).

Near *Fonzaso*, which lies 1½ M. from the road, the valley of the *Cismona* (p. 291) is entered, but again quitted at *Arsie*, beyond which the road soon descends into the *Val Sugana*, watered by the *Brenta*. The women here wear their hair in a quaint fashion, cutting it short over the forehead. *Primolano* (poor inn) is situated in a deep basin, surrounded by perpendicular precipices, see p. 285. Omnibus to *Borgo* once daily, 1 fl.; to *Bassano* twice, see p. 284.

The road from *Belluno* to *Conegliano* returns to *Capo di Ponte* (see above), where it crosses the *Piave* by a wooden bridge of a single arch, 90 ft. above the river. The winged lion of *St. Mark* and the date 1606 indicate that the original bridge was constructed by the *Venetians*; its remnants were afterwards employed in the erection of its successor.

11½ M. *Santa Croce* is situated on a picturesque lake. The road passes three small lakes, and leads through a narrow gorge to *Serravalle*, at the foot of a range of hills which descend from the *Alps* in a S.W. direction.

9¼ M. *Ceneda* (*Posta*), an episcopal see.

9¼ M. *Conegliano* (*Posta*), and railway thence to *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ISTRIA.

68. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and Rottenmann.

Railway from Linz to Weyer in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.); from Rottenmann to Leoben in 2½ hrs. (3 fl. 24, 2 fl. 4, 1 fl. 62 kr.). The railway from Weyer to Rottenmann through the Ennsthal and the Pass Gesäuse is in course of construction; no regular diligence communication.

The train crosses the *Traun*. Stat. *Asten*. Then *Enns* (*Adler*; *Krone*), an ancient, picturesquely situated little town, surrounded with walls, and commanded by Prince Auersperg's castle of *Ennseck*.

The railway to Steyer here diverges from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth line to the S.W., and at stat. *Ernsthofen* enters the broad valley of the *Enns*.

Steyer (*Goldener Löwe*; *Ochs*; *Schiff*), a town at the confluence of the *Steyer* with the *Enns*, with 11,000 inhab., is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated in the angle between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by two bridges. On an eminence rises the *Castle of Steyer*, the property of Prince Lamberg. The Gothic *Church* (consecrated in 1443) contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs, of 1569; also a modern *votive-altar in carved wood, gilded and painted. The *New Rathhaus* is also worthy of notice. — *Hall*, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 10½ M. to the W.; diligence in 2 hrs.

The railway continues to traverse the picturesque green valley of the *Enns*, following its r. bank, and running close to the road (termed 'Eisenstrasse', or 'iron-road', owing to the great traffic in that metal). Stat. *Garsten* and *Ternberg*, both on the l. bank of the river; then *Losenstein*, with ancient church and the ruins of a castle, a village inhabited principally by nail-manufacturers. Next stat. *Reich-Raming*, at the mouth of the *Ramingbach*, possessing extensive brass manufactories and imperial iron-works. The train affords a succession of pleasant views of the profound, dark-green valley. Stat. *Gross-Raming*; then

Weyer, another village of iron and steel manufacturers, at present the terminus of the railway. The extension of the line to *Altenmarkt*, *Hiefiau*, *Admont*, *Lietzen*, and *Rottenmann* is in progress.

The Ennsthal and with it the road here turn to the S.; the scenery is remarkably attractive, and a succession of different mountain landscapes is enjoyed. From

14 M. *Altenmarkt* (Post; *Adler*) a road leads to the S.W. to

St. Gallen (and the monastery of Admont, see below), a village commanded by the castle of *Gallenstein*, erected by the abbots of Admont for the protection of the valley.

The *Salza*, which rises on the *Göller* at the base of the Wiener Wald Mts., falls into the Enns at *Reifling*. The long wooden barrier at the mouth is intended to prevent the escape of the floating timber.

12³/₄ M. *Hieflau* (Steuber, opposite the post-office) is situated at the entrance of the *Gesäus* defile (one-horse carr. to Admont 3¹/₂ fl.). On the r. near *Eisenerz* rises the *Calvarienberg*, whence a fine view may be obtained.

From *Hieflau* to *Leoben* by *Eisenerz* (28 M.). The road ('Eisenstrasse', see above), which was the *Linx* and *Bruck* diligence route before the construction of the railway, quits the Enns and ascends towards the E. After 6 M. it passes the castle of *Leopoldstein* on the l.; a little farther from the road lies the picturesque dark blue Lake of *Leopoldstein*, over which tower the rocky precipices of the *Mauerberg*.

9 M. *Eisenerz* (**Fleischhauer Brod*), an old market-town possessing mines, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt and barren *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6817 ft.). The Church of *St. Oswald* is a Gothic structure of 1279. The tower on the height to the S. is the *Schicht Thurm* ('shift-tower'), the bell of which conveys various signals to the miners.

To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5295 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The *Schatzkammern*, a number of empty chambers in the mountain, the walls of which are curiously encrusted with white 'flos ferri', a species of arragonite, are very remarkable. The lower part of the mountain belongs to *Eisenerz* and is worked by the Austrian government, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in *Vorderberg*. Permission to visit the mines (interesting to mineralogists) is obtained at the imperial mining-office. The mines and furnaces, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 20,000 tons of iron annually.

The road ascends the steep *Prebühl* (4014 ft.), the summit of which is 5 M. from *Eisenerz*, and 1600 ft. above it. This is a pass of the Swabian chain (*Hochschwab*, p. 313, 9 M. to the N.E.), beyond which the road descends to *Vorderberg* (Post), a prosperous and prettily situated place, and *Trofajach*.

18¹/₂ M. *Leoben* (p. 321); on the r. the château of *Göss*.

The defile of **Gesäus* is a profound and narrow valley, 15 M. in length, flanked by huge pine-clad rocks, between which dashes the impetuous Enns. The name signifies the 'pass of the roaring waters', but is hardly applicable except when the stream is swollen.

16 M. *Admont* (*Bräuhaus*; *Post*) is a market-town in the broad green Ennsthal. The celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Admont ('ad montes') was almost entirely destroyed by fire in April, 1865, but the greater part of the valuable library was fortunately saved. The church and abbey have since been rebuilt. On a hill to the l. rises the château of *Röthelstein*. On the r., 3 M. below Admont, is the *Frauenberg*, on which stands the handsome pilgrimage church of *Mariakulm*.

11½ M. *Lietzen* (Stanzinger, opposite the post-office) is an important market-town on the road from Bruck to Aussee and Ischl.

The road crosses the Enns and ascends the uninteresting valley of the *Palten*, the entrance to which is commanded by the handsome chateau of *Strechau*, the property of the Abbey of Admont.

9¼ M. *Rottenmann* (Post), a small mining and iron-manufacturing town, is at present the terminus of the railway (see above). From stat. *Trielen* a good road leads to *Judenburg* (p. 322) by *Hohentauern*. To the r. near *Gaishorn* lies the lake of that name. The line gradually ascends to the summit of the *Schober Pass* (2700 ft.), and then descends by stat. *Wald, Kalwang* (Post), and *Mautern* to *St. Michael*, a station on the line from Bruck to Villach (p. 322).

69. From Salzburg to Villach.

138 M. Diligence twice weekly in 31 hrs.

From Salzburg to

30 M. *Werfen*, see R. 42. The road S. leads hence to Gastein, that to the S.E. to

11 M. *Hüttau* (Post) and

9 M. *Radstadt* (Post), a town of some antiquity. The source of the *Enns* is about 6 M. S.W., in the *Flachau*, an Alpine valley containing a number of smelting-works. A direct road leads from Radstadt to Gastein by *Wagrain* and *St. Johann*, in the Pongau (p. 194), 11½ M. shorter than the high road by Werfen, but not always practicable for carriages.

The road now intersects the valley of the Enns, and ascends S. in the valley of the *Tauernache* to

8½ M. *Untertauern* (Post), at the foot of the Radstadt Tauern. Beyond a narrow ravine, termed the *Kessel*, the roar of a *Fall of the Tauernache, which precipitates itself into an abyss 600 ft. in depth, is audible. A sign-post indicates the route to this fine cascade, which is not far distant from the road. At the *Radstadter Tauern* (5550 ft.), the culminating point of the pass, which was known to the Romans, is situated the *Tauernhaus*, a species of hospice, with a chapel and a burial-ground where ill-fated travellers who have perished in the snow are interred. The lofty walls are designed for protection against the wolves in winter.

18 M. *Tweng* (Post) lies at the S. base of the Tauern.

Mauterndorf is a small market-town, commanded by the tower of an ancient castle, 140 ft. in height, in the *Lungau*.

The *Lungau*, where the sources of the Mur are situated, is a lofty basin enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains, the valleys of which converge towards the centre of the basin between *St. Michael* and *Tamsveg*. The Mur rises in the valley towards the S.W., termed the *Murwinkel*, in the background of which towers the *Hafnereck* (10,044 ft.). A high road leads

from Tamsweg by *Murau* and *Unsmarkt*, following the course of the *Mur*, to *Judenburg* (p. 322).

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Michael* (Post) on the *Mur*. The *Katschberg* (5082 ft.), over which the road leads hence towards the S., separates the district of Salzburg from Carinthia.

9 M. *Rennweg* (Post).

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gmünd* (*Lax*; Post), a small town with a château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the *Maltathal*, is surrounded by numerous iron-foundries.

The *Maltathal* is a beautiful valley, about 40 M. in length, containing numerous waterfalls. *Mattein* (*Inn), the principal place in the valley, is 6 M. from Gmünd; at the *Pfägelhof*, 6 M. farther, is the mouth of the *Gössgraben*, a valley possessing several fine cascades, and commanded by the *Sauleck* (10,108 ft.). Through this valley and over the *Dössner Scharie* to *Mallnitz* (p. 201), a fatiguing walk of 10—11 hrs. The *Maltathal* terminates at the *Elend Alp*, above which tower the lofty *Hochalm Spitze* (11,028 ft.), the *Ankogel* (10,674 ft.), and the *Hafnereck* (10,044 ft.). Difficult glacier-passes lead hence S.W. over the *Gross-Elend-Scharie* to *Mallnitz*, W. over the *Klein-Elend-Scharie* to *Gastein* (p. 200), and N. over the *Arischarte* to the *Gross-Arthal* in the Salzburg district (p. 194).

9 M. *Spital* (*Post), a village on the *Drau*, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia. A walk hence to the *Müllstädter See*, and back through the narrow ravine of the *Lieser-Thal*, which may be accomplished in 2 hrs., is strongly recommended.

To *Brixen* through the *Pusterthal* (p. 300) diligence daily in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The route is by (11 M.) *Sachsenburg*, (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Greifenburg*, (11 M.) *Oberdrauburg*, and (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lienz* (p. 299). The route to *Heiligenblut* diverges N.W. from the road, before *Sachsenburg* is reached, and ascends the *Möthäl*, see p. 204.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paternion*, a considerable market-town.

14 M. *Villach* see p. 342. — Railway to *Klagenfurt* and *Marburg* see R. 80.

70. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Vienna to *Mürzzuschlag*, express in 4 hrs. From *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mariazell* (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 20 fl.; from *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mürzsteg* in 2 hrs., 6 fl.; one-horse carr. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less. The driver should be desired to stop for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at *Neuberg* (see below), in order that the traveller may visit the church. — Between *Bruck* and *Mariazell* (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 4 fl.

Since the completion of the *Semmering Railway* travellers generally approach *Mariazell* from *Mürzzuschlag* or *Bruck*. The route from *Mürzzuschlag* to *Mariazell* and thence to *Bruck* is very attractive, affording the traveller a glimpse at the mountain-scenery of Styria without great sacrifice of time or energy.

Railway-journey to *Mürzzuschlag* see R. 73. A good road leads hence, ascending the wooded valley of the *Mürz*, which is enclosed by the buttresses of the *Veitschalp* (6478 ft.), the E. prolongation of the *Hochschwab* (p. 313), and those of the *Schneecalp* (6213 ft.). Several iron-works are passed; then (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capellen* and (3 M.) *Neuberg* (*Post). The latter possesses a handsome Gothic church, consecrated in 1472, with lofty nave and aisles

supported by 14 slender columns, and of very elegant proportions. By the walls are tombstones of former abbots. The beautiful crypt is entered from the well preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots. The very extensive buildings of the former Cistercian Abbey, suppressed in 1792 by the Emperor Joseph, are adjacent to the church. In the vicinity of Neuberg are important imperial iron-works. Fine retrospect from the height. To the r. rise the slopes of the *Schneealp*, which is occasionally ascended from Neuberg (in 5 hrs., part of the route is over loose stones; comp. p. 319). Beyond Neuberg the valley contracts and becomes more picturesque; by the side of the road flows the clear and rapid *Mürz*. Near *Krampen* are extensive imperial smelting-works and stores of wood.

At *Mürzsteg* (**Post*, or *Adler*), 6 M. from Neuberg, the road quits the *Mürz* and leads W. across the *Niederapl* (3994 ft., fine view of the *Hochschwab*) to *Wegscheid*, 12 M. from *Mürzsteg*, a village situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of *Mariazell* (comp. p. 312).

In preference to the carriage-road the pedestrian should proceed by a good path (guide unnecessary) from *Mürzsteg* to the N., following the course of the *Mürz*, across the *Scheiterboden* (3 M.). Thus far the route is by a carriage-road, leading through wood. The traveller then proceeds by a footpath on the l. bank of the brook, through wild and narrow ravines between the cliffs of the *Schneealp* and those of the *Proleswand* and *Seekopf*. After a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the gorge becomes so narrow as to afford space for the stream alone, and the path is supported by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a waterfall descends from a cavity above, termed the *Todten Weibl* (2687 ft.) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A number of dilapidated wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascend to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The *Mürz* is again crossed by another iron bridge. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, where the hamlet of *Frey*n (20 min. from the *Todten Weibl*) is situated. The church, parsonage, and school are comprised within a single handsome building. Poor inn, crowded by pilgrims to *Mariazell* in August.

Two routes lead from *Frey*n to *Mariazell*, a Carriage-road leading round the mountain, past the iron-works (18 M.), and a Footpath over the *Frey*nsattel (4252 ft.) (4 hrs. walk). The latter is the more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (1 fl.) unnecessary; the path, once found, is not easily mistaken. It quits the carriage-road by a sign-post, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Frey*n, and ascends to the r. into the wood past a figure of *St. George*; in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., beyond another image of a saint, the summit of the *Frey*nsattel is attained. The precipice on the l.

is the *Student*; to the S.W. in the background rises the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6320 ft.). Then a steep descent. Below the (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; that to the l. is now followed, descending by a charcoal-burner's hut to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Salza*, where the road is reached (6 M. more to *Mariazell*). The latter descends by the stream and finally rapidly ascends a ridge, from the summit of which the *Dirrenstangel* (or *Dürrenstein*) is seen facing the traveller; l. the *Hochschwab* (p. 313). The handsome towers of the church of *Mariazell* now soon appear.

Mariazell (2744 ft.) (*Hirsch; Adler; °Löwe; °Weintraube; Goldne Krone; Bräu; Fleischhacker. One-horse carr. to Weichselboden 4 fl.; to Kastenriegel, as far as the point where the footpath diverges to the r. over the mountain, 2½ fl. — *Stellwagen* to St. Pölten in 13 hrs., 3 fl.; also to Bruck in correspondence with the day-trains) consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, but is so crowded on the occasions of the great processions (that of Vienna on July 1st, that of Gratz on Aug. 14th) and during the latter half of August, that comfortable quarters cannot possibly be obtained, unless ordered several weeks previously.

Mariazell, very picturesquely situated in a wide mountain-basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms. is the most frequented shrine in Austria, visited by 70 great and a number of smaller processions annually, consisting of upwards of 250,000 pilgrims on an average. These pilgrimages are almost the exclusive source of subsistence of the 900 inhab. of the village. The numerous and well-built houses were re-erected after a fire in 1827. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church with its four towers, erected at the close of the 17th cent. The handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th cent. The miraculous image of the Virgin and Child, 18 inches in height, carved in lime-wood, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine Abbey of *St. Lambrecht* (mother-church of *Mariazell*) in 1167. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was superseded in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks. The reliefs over the portal bear reference to the foundation of the church.

Interior. In the nave is the Chapel containing the small miraculous image, sumptuously decorated, with 12 columns of silver &c. A number of devotees are generally clustered round the shrine, sometimes repeating their prayers in a loud key, and sometimes performing the circuit of the chapel or moving about in the church on their knees, provided with tapers burning in honour of the Virgin. Large votive pictures in oil are painted on the pillars. The Pulpit consists of a large mass of red porphyry. Over the High-Altar is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6 ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. To the r. and l. of the high altar are two large votive pictures of the magistrates of Brunn, l. the siege of Brunn by the Swedes in 1645, r. the siege by the Prussians in 1742. In the corner near

the latter is a long table on which devotees place their rosaries and other objects for consecration.

Round the upper Galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches, representing various miraculous events connected with Mariazell, are always surrounded by numerous spectators. A staircase in the *S.W. Tower* leads to a chamber containing the 'Krippllein' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity, r. the Adoration of the Magi, l. a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings.

The Treasury contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels of precious metals, shrines, jewels, trinkets, miniature altars composed of precious stones, ancient mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of the eminent *Zach. Werner* (presented to him by the Primate Dalberg), bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous booths which surround the church every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious. — On May 8th, 1805, the church was employed by the French as a receptacle for their Austrian prisoners; on March 12th, 1809, the market-place was again occupied by French troops.

Pleasant excursion through the *Grünau* (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the *Franzbauer's) to the **Erlafsee*, 1 hr. N.W. of Mariazell, a small lake surrounded by picturesque mountains (Seewirth, a tolerable inn on the opp. bank). — Finest view from the opposite bank. A boat may be hired at the fisherman's.

The **Fall of the Lassing* (3½ hrs. N. by *Mitterbach*), which descends in three leaps to a depth of 400 ft., merits a visit; grand rock-scenery and fine view (**Wienerbruckel Inn*). The volume of water is capable of being increased by means of a sluice (fee 2 fl.). — From *Mitterbach* a road leads N.E. to *St. Pölten* (p. 158), a station on the Vienna and Linz Railway. — From Mariazell to *Weichselboden* (*Hochschwab*), *Wildalpen*, and *Eiseners*, a very attractive route, see R. 71. — Diligence to *Bruck* and carriage to *Mürzzuschlag*, see p. 309.

The road from Mariazell to *Bruck* is hilly and rugged. Below Mariazell the *Salsa* is crossed. On a rocky and wooded eminence which rises in the valley stands the *Siegmundscapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the attacks of the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. The *Imperial Foundry* (3¾ M. S. of Mariazell), which is next reached, is the most important gun-foundry in Austria, where about 100 pieces of heavy calibre are manufactured annually, and 800 workmen are employed. Permission to visit the *Brandhof* (see below) must be applied for here. **Inn* here pleasanter than those of Mariazell.

From the Foundry to *Weichselboden* (p. 314) by the *Kastnerriegel*, a pleasant excursion. The route is by the high road as far as (3¼ M.) *Wegscheid*, where it diverges to the r. In 5 min. a sign-post is reached, and the traveller proceeds to the r. by a carriage-road, constructed by the late Archduke John to his chase on the *Hochschwab*, first ascending through wood, then descending through a wild mountain-district, to the *Kastnerriegel* (2 hrs.), a small grassy dale at the foot of the *Dippelwand*, a rock belonging to the *Hochschwab*. After another ascent of a few min. the *Höththal*, or *Hölle*, is entered, a ravine enclosed by lofty precipices; the *Ring* (p. 314),

the most striking point, is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Then a descent to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Weichselboden, see p. 314. The inn is beyond the bridge.

About $3\frac{3}{4}$ M., from the Foundry is situated the small village of *Wegscheid* (p. 310); farther on, beneath the slopes of the Seeberg, are the *Gollrad Iron-works*, a short distance beyond which the **Brandhof* (3663 ft.), a country-residence of the late Archduke John (d. 1859), is reached.

The château is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. The ciborium is carved in cedar-wood from Lebanon. Beneath the altar is the vault destined by the Archduke for his last resting-place (he was, however, interred at Gratz). One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I. and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer, beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsman's gear, &c.

The following walk from Wegscheid is recommended to pedestrians: Past the (6 M.) Brandhof, and across the Seeberg; then, where a view is disclosed of a strikingly picturesque valley surrounded by rocky mountains, the road is quitted by a foot-path to the l. descending to (1 hr.) Seewiesen. In favourable weather the ascent of the **Hochschwab* (7441 ft.) should be undertaken hence (with guide and provisions). A guide may be procured by applying at the village-inn (to the Hochschwab and down to Weichselboden 3 fl.). The previous night should if possible be spent at a chalet, 2 hrs. from Seewiesen; thence to the summit 4 hrs., descent to Weichselboden 4 hrs. (see p. 314). A very striking insight into the wild and imposing scenery of the Styrian Mts. is presented by the rocky gorges of the Hochschwab.

18 M. *Seewiesen* (Post) is beautifully situated in a most attractive Alpine valley. Beyond the market-town of *Aflenz* the narrow and picturesque *Thörlthal* commences, where several iron-works and the ruined castle of *Schachenstein* are situated. The road then crosses the *Mürz* and leads to railway-stat. *Kapfenberg* (p. 320).

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bruck on the Mur* see p. 320.

71. From Mariazell to Eisenerz by Wildalpen.

One-horse carr. to Weichselboden 6 fl. (in 4 hrs.), thence to Wildalpen (in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) 4 fl., from Wildalpen to Hieselau (in 6 hrs.) 8 fl. Distance from Mariazell to Weichselboden $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence to Wildalpen, where there is a good inn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, and traversing a very picturesque district, quits the above-described road to Bruck at the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Imperial Foundry (p. 312) and turns S.W. into the valley of the *Salza*. It leads through beautiful rocky scenery to (7 M.) *Greith* (Kreuz, very poor), quits the river, and ascends the '*Hals*' (2788 ft.), at the summit of which the Hochschwab comes in view. The hilly road, occasionally traversing dense pine-

forest and descending to the ravines of the *Salza*, which is here confined by a dam to facilitate the timber-floating operations, next reaches (8 M.) *Weichselboden*.

The Footpath to *Weichselboden*, preferable to the road, and effecting a saving of 2½ M., diverges in the valley to the l. from the road and traverses the high ground. The new carriage-road from *Greith* over the *Hochleiten* is also shorter. The most beautiful route is the carriage-road over the *Kastenriegel* (p. 312) and through the *Hölle*, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John, skirting the extensive and profound basin of the valley at a considerable height above it. Far above, on the huge rocky pinnacles on the opposite side of the abyss, chamois are occasionally seen grazing.

18½ M. *Weichselboden* (2140 ft.) (**Inn*) consists of a small group of houses only.

The neighbouring mountains abound in game. On the occasion of grand battues as many as 200 chamois are frequently driven into the 'Ring', a mountain-basin, S. E. of *Weichselboden*, completely surrounded by precipices. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian sportsmen decorate their hats, is also met with here. This locality, formerly the property of Archduke John, lies ¾ hr. from *Weichselboden*, at the extremity of the wooded valley termed the *Hölle*. — The *Hochschwab* (p. 313) is frequently ascended from *Weichselboden* (guide 3—4 fl., and provisions necessary). To the *Edelboden* (a bed of hay at the forester's) 3 hrs., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (descent on the other side to *Seewiesen* in 3½—4 hrs.).

The carriage-road to *Wildalpen* continues to follow the rocky ravine of the *Salza*; scenery sufficiently picturesque to reward the pedestrian. At the *Klaus* (1 M.) a small tunnel is passed through; near the bridge (¾ M.) a small waterfall.

11½ M. *Wildalpen* (1781 ft.) (**Ziegler*, by the church, a comfortable country-inn), a thriving village, situated in a basin of the *Salza*, possesses several iron-forges on the banks of the *Seissenbach*, which here falls into the *Salza*.

Beyond *Wildalpen* the valley of the *Salza* is less wild. It is enclosed between rocks, worn by the action of the water into grotesque forms. Above

13½ M. *Allerheiligen*, a hamlet of the parish of *Palfau*, the road divides: that on the r. bank leads to *Reifling*; that on the l., leading to *Hieflau*, is to be selected. After 3½ M. the *Salza* is quitted; from the height a pleasing survey of the valley of *Lainbach* is enjoyed. The *Grüne Esche Inn* is 1½ M. farther; then, after 1½ more,

12 M. *Gams-Hieflau*, situated on the high road to
9 M. *Eisenerz*, see p. 307.

From *Wildalpen* to *Eisenerz* direct. Pedestrians may avoid the long and not very attractive circuit by *Hieflau* by taking the direct footpath from *Wildalpen* across the mountains to *Eisenerz*, a walk of 6½ hrs. Guide (not absolutely necessary) as far as the highest point (3 hrs.) 1 fl.; thence to *Eisenerz* superfluous. The direction is as follows: At *Wildalpen* the course of the *Seissenbach* is ascended towards the S.; ¼ hr., where the road divides, that to the r., following the *Seissenbach* with its numerous waterfalls, is gradually ascended, leading through several ravines to the plateau of (1 hr.) *Hinter Wildalpen*. Here a footpath to the l. is followed, crossing a small bridge, skirting an enclosure, and leading through a (25 min.) farm-yard.

The path now ascends rapidly through the *Schreyer*, a green, flower-carpeted ravine. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a bridge is crossed, leading to the W. slope of the valley; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther the level path in a straight direction must be avoided and the steep and stony slope ascended; after 10 min. more the path divides, that to the l. is somewhat shorter, but both branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S. (on the l. rises the *Pfaffenstein*), and soon reaches the (10 min.) summit of the *Eisenerzhöhe* (4760 ft.), indicated by a broken cross; on the l. rises the *Hochschwab* (p. 313) and a portion of the Swabian chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock in a straight direction to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets (milk and stale bread the only refreshments) of *Erzenboden*. A short distance beyond the *Erzenboden* pastures a carriage-road is attained, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the r. rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenkopf*, 1000 ft. above the road; on the l. lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000 ft. below, whilst in a straight direction a view is obtained of a sharp and indented rocky ridge. This is the finest point of the entire route. After a short distance at the same level (at a small house the turn to the l. is to be avoided), the road descends in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where a forester's house is situated on the beautiful meadows of the *Seeau*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the *Erzenboden* pasture. The *Seebach*, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 307), is now crossed, the road slightly ascends through dense pine-forest, and finally descends to the (3 M.) high road, which (to the l.) leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 307).

72. From Vienna to Neustadt and Oedenburg.

Rosalienkapelle, Forchtenstein, Eisenstadt.

Railway to Neustadt in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 34, 1 fl. 76, 2 fl. 17 kr. Austr.), thence to Oedenburg in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares from Vienna 3 fl. 78, 2 fl. 84, 1 fl. 89 kr. Austr.).

Railway-journey as far as Baden, see p. 153. On the heights to the r. are the *Calvarienberg* and the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck*; in the middle the château of *Weilburg* and the *Helenenthal*. The view to the l. over the broad plain, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leytha Mts.* At *Vöslau* (*Schweizerhof*) the best Austrian wine (especially the red) is produced. The long, low building, seen before the station is reached, is a depôt of wines. The large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 75° Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Next stat. *Kottingbrunn*. To the r. near *Leobersdorf* rises the barren, yellowish-grey *Schneeberg* (p. 319). Next stat. *Felirdorf*. Near *Theresienfeld* (an establishment for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of Indian corn. To the r. is the *Raketendörfl*, where the Congreve rockets employed by the Austrian army are manufactured. (The Imperial rocket-corps is stationed at Neustadt.)

Neustadt, or *Wienerisch-Neustadt* (*Hirsch*; *Ungar. Krone*, both in the town; *Stadler*, near the stat.), birthplace of the emperors Frederick IV., and Maximilian I., was entirely destroyed, with the exception of 14 houses, by a conflagration in 1834. The town is surrounded by a lofty, pinnacled wall. Popul. 10,800.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, restored after an earthquake in 1768, contains several tombstones with well executed reliefs on the N. pillars. To the r. in the choir the monument, with bust in high relief of cardinal Khlesel (d. 1631), son of a baker at Vienna, subsequently chancellor of the University of Vienna, and minister of the Emperor Matthew. The Hungarian Counts Zriny and Frangepani, who were executed as rebels in 1671, are interred in the churchyard. Their tombstone, immured on the E. side of the church, near the principal portal, bears a Latin inscription, cautioning mortals not to rebel, like blind leaders of the blind, against God and their King.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family. Over the entrance is a statue of the founder Frederick IV., whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll', i. e. Austria is full of all honours; or 'Austriae est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls, with the date 1415. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752; the entrance-court contains a *Statue of the Empress*, holding in her right hand the charter of the foundation, by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and several of the pupils of the establishment who have attained to celebrity. Admission is most easily procured between 12 and 2 o'clock. Beneath the high altar of the church of the former castle the Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 212). Neustadt also contains academies on an imposing scale for the education of officers of artillery and engineers.

The *Neuklosterkirche* (of the Cistercian order), also on the E. side of the town, contains (behind the high altar) the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick IV.; adjoining it is a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The *Rathhaus* contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick IV. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary; other mementoes of the same epoch are also shown.

The *Mariensäule* in the principal square, erected in 1678, was surrounded in 1713 by six statues as a thank-offering in honour of the Virgin after the cessation of the plague.

Neustadt is connected with Vienna by means of a *Canal*, employed chiefly for the transport of coal and wood.

Railway Journey from Neustadt to Oedenburg uninteresting. Stat. *Katzelsdorf* (3 M. S. lies *Froschdorf*, seat of the Duke of Bordeaux). At *Neudörfel* the line reaches the spurs of the Leytha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. A fertile, undulating tract is next traversed (vineyards, orchards, fields of Indian corn, etc.); to the l. an extensive survey of the plain, r. wooded mountains. Stat. *Sauerbrunn* (*Inn), which

possesses a mineral spring, presents a pleasing picture. Near *Wiesen* (Hungar. *Rétfalú*) the *Rosalienkapelle* rises on the mountain to the r.; below it is situated the castle of *Forchtenstein* (see below). Several small stations; then, at some distance from the station,

Oedenburg (*König v. Ungarn; Rose; Hirsch*), Hungar. *Soprony*, the ancient Roman station *Sopronium*, with 18,000 inhab. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Protest.), a dull country-town. The Benedictine Church was erected in 1529 with the money found buried here in a Turkish military chest. Important cattle-markets are held here, at which about 40,000 oxen and 160,000 pigs are sold annually.

The *Neusiedler See* (*Fertő*), situated 7 M. to the W., formerly about 70 M. in circumference, and 9–13 ft. in depth, was of late almost entirely drained, and the vast area thus gained had been employed to agricultural purposes. Recently the water has again covered a large portion of its former bed, causing enormous damage. On the hills of the W. bank, near the small town of *Eust*, 12 M. N. of Oedenburg, good Hungarian wine is produced.

Interesting excursion to the *Rosalienkapelle* and *Forchtenstein*. The traveller should proceed (in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) by the first train from Vienna to *Mattersdorf* (poor inn), the third station on this side of Oedenburg. Thence on foot by the high road towards the S.W. to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the village of *Forchtenau* (Inn), the property of Prince Esterhazy, with a Servite monastery, founded in 1690. At a chapel beyond the village, which is surrounded by fruit-trees, the road divides; that to the r. ascends rapidly, following the slope to the r., and in 25 min. reaches the castle of *Forchtenstein*, whence a broad carriage-road ascends gradually in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the summit of the hill, on which the **Rosalienkapelle* (2426 ft.) is situated. This church, erected in 1695, attracts numerous pilgrims especially on the festival of the saint (Sept. 4th). A beautiful view is obtained hence: E. Oedenburg and the *Neusiedler See*, as far as Raab and the plains of the Raabau, N. the vast plain as far as Vienna, N.W. the chain of mountains from the *Kahlenberg* as far as the *Schneeberg*, S. and S.W. the Styrian Mts. Before making the ascent the traveller may order dinner at the inn adjoining the castle, where tolerable quarters for the night may also be procured.

The castle of **Forchtenstein*, Hungar. *Frakno*, about 1236 ft. above the sea-level, 618 ft. above *Forchtenau*, situated on a limestone-rock rising abruptly on three sides, and a conspicuous object from a great distance, was erected in the 12th cent., and subsequently remodelled. It was presented in 1622 by Emperor Ferdinand II. to Count Esterhazy, whose son (elevated to the rank of a prince by Emperor Leopold II. in 1687) caused it to be fortified. The outworks and bastions still exist. The interior, now uninhabited, is also well preserved, although unaltered during upwards of a century. A garrison of 8 grenadiers in the service of the prince guard the castle, and a few prisoners are confined here by the authorities of Oedenburg.

A gateway, drawbridge, and archway, above which is the Virgin as the *Patrona Hungariae*, lead to the outer court. The castellan (fee 50 kr.), who conducts visitors through the castle, lives on the l. The castle is entered by a long vaulted passage, a crocodile's skin suspended in which has given rise to several versions of a dragon-legend. In the entrance-court a poor equestrian statue of the first prince (d. 1712). The visitor now enters a series of apartments and saloons destitute of ornament, but hung with pictures of battles with the Turks, and family and other portraits, comprising John Hunyadi (d. 1476), the most intrepid of Hungarian heroes, his celebrated son King Matthew Corvinus (d. 1490), Skanderbeg, the 'Turk-slayer', and finally all the officers of the regiment of hussars which Prince Esterhazy levied and equipped at his own expense when appealed to for aid by the Empress Maria Theresa. One room is entirely hung with the sabre-sashes of that regiment. The Arsenal consists of a number of chambers containing weapons and banners, horse-hair plumes, drums, &c.

In the N. tower, the oldest part of the castle, is a deep Dungeon, where according to tradition Princess Rosalia, wife of one of the former proprietors, was starved to death. The Rosaliencapelle on the height above is said to have been founded in expiation of this barbarous crime.

The Cistern, hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners in 1660-90 to a depth of 450 ft., possesses a remarkable echo, which repeats each word three times distinctly. The princely Treasury, one of the richest in Europe, and of considerable antiquarian value, is not shown to strangers.

Esterház, another castle of Prince Esterhazy erected in 1760, restored in 1846, lies 12 M. S.E. of Oedenburg. The principal castle of this family, however, is that of

Eisenstadt, situated near the town (*Adler Inn*) of that name (Hungar. *Kismartony*), and fitted up with regal magnificence. It was erected in 1683, and enlarged in 1805. The extensive hot-houses contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants. The beautiful park, situated on the Leytha hills, commands a view of the Neusiedler-See. The Leopoldine Temple contains a statue of a Princess Liechtenstein, a member of the Esterhazy family, by Canova. Haydn, the celebrated composer, who held the office of band-master to the prince, is interred in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria Einsiedl* near Eisenstadt. Almost the entire district around Eisenstadt belongs to the Esterhazy family.

73. From Vienna to Gratz.

Railway, express trains (3 times weekly, 1st class only) in 6, ordinary trains daily in 8-9 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 50, 10 fl. 13, 6 fl. 75 kr.). Views, especially in crossing the Semmering, to the l.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceeding as far as *Mürzzuschlag* only, and back in one day (return-tickets issued in summer), but an excursion of three days will be found far more interesting: 1st Rail. to stat. *Semmering*, ascend *Sonnenwendstein*, proceed to *Mürzzuschlag* in the evening; 2nd. By *Neuberg* to *Mürzsteg*, walk to *Todten Weibl*, return to *Neuberg* in the evening; 3rd. Carr. to the *Nassbauer*, and by *Nassberg* and *Nasswald* to the *Singertn* (early dinner); walk in the afternoon through the *Höllenthal* to *Reichenau* and *Payerbach*; return to Vienna by express train in the evening.

To the r. beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the S. rise the Leytha Mts. Extensive fields of maize and pine-plantations are passed. On the hills to the r. in the distance is seen the well preserved castle

of *Sebenstein*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein. Next stat. *St. Egidien*; then *Neunkirchen*, a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. Beyond stat. *Ternitz* the *Schneeberg* again comes in view on the r.; *Pötschach* is a small manufacturing place; then *Gloggnitz* (**Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Semmering*. To the l. on the height is the castle of *Wartenstein*. The *Gloggnitzer Schloss* on an eminence, with its numerous windows, once a Benedictine Abbey (suppressed 1803), is now the seat of the different authorities of the district.

The *Schneeberg* (6809 ft.) is occasionally ascended from *Gloggnitz* or *Payerbach*, but better still from *Buchberg*. Carr. from stat. *Neunkirchen* (see above) to *Buchberg* 5 fl. Guide from *Buchberg* over the *Schneeberg* to the *Singerin* and through the *Höllenthal* to stat. *Payerbach*, 16 hrs. in all, 4-5 fl. The view from the summit is very extensive and imposing, but hardly repays the fatigue and expense of the excursion.

A very interesting walk may be taken from *Reichenau* through the *Höllenthal* or **Höllenthal*, a wild valley enclosed by the abrupt and lofty precipices of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, and traversed by the *Schwarzau*. From stat. *Payerbach* to *Reichenau* 1½ M.; omnibus in waiting.

Reichenau (**Fischer*; **Waisnik*, at the *Thalhof*, above *Reichenau*, expensive) attracts numerous visitors. The neighbourhood abounds in charming walks. A sign-post, beyond *Kaiserbrunn*, 6½ M. W. of *Reichenau*, indicates the road leading to the l. in 10 min. to the *Höllenthal*, a profound circular rocky basin, surrounded by lofty and perpendicular cliffs, somewhat resembling a gigantic theatre hewn in the rock. The road leads to the *Singerin* (rustic inn), 3 M. farther, but nothing more is seen by prolonging the walk thus far.

The *Schneealp* (6213 ft.) (p. 310) is occasionally ascended from the *Singerin* with guide, in 8 hrs.; the route is through the *Nasswaldthal* to (1 hr.) *Oberhof* (**Riethof*; *Engleitner*) and across the *Nasskamp* to the *Amesienbühl*. The *Windberg*, the highest point of the *Schneealp*, is ascended in ¼ hr. from the chalet. Magnificent view of the Swabian chain, *Oetscher*, *Schneeberg*, *Raxalp*, &c. From the *Schneealp* to *Neuberg* (p. 309) a descent of 3 hrs., partly over loose stones, and precipitous at places.

At *Gloggnitz* (1378 ft.) the **Semmering Railway*, probably the most imposing work of this description in Europe, commences. This portion of the line, 25 M. in length, cost upwards of 15 mill. fl. (1½ mill. pounds sterling). It is carried along the face of abrupt precipices by means of 15 tunnels and 15 bridges, affording a great variety of grand and picturesque views (to the l.). The train now begins to ascend. *Schloss Gloggnitz* presents an imposing aspect; in the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, near which is the extensive imperial paper-manufactory of *Schleglmühl*. On the l. rises the *Semmering* with its three peaks; W. in the background the *Raxalp*. The line describes a wide circuit round the N. slopes (omnibus from stat. *Payerbach* to *Reichenau*, 1½ M. distant, see above) and crosses the valley of *Reichenau* by an imposing viaduct, 900 ft. in length (ascent 1 : 40). It then ascends the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory again becomes visible far below in the valley; the *Raxalp* still forms the background to the W. Two short tunnels, then stat. *Eichberg*. Extensive view over the plain; *Gloggnitz* now lies 540 ft. below the train.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel*, passes through two tunnels, and reaches stat. *Klamm*, an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, situated on a rocky pinnacle, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the former Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the following tunnel a very picturesque retrospect is obtained of the castle of Klamm. The profound green and smiling valley is the *Untere Allitzgraben*. The train next traverses a long gallery, provided with apertures for light, and supported by arches and a rocky bridge, skirting the *Weinsattelwand*; passing through a tunnel, it then crosses by means of two bridges to the S. slope of the *Obere Allitzgraben*. Retrospect of the bridge with its double row of arches, in the background the *Schneeberg*.

After passing through three more tunnels the train stops at stat. *Semmering*, the culminating point of the line (2892 ft.), reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the high road. 1 M. from the stat., is the **Erzherzog Johann Inn*, situated at the highest point of the road (3256 ft.). Near it is a monument to Emperor Charles VI., the founder of this '*aditus ad maris Adriatici littora*'.

The *Sonnenwendstein* (5069 ft.), the nearest S.E. neighbour of the Semmering, ascended (with guide, 70 kr.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the inn, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama, resembling the view from the *Rosaliencapelle* (p. 317), but more comprehensive, especially in the direction of Styria. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the entire course of the railway. *Rhododendrons* flourish on the summit.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 300 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, 1500 yds. in length, which penetrates the highest ridge of the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. Beyond the tunnel the train passes several peaceful green dales, and soon reaches stat. *Mürzsuschlag* (**Brauhaus*; **Elephant*; *Adler* or *Post*; *Hirsch*; **Rail. Restaurant*), 2177 ft. above the sea-level. Agreeable excursion hence to *Mariazell*, see R. 70.

The line follows the *Mürz*, which flows through a picturesque pine-clad valley containing a number of iron-forges. To the r. in the valley, beyond *Krieglach*, lies the modern château with four towers, and on the height the ancient castle of *Mitterdorf*. *Kindberg* is commanded by a château of Count Inzaghi, and *Kapfenberg* by the picturesque ruins of a castle of Count Stubenberg. Near stat. *Bruck* rises the ancient castle of *Landskron*.

Bruck (*Eisenbahn-Gasthof*; *Adler*; *Mitterbräu*) lies at the confluence of the *Mürz* and the *Mur*. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the former princes of this district. An eminence beyond the railway stat. affords the best survey of the picturesque town. To Linz by Rottenmann and Steyer, see R. 68; to Mariazell, R. 70; to Klagenfurt and Villach, R. 74.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At *Pernegg* there is a conspicuous château with grounds. Near *Mirnitz* are several large stalactite caverns; the finest is the *Drachenhöhle*, or *Kugeltucken*, near *Röthelstein*, to the N., on the l. bank of the *Mur*; the entrance is reached by a laborious ascent of 1500 ft. (1 hr.). The forges of *Frohnleiten*, a village on the r. bank, and the castle of *Pfannberg* on an eminence on the l. bank belong to Prince Lobkowitz. The rocky castle of *Babenstein* on the r. bank is the property of Prince Liechtenstein. The line passes the *Badelwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches, above which the high road is situated; the *Mur* flows by the side of the railway. *Peggau* possesses silver and lead mines.

About 2 hrs. E. rises the *Schöckel* (4714 ft.), with crater-like apertures termed the 'Wetterlöcher', which is occasionally visited from Gratz (4½ hrs.).

The train crosses the *Mur*, and beyond stat. *Klein-Stübing* enters a fertile basin where the isolated *Schlossberg*, or castle-hill of Gratz rises, at the base of which the capital of Styria is situated. Next stat. *Gratwein*. On the eminence to the W. lies *Strassengel*, a picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with open-work tower. The castle of *Gösting* on the r., the property of Count Attems, and a favourite resort of the Gratzers, once successfully resisted a siege by the Turks. The castle of *Eggenberg* to the r., 3 M. from Gratz, belonging to Count Herberstein, is connected with the town by an avenue. The chapel of the château contains a monument to the countess, by Canova.

74. From Bruck to Villach.

168 M. Railway in 8–12 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 56, 7 fl. 16, 4 fl. 77 kr.

The line ('Imperial Southern Railway' as far as Leoben, beyond it the 'Rudolph Line') follows the broad and fertile valley of the *Mur* as far as Scheifling (see below).

Leoben (**Mohr; Adler*), on the *Mur*, is the most important town in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the *Fountain-figure* in the market-place. The *Town Hall* is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. Fine view from the modern *Church of the Redeemers* on the *Mur*. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of *Göes* near Leoben, on April 8th, 1797. From Leoben to Eisenerz and Altenmarkt, see p. 307. The stations of the Southern and Rudolph railways are on different sides of the town, 1 M. apart, but there is a connecting line for through-traffic.

Next stat. *St. Michael*, the junction of the *Rottenmann* line (p. 308). Stat. *St. Lorenzen*. In a lateral valley opening on the N. are situated the town and abbey of *Seckau*, 9 M. distant, from which the Bishop of Gratz derives his title. The church

contains the tombstones of a number of abbots, and also that of Duke Charles II. of Styria.

Stat. *Knittelfeld* (Weberbräu) is a small town picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Geilthal*. A column in the market-place commemorates the plague of 1715. The Murthal here attains its greatest width. Stat. *Zeltweg*; then

Judenburg (**Post*), an ancient town lying at the base of the *Wänzel Alps* (6833 ft.), almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1841. In the middle ages it was a great depôt of the traffic between Italy and the East. The principal square is adorned with a column in memory of the plague of 1717. The Jews, who about the year 1440 were permitted to have a civic judge of their own creed, were banished in 1446. The *Calvarienberg* is the best point of view. — From *Judenburg* to the N. by *Hohentauern* to *Trieben*, see p. 308. A good road to the S.W. leads over the *Grabensattel* (4584 ft.) to *Köflach* (p. 326).

Stat. *Thalheim*, *St. Georgen*; then *Unzmarkt* (Hirsch), a market-town belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur rises the ruin of *Frauenburg*. From this point to *Friesach* the scenery continues to improve, and numerous ruined castles are passed. At stat. *Scheifling* the line quits the valley of the Mur (passing the château of *Schrattenberg* on the r.), and gradually ascends to the S. to the watershed (2900 ft.) between the Drau and the Mur, near which stat. *Schauerfeld* is situated. It then descends to stat. *Neumarkt* (Post), near which are the mineral Baths '*In der Einöde*'. Farther on is the castle of *Dürrenstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 162), situated on the frontier between Styria and Carinthia, and guarding the entrance to the *Olcza-Thal*.

Stat. *Friesach* (Post) is an ancient town, situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of *Feistritz*. The Gothic parish church dates from the 15th cent.; in the vicinity is a remarkable rotunda with a crypt. The octagonal fountain in the market-place was erected in 1563. On the Petersberg, outside the town, rises the château of *Lavant*; opposite to it are the ruins of the *Virgilsburg*. At the confluence of the *Feistritz* and the *Gurk*, about 1½ M. to the S. of

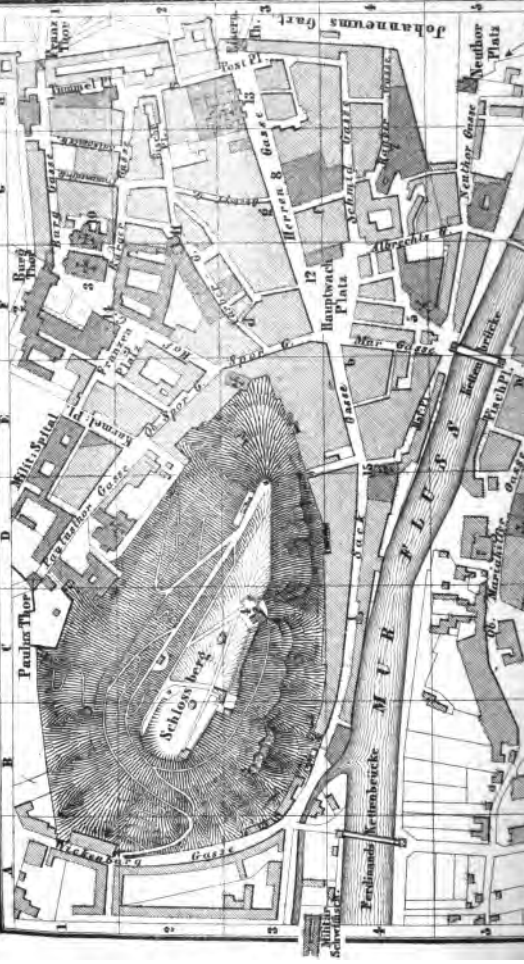
Stat. *Hirt*, is situated *Pöckstein*, or *Zwischenwasser*, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk. In the vicinity are the extensive iron-works of Count Egger. Next stat. *Treib*. From stat. *Launsdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Mösel*.

St. Veit (*Markofer*), on the *Glan*, was till 1519 the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the *Zollfeld*, is said to be of Roman origin. The town-hall is embellished with remarkable reliefs. *St. Veit* is one of the principal depôts for the raw iron of Carinthia destined for the Italian market.



Stad.

- C.4. A. A. A.
- F.1. B. B. B.
- F.1. C. C. C.
- C.3. D. D. D.
- F.4. E. E. E.
- M.3. F. F. F.
- G.4. G. G. G.
- G.3. H. H. H.
- D.5. I. I. I.
- G.1. J. J. J.
- K.2. K. K. K.
- K.3. L. L. L.
- H.3. M. M. M.
- F.1. N. N. N.
- E.4. O. O. O.
- E.4. P. P. P.
- E.6. Q. Q. Q.
- E.4. R. R. R.
- F.6. S. S. S.
- F.3. T. T. T.
- E.5. U. U. U.
- G.3. V. V. V.
- G.3. W. W. W.
- E.5. X. X. X.



The most remarkable of the ancient ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobility which abound in the vicinity is *Hohen-Ostervitz*. 6 M. distant, the property of the Khevenhüller family, who distinguished themselves against the Turks. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold stands on a rock 900 ft. in height, and is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through 14 turreted gateways, and crossing 3 drawbridges. The chapel, with numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation.

From St. Veit to Klagenfurt by railway in 40 min. (fares 90, 60, 45 kr.), traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain. Stat. *Zollfeld*; then *Maria-Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. To the N. rises the castle of *Törlschach*, probably erected on the site of an ancient Roman station; to the E. is the castle of *Tänzenberg*. The ancient *Herzogstuhl* ('duke's seat') on the r. is a platform of masonry, 6 ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with seats. It was originally the tombstone of *Mansuetius Verus*, an inhabitant of Virunum, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, and at the same time promised to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other. Numerous Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the Zollfeld. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 342.

The railway continues to ascend the pleasant valley of the Glan. Stat. *Glanek*; then *Feldkirchen*, a considerable market-town. Before reaching stat. *Ossiach* the train skirts the S. bank of the considerable *Ossiacher See*; the discharge of which unites with the Drau below Villach.

Villach, see p. 342.

75. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a), R. from 1 fl. — *Goldnes Ross (Pl. e); *Florian (Pl. c), *Goldener Löwe, of the second class; Drei Raben, Annenstrasse, near the stat. — On the left bank: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), R. 1 fl., A. 42 kr., also a restaurant. — Kaiser-Krone (Pl. d) and Ungar. Krone (Pl. f) both of the second class, well spoken of. Stadt Triest, in the Jakomini-suburb.

Cafés &c. Europa, Herrngasse; Nordstern, Sporgasse; Mercur, Hauptplatz; Meran (Pl. h), by the suspension bridge. *Ices &c.* at the theatre. *Beer* at the *Pastete, Sporgasse; Neu-Gratz, Realschulgasse, both with restaurants. — *Wine* at the Wilder Mann, Jakominigasse; Kleiner Elephant in the Franciscanerplatz. Wines of Styria: the best are *Latzenberger*, *Pickerer* (p. 328), *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed.

Swimming Bath above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 35 kr. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Near the latter is the bath-estab. of Leistentritt.

Reading Rooms at the Johanneum (p. 325) and the Akademischer Leseverein; strangers introduced by a member.

Theatre (Pl. 14). 'Ständisches Theater' ('Theatre of the Estates'), in the Franzensplatz, performances daily. Thalia Theatre, in the Carl Ludwigs Str., formerly a circus, well fitted up.

Telegraph Office in the 'Paradies', Murgasse, not far from the suspension-bridge.

Fiacres. Two-horse carr. 52 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl. 5 kr. for 1 hr., 35 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 42 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.,

70 kr. for 1 hr., 85 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — *To or from the Station:* middle of the town, one-horse 63, two-horse 87 kr.; Mur-suburb (r. bank) 42 or 70 kr. (for one or more pers., luggage free). — *For half-a-day:* forenoon 2 fl. 80, or 3 fl. 15 kr.; afternoon 3 fl. 15, or 4 fl. 20 kr.; whole day 5 fl. 25, or 6 fl. 30 kr.

Gratz (1160 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 75,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by two wooden and two suspension bridges. This city, one of the most agreeable and inexpensive of the Austrian provincial capitals, is a favourite residence of retired officers of the Austrian army (e. g. 68 generals). A number of handsome new streets have recently sprung up: on the W. the *Anna-Strasse*, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the *Elisabeth-* and *Beethoven-Strasse*. The old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome *Carl-Ludwigs-Strasse* and avenues, adorned with a *Statue of Schiller* (erected 1865). The *Commercial School* is situated here. The former glacis is about to be laid out as a park.

The **Schlossberg*, 400 ft. above the *Mur*, towers above the town. The fortifications were constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the attacks of the Turks. In 1809 they were blown up by the French in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended during four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. In 1849 the works were partially restored. The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the *Mur* and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. N. rises the *Schöckel* (p. 321), N.W. the chain of the *Schwanberg Alps* (p. 326), S. the *Bacher Mts.* On the S. side of the *Schlossberg* stands the handsome *Clock Tower*. The plateau in front of the *Swiss House* is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853) in bronze. The *Schlossberg* is ascended on the E. side, from the *Carmeliterplatz*. The road passes through an archway under the house No. 95 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), passes the clock-tower, and skirts the W. side of the *Wickenburgstrasse* (Pl. A, 2).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of 1446, the copper roof of the tower added in 1663, possesses a remarkable W. Portal: on the l. the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 316) of the founder Emp. Frederick IV., r. the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-breathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. Egidius, is by *Jos. Flurer*, a pupil of *Salvator Rosa*. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pornis*, court painter to Archduke Charles II. of Styria: on the r. the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, l. his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the r. and l. of the approach to the choir are two ebony sarcophagi on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St.

Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V. and deposited here in 1617. The small reliefs in ivory bear reference to the history of these saints.

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 10), adjacent to the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the commencement of the Thirty Years' War obtained an asylum here when at variance with his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1690) and his wife, the parents of Ferdinand, and Maria Theresa (d. 1805), mother of the Duke of Angoulême, are also interred here. The keys are kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (15 kr.).

The extensive building (Pl. F, 2) opposite the Mausoleum comprises the following institutions: the *Grammar School*, *University*, *Ecclesiastical Seminary*, *University Library*, and *Imperial Arsenal*. The *Archaeological Museum* of the university is accessible on Thursd. and Sund., 11—12 o'clock.

In the vicinity is the **Theatre** (Pl. 14), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Francis I.**, in the robe of the order of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The **Parish Church** (Pl. 13), in the Herrengasse, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Protest. Church* is situated in the Holzplatz, near the Thalia Theatre. The *Labornerkirche*, near the railway station, is a pleasing Gothic structure, completed in 1872.

The **Council Hall** of the Estates, or *Ständisches Landhaus* (Pl. 8), in the Herrengasse, erected in 1569, and employed till 1848 as an assembly-hall by the deputies of the Styrian Estates, is now the seat of the provincial authorities. To the l. of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament. A wing of the building is used as an *Arsenal*, and contains numerous suits of old armour.

The S. side of the Hauptwachplatz is occupied by the spacious **Rathhaus** (Pl. 12), or town-hall, erected in 1807. In this square the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, 159 in number, who had been captured near Pettau, were beheaded. Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zriny and Frangepani (p. 316), was also executed here, Dec. 1st, 1671.

The **"Johanneum** (Pl. 7), an extensive building with gardens, was founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria. It contains collections of the products of the country. The *Natural History Museum* (admission gratis on Thursd. 10—12 and Sund. 11—1 o'clock, at other times for a fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical de-

partment, is valuable and admirably arranged. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). In the court are preserved a number of Roman antiquities, chiefly tombstones. The *Library* consists of 33,000 vols; the *Reading Room* is well supplied with newspapers. Admission gratis to the lectures delivered by the professors of the institution. The *Agricultural Experimental Estab.* is near the railway-station.

The *Picture Gallery* (Pl. 6) of the Estates (open to the public on Sundays 11—1 o'clock, on other days for a fee of 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller. A few of the best works only are here enumerated.

1st Room: 14. *Van Thulden*, Destruction of a heathen temple. — 2nd R.: 56. *Bassano*, Jesus expelling the money-changers from the Temple. — 4th R.: Tyrolese landscape, by *Vöschler*; 267. *Hackert*, Landscape; 264. *Titian*, Bathsheba bathing. — 5th R.: 294. *Cranach*, Judgment of Paris; 298. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with St. Catharine and St. Antony the hermit; 323. *Cranach*, Portrait of Maria of Burgundy, consort of Emp. Maximilian I. — 7th R.: 437. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 458. *Hals*, Portrait of a knight. — 8th R.: *Püger*, Portrait of Count Saurau; bust of General Haynau (d. 1853, interred in the St. Leonhard's Cemetery, 2 M. E. of Gratz).

Environs. The following short excursion is recommended: On foot to the *Rosenberg*, as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer*; thence ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Platte* (2114 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maria-Grün*, ascend the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hilmerteich*, and return to Gratz in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. — The following are also favourite points: *Maria-Trost* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the *Rainerkogel* (1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; *Ulrichsbrunn* (1 hr.); *Gösting* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); *Eggenburg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Thal* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — The **Schöckel* (p. 321) may be ascended in 4 hrs.; an omnibus runs to the foot of the mountain on Sundays. — The *Dobelbad* may also be visited from Gratz. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant from stat. *Premstetten* on the Köflach railway, to which trains run in 25 min.

The *Buchkogel* (2153 ft.) may be reached by driving as far as *Brünnel* (Inn) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and walking thence to the summit (passing *St. Martin*) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. The key of the tower is kept at a farm-house (refreshments), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top. The *view extends over the broad expanse of the valley; N. Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Trost*, and the *Schöckel*; N.W. the Upper Styrian Mts. (*Hoehschwab*); W. the *Schwanberg Alps*; S. the *Bacher Mts.*

Branch Railway from Gratz to Köflach in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fares 1 fl. 65, 1 fl. 10 kr., constructed originally for the coal-traffic. It first descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly S., to *Premstetten*, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the *Kainach*. From *Köflach* (*Bräuhaus*) a road leads N.W. over the *Grabensattel* (4584 ft.) into the upper valley of the Mur, to *Weiskirchen* and *Judenburg* (p. 322).

The *Schwanberg Alps* attract numerous excursionists from Gratz. The early train of the Köflach Railway (see below) should be taken as far as *Liboch*; thence by omnibus in 3 hrs. to *Stainz* (Post; **Stöger*), with extensive abbey, where a delay of 2 hrs. takes place. Hence by *Deutsch-Bandsberg*, with ancient castle, and (1 hr.) *Holleneck*, a castle of Prince-

Liechtenstein, to (1 hr.) *Schwanberg* ("Grasser), where the night should be spent. On the following morning, with a guide (*Fellner* is recommended), by *Gressenberg* and *St. Maria* in 5 hrs. to the forester's house at *Bärenthal* (refreshments). Then over the *Hirschietsen*, whence an imposing view is obtained of the source of the *Sulm*, which lies far below, in 3 hrs. to the summit of the "Koralpe (7010 ft.), the highest peak of the *Schwanberg Alps*. View W. to *Wolfsberg*, *St. Andrä*, *St. Paul*, *Klagenfurt* with its lakes, and *Villach*; a considerable part of *Carinthia*, the *Gross-Glockner*, *Gross-Venediger*; N. the *Hochschwab*, *Schöckel*, and *Gratz*; S. the Mts. of *Carniola*; E. over *Gleichenberg* and *Riegersburg* to *Hungary* and *Croatia*.

Return-route either by *Schwanberg* to *Gratz*, or from *Schwanberg* to railway-stat. *Leibnitz* (see below) by carriage (4 fl.) in 4 hrs. Those desirous of proceeding to *Carinthia* may descend on the W. side in 3 hrs., the last part precipitous, to *Wolfsberg* ("Pfundner, beyond the bridge), the third town of *Carinthia*, with a handsome chateau and extensive riding-school of *Count Henkel*, whence a diligence runs daily to *Klagenfurt* in 7 hrs. Or on foot in 2 hrs. from *Wolfsberg* to *St. Andrä*, with a castle now belonging to the *Jesuits*, and over the *Griffener Berg* in 3 hrs. to *Griffen* (*Katakawsky's Inn*), with a ruin rising on an isolated rock, and thence by carr. (one-horse 3½—4 fl.) in 5 hrs. by *Völkermarkt* to *Klagenfurt* (p. 342). Beautiful view of the *Karawanken Mts.* from the road descending into the *Drauthal*.

76. From Gratz to Trieste.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, Zirknitzersee, Caverns of Adelsberg.

Railway: express in 10½, ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 17 fl. 46, 13 fl. 10, 8 fl. 73 kr.).

Indications of the rich vegetation of the south begin to appear at *Gratz*. To the r. on the mountain rises the castle of *Premstetten*, the property of *Count Saurau*, to the l. an extensive plain; mountains in the distance on the r. and l. Beyond stat. *Kalsdorf* the castle of *Weisseneck*, once besieged by the *Turks*, stands on the hill to the l. The mountains on the r. separate *Styria* from *Carinthia*.

Near *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed by a wooden bridge; on the height are the ruins of the castle of *Wildon*, in which *Tycho Brahe* once made his astronomical observations. Next stat. *Lebring*. *Leibnitz* was the Roman station *Mureola*. On the r. the spacious archiepiscopal chateau of *Seckau*, l. the castle of *Labeck*. The *Sulm* is now crossed by an iron bridge. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises the castle of *Ehrenhausen*, the property of *Count Attems*, with the mausoleum of the *Princes of Eggenberg* surmounted by a dome. The next castle is *Spielfeld*, once the property of the *Duchess de Berry*, whose sumptuous summer-residence *Brunnsee* is 3½ M. distant.

From stat. *Spielfeld* a drive of 4 hrs. by carr. (2 pers. 7—8 fl.), 6 hrs. by omnibus (2 fl. 20 kr.), to the **Baths of Gleichenberg** (1200 visitors annually, few foreigners), the waters of which were known to the *Romans*. The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds and contains a considerable number of hotels (*Vereinshaus*; *Stadt Mailand*; *Stadt Würzburg*, &c.) and villas, of which the *Villa Suess* is the most attractive. The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The *Klausenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, popularly believed to have been once

haunted by witches. — About 6 M. N. is situated the conspicuous old castle of *Biegersburg*, 400 ft. above the *Raab*, the only stronghold in Styria which never succumbed to the attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rocks ascends to the fortress, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vault of the Counts of Furgstall and an altar-piece by Krafft. Very extensive panoramas from the summit.

The line quits the *Mur* and enters the mountainous district separating the *Mur* from the *Drau*. Near *Pössnitz* is a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length, and a tunnel of the same length.

Marburg (*Stadt Wien*; *Stadt Meran*, both near the station), the second town in Styria, with 6000 inhab., is picturesquely situated. To the S.W. the long chain of the *Bacher Mts.*, the lower slopes of which are clothed with vineyards, the upper with forest, stretch far into Carinthia. Excellent wines are produced on their S. and E. slopes (comp. p. 323), *Pickerer*, *Radiseller*, etc. (railway to *Klagenfurt* see R. 80).

Pleasing glimpse from the bridge by which the train crosses the *Drau*, a river of considerable size. Beyond are the new and extensive locomotive manufactories for all the Austrian railways. Next stations *Kramichsfeld* and *Pragerhof* (Restaurant with a few beds). Country flat.

From *Pragerhof* to *Pest* railway in 10½ hrs.; fares 15 fl. 84, 11 fl. 88, 7 fl. 92 kr. Uninteresting district, with the exception of the neighbourhood of the *Plattensee*. Vast herds of cattle are occasionally seen. Passengers have time to dine at stat. *Kanizza* (*Restaurant), where the *Drau* is crossed (a branch line diverges here to the N. to *Oedenburg*, p. 317; another to the S. to *Fünfkirchen* and *Mohacs*). A short distance beyond stat. *Komaróvros* the train reaches the *Plattensee*, a lake 50 M. in length, abounding in fish. The scenery of the N. bank with its volcanic heights, especially when viewed from the stations *Keesthaly*, *Scándót*, and *Sió-Fok*, is very pleasing. On the N. bank the small peninsula of *Tihany*, with a Benedictine monastery of that name, projects into the lake. Beyond it, on the same bank, lies *Füred* (Hôtel Meyer), a watering-place much frequented by the Hungarian nobility, often crowded during the bathing season (May to August); it is reached by steamboat in 1 hr. from stat. *Sió-Fok*. Stat. *Stuhlweissenburg* (*Rail. Restaurant), Rom. *Alba Regalis*, Hungar. *Széker-Tejérvár*, a small town with 5000 inhab. and an episcopal palace, is frequently mentioned in the annals of Hungary. The line here unites with the Vienna and Raab railway. The next stations are of little importance. The terminus of the line is at *Ofen* (p. 350) on the Danube, opposite to *Pest*.

Beyond *Pragerhof* the train passes through two tunnels and reaches stat. *Pölttschach*, at the base of the *Botsch*, where the scenery improves.

The Baths of *Eckitsch*, the water of which contains salt and iron (800,000 bottles annually exported), are frequently visited by the higher classes of Croatia and Servia. They are situated 12 M. to the E., near the frontier of Croatia. Charges for rooms &c. fixed by tariff. A monument has been erected to Count Attems, the chief patron of the baths. The conical *Donatiberg* (2800 ft.), said to be the ancient site of a Roman temple of the sun, commands a fine view.

The German language is here replaced by a Slavonic or Wenddialekt. The line now winds through a sparsely populated mountainous district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Next stations *Ponigl*, *St. Georgen* (with ruined castle on the height to the l.), and *Storè* (with several foundries). An

extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps*, is now suddenly disclosed.

Cilli (775 ft.) (*Krone; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town of some importance, was founded by Emperor Claudius (*Claudia Cella*). On the town-walls Roman reliefs and memorial tablets are still to be seen. On a wooded mountain stand the ruins of the castle of *Obercilli*; on the slope to the N. E. the Lazarist Abbey of *St. Joseph*, with its two towers.

About 4½ M. N.W. of Cilli are situated the *Baths of Neuhaus*, on the spur of the Alps of Carniola. Omnibus thither daily. Picturesque environs, where numerous excursions may be enjoyed.

At Cilli the train crosses the green *Sann* and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the most interesting part of the line: scenery very picturesque. Several white churches and chapels glisten on the neighbouring mountain-tops. Near stat. Markt Tüffer is the *Franz-Joseph-Bad* (water 102° Fahr.), with mineral baths and whey-cure. Stat. *Römerbad* (where Roman inscriptions have been found), or *Teplitz* (Slavonic word = warm bath), is a charmingly situated watering-place with the mal springs (98—102° Fahr.), pleasure-grounds, etc., which attract numerous visitors from Trieste.

Stat. *Steinbrück*, a thriving village on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the *Sann*, is the junction for *Agram* (in 2½ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 60, 1 fl. 80 kr.). From Steinbrück to stat. Sava (journey of 1 hr.) the line follows the valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs, and frequently so narrow as barely to afford space for the river and railway. In the vicinity of stat. *Hrastnig* are productive coal-mines. Then stations *Trifail*, *Sagor*, the first village in Carniola, and *Sava*.

The valley now expands. The white château of *Bonowicz*, with the buildings below, belongs to a distiller. At *Littai* the *Save* is crossed by an iron bridge. Next stations *Kressnitz* and *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the *Save* the line quits the latter and follows the r. bank of the *Laibach*. The lofty chain of mountains which now come into view are the *Julian* or *Carnian Alps*; in favourable weather the *Terglou* (p. 340) is visible to the N. W. The two isolated mountains to the N.W. are the *Gonberge*. Stat. *Salloch*, then

Laibach (993 ft.) (**Stadt Wien; Elephant; Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, capital of Carniola, with 20,747 inhab., is situated on the *Laibach* in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various altitudes. The handsome old *Castle* towering over the town, now employed as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially picturesque in the direction of the *Terglou*, *Loibl*, and Mts. of Carniola. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian circular style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco and numerous frescoes of

the 18th cent. The school-buildings near it contain the *Landes-Museum*, a collection of the products of this district.

The Congress held at Laibach from Jan. 27th to May 21st, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, has contributed to make the town better known. The principal square, with several cafés, is still termed the Congress-Platz (*Narodny-Terg*), the Stern-Allee in which is adorned with a bronze bust of Marshal Radetzky. — The picturesque head-dress of the Carnian peasant women consists of a white cloth hanging down in a long point behind.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by an embankment nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, and crosses the Laibach, which here becomes navigable. The river emerges from the mountains at *Oberlaibach*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher, and is probably identical with the stream which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 331), where it is termed the *Poik*, disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at Planina as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range which intersects Carniola from N.W. to S.E., somewhat resembling the Swabian Alb in its characteristics.

Near *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct supported by a double series of arches, 560 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre, passes *Oberlaibach*, and stops at stat. *Loitsch* (1553 ft.) (*Post*), the first village in this mountainous district.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria about 15 M. N.W. of Loitsch; carriage there and back in 8 hrs., 6–8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining operations 3–4 hrs. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of the ancient town of Idria (1542 ft.) (*Schwarzer Adler*) by a flight of 787 steps hewn in the limestone rock. Drops of the pure metal are everywhere visible adhering to the ore, which is excavated by means of pickaxes. It is brought to the surface from a depth of 2600 ft., conveyed to the stamping-mills, and thence by means of canals to the washing-houses, where the superfluous earthy matter is removed. It is then melted in furnaces, the fumes from which are conducted to the cooling chambers, where the pure metal is deposited in showers of minute globules. The pure liquid metal is then collected and preserved in iron reservoirs. The annual yield averages 125 tons, a considerable proportion of which is converted into cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, on the spot.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. E. of the next stat. *Rakek*, is the

Zirknitzer See, the *Lacus Lugeus* of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by lofty mountains, of which the *Javornig* (4044 ft.) and the *Slivenza* are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and clefts in the rocks. The water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks *Bistriza* and *Boruniza*. The lake occasionally dries up, and at other times, after protracted rain, causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford ample amusement to the sportsman.

Next stat. *Adelsberg* (1771 ft.) (**Krone; Eisenbahn; Löwe*), Slav. *Postójna*.

The celebrated **Stalactite Caverns*, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of a so-

ciety ('Grotten-Verwaltung'), by whom tickets of admission (70 kr.) are issued at Adelsberg. Each guide ('Grottendiener') receives 80 kr., which includes the ordinary illumination; the number of guides appointed to attend each party is fixed by tariff. Illumination with 4 lbs. of candles 2 fl. 10 kr., for each additional lb. 50 kr.; without sufficient illumination the effect is very imperfect. A visit to the caverns occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr. (The *Recca Caverns of St. Canzian*, p. 332, are not less remarkable and even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.)

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (2300 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. W. of Adelsberg, which is closed by a gate. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik (Piuka)* (see p. 300) enters, 60 ft. below the mouth of the cave, and pursues its subterranean course. Two natural bridges of rock connected by one of masonry lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 72 ft. high, 159 ft. broad. The proportions of this imposing grotto appear magnified in consequence of the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto*, consisting of a succession of halls, in one of which, the *Ball-Room*, 373 ft. long and upwards of 100 ft. in height, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto*, discovered in 1829, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 665 ft. in length, 640 ft. in breadth, extending as far as the *Calvarienberg*, nearly 2000 yds. from the entrance. An elevation in this cavern is composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. Two lateral ramifications, the extreme point of which is 2500 yds., or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance.

The most remarkable feature of these caverns is the vast variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them of the most grotesque forms. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at other places they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, etc. Other formations bear a resemblance to human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful appellations. Some of the stalactite-columns have attained a diameter of 12 ft. and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (*Proteus Anguineus*), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, is sometimes found in the subterranean water of the Karst Caverns. Specimens are usually exhibited to visitors to the Adelsberg Caverns.

Prewald (1857 ft.), $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Adelsberg, on the old road, is a summer resort of the inhabitants of Trieste. The *Nanos* (4251 ft.), the highest mountain in Carniola, is sometimes ascended hence in 3 hrs. (with guide). The summit affords an extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, termed the *Karst* (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Gabrek*), which commences before Adelsberg is reached, and extends from Fiume (p. 337) to Gorizia (p. 338). The surface is intersected by numerous gorges, and occasionally covered with thickets of underwood and loose stones. Numerous funnel-shaped cavities in the rocks are observed here. The N.E. wind (*Bora*), which prevails in this district, frequently rises to a hurricane, and has been known to overthrow loaded waggon.

At stat. *Prestranek* the train crosses the *Poik* (see p. 330); beyond stat. *St. Peter* it passes through 6 tunnels. Next stations *Lesece* and *Divazza* (2 M. to the S.E. are the *Grottoes of S.*

Cansian; **Mahorela's Inn* at *Nocla* in the vicinity). Beyond *stat. Sessana* (1627 ft.) the high road is crossed, and the train descends to *stat. Nabresina*, where the line to Venice by Udine diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. *Grignano*, the last station, is in a straight direction not above $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Sessana. On the *Punta Grignana* which here projects into the sea, is situated the handsome chateau of *Miramar*, formerly the property of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. The train then passes through a tunnel and reaches the station of *Trieste*.

77. Trieste.

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., B. 70, A. 40, L. 40 kr.; **Locanda Grande (Grand Hôtel)* (Pl. b); *Europa*, the nearest to the station; *Aquila Nera* (or *Hôtel de France*; Pl. d), with good restaurant; *Albergo Daniel* (Pl. e), near the Exchange, to the N., for travellers of moderate requirements. — *Sardoni, Branzini, Tonine*, and *Artici* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine of the country, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 fl. per bottle; *Refosco*, a very dark sweet wine from *Isola*, near *Capo d'Istria* (p. 335); the wines usually drunk are *Terrano* and *Istrian*, both dark red wines of rough flavour, and most palatable when mixed with water. *Cyprus wine* is not expensive. *Maraschino*, the well-known liqueur prepared from cherries is manufactured here.

Cafés. Hôtel de la Ville (see above); *Degli Specchi*, *Piazza Grande*; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, near the Hôtel de la Ville; several near the post-office, and many others. — **Restaurants:** *Alla Borsa Vecchia*, *Zum Tiroler*, in the old town. *Monte Verde*, *Scala d'Oro*, *Cervo d'Oro*, and *Sotto il Monte*, adjoining the *Teatro Filodrammatico*, all with gardens (in which a band frequently plays in summer).

Fiacras. One-horse from the station to the town 60, two-horse $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., each box or heavy package 10 kr.; from the town to the station 40 kr. or 1 fl. only. Per drive of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 50 or 80 kr., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each succeeding $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.; at night 5 kr. more per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Omnibus from the station to all the hotels 20, at night 30 kr. — *Horse Railway* in course of construction.

Steamboats of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to *Muggia* and *Capo d'Istria* several times daily; to *Venice* 3 times weekly; to *Pola* 3 times weekly; to *Greece*, *Constantinople*, and the *Levant* once weekly; to *Alexandria* every Saturday.

Telegraph Office, *Via della Dogana*, No. 926.

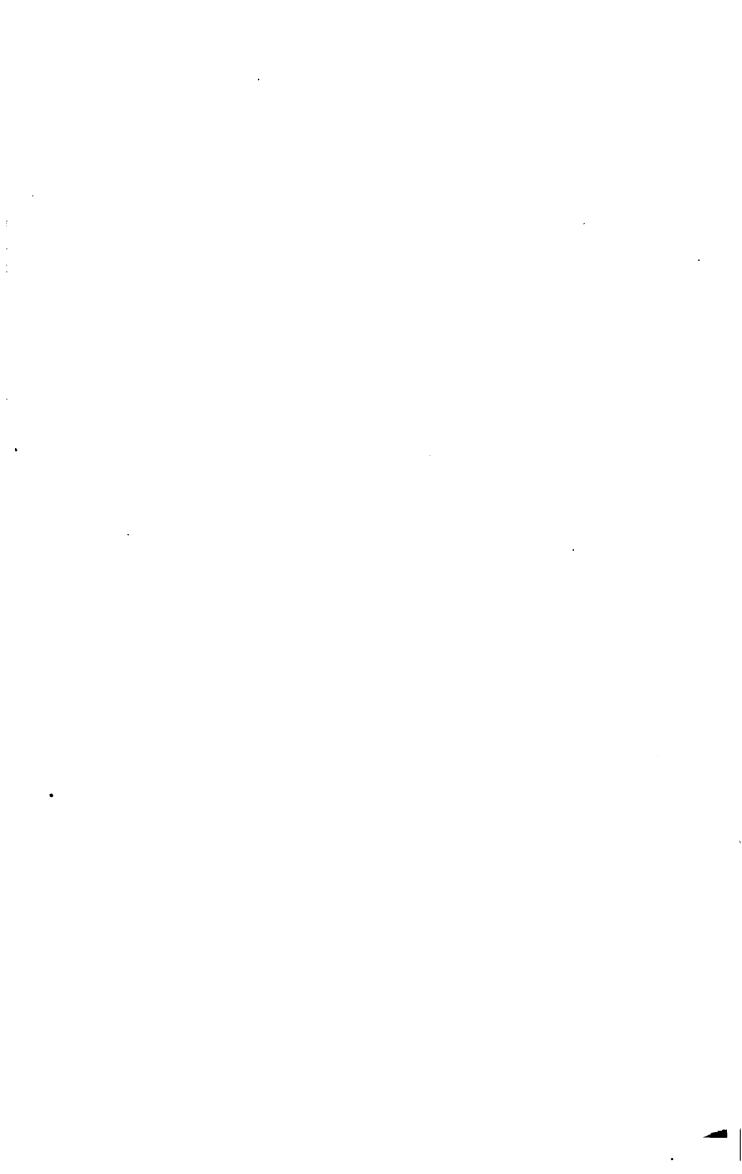
Baths. Warm (fresh or salt water) at *Oesterrreicher's*, near the artillery-arsenal, and at the Hôtel de la Ville. *Bagni Russi* (Turkish Baths) near the public gardens. Sea-baths at the **Bagno Maria*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; *Bagno Angeli*, to the r. of the latter; *Roscaglia*, between the *Molo del Sale* and the *Molo Clucuz*; *Bagno Militare*, to the l. below the light-house. Ferry to the bath-establishments 4, back 2 soldi. Boats 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per hour.

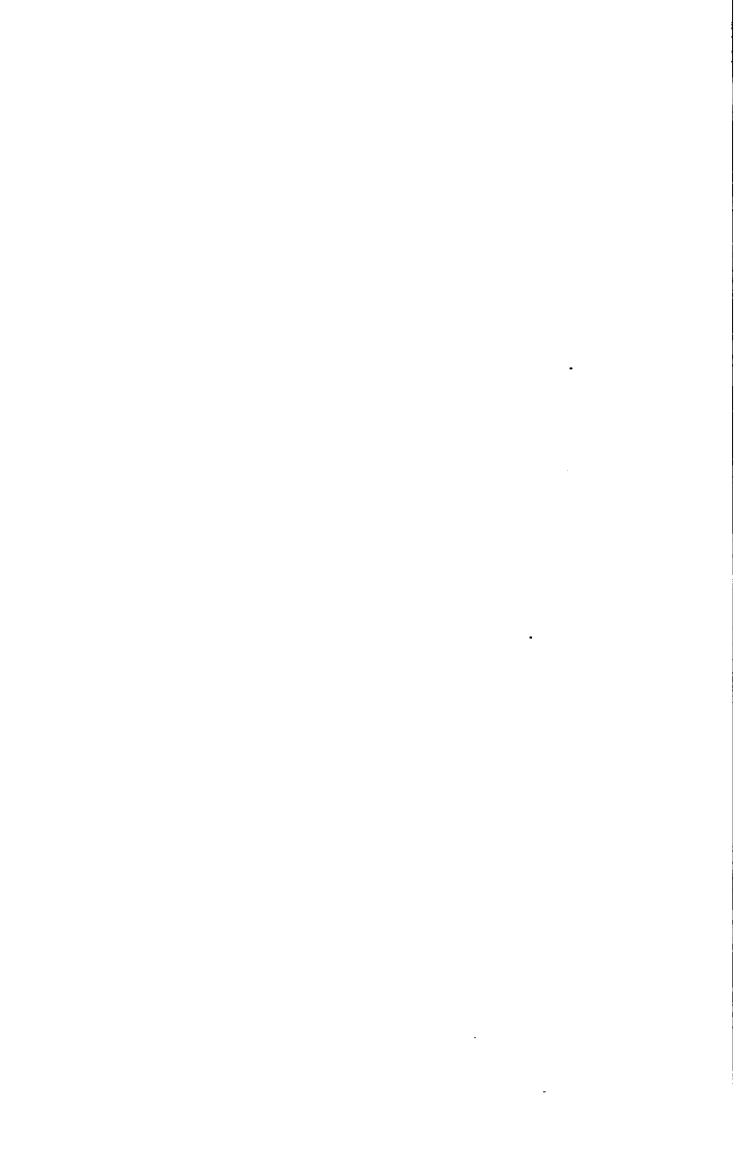
Railway Station, 1 M. from the Exchange, an extensive structure.

Theatres. *Teatro Grande* (Pl. 21), opposite the *Tergesteo*; *Teatro Mauroner* (Pl. 22), amphitheatrically constructed, for comedy, ballet, Italian operas, occasionally also equestrian performances; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia*, French dramas and operas.

Gardens. Trieste possesses three pleasant public gardens: one adjoining *S. Antonio Vecchio*, another in the *Piazza Grande*, and a third under the *Boschetto*, the *Giardino Pubblico*.

English Church Service performed by a resident chaplain. The *English Church* is in the *Via S. Michele* (or '*Via Brandi*'), and is reached by





proceeding from the Jesuits' Church through the Arco di Biceardo, and then turning to the l.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, capital of Illyria and the principal seaport of Austria, with upwards of 100,000 inhab. (incl. the suburbs), is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. Every European nation is represented by consuls here. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries: Italians, Germans, Americans, English, Greeks, Armenians, &c. The Italian element predominates. The peasants of the surrounding district, with their picturesque costumes, are Slavonians. The sailors and fishermen are principally Dalmatians and Istrians.

The **Harbour**, the principal seat of the traffic, is defended by fortifications. The *New Lazzaretto*, erected in 1769, is a very extensive and well-appointed establishment. About 70 vessels and 400 persons can here perform quarantine at one time, but this formality is happily now seldom necessary. A *Lighthouse*, 106 ft. in height, rises on the S.W. *Molo Teresa*. The balls and flags on the flagstaff to the l. announce by their various combinations the number of sailing vessels in sight. The flags on the r. indicate the arrival of steamers. The *Old Lazzaretto* here is now an arsenal. A cannon is fired from the lighthouse daily at noon precisely.

The *New Town*, or *Theresienstadt*, adjoining the harbour, possesses broad, well-paved streets and handsome houses. The *Canal Grande* (Pl. 5) intersecting it enables vessels to unload their cargoes immediately opposite the warehouses.

At the extremity of the canal rises the church of **S. Antonio** (Pl. 7), a modern edifice in the Greek style, erected in 1830 by *Nobile*, the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna (p. 141).

Between the Hôtel de la Ville and the Caffè al Vecchio Tommaso is situated the ***Greek Church** (*S. Nicolo dei Greci*, Pl. 10; divine service 8—8½ a. m. and 5—7 p. m.), with two towers with green roofs. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. On the wall (ikonostas) are several figures of saints in chased silver, with painted heads. The Preaching of John the Baptist and Christ blessing the children were painted by *Cesare dell' Acqua*. — In the vicinity, near the Ponte Rosso, is a new *Servian Church*, handsomely fitted up.

The *Palazzo Carciotti*, with a large green dome, now employed for commercial purposes, adjoins the Hôtel de la Ville on the l.

To the S.E., a short distance hence, is situated the ***Tergesteum** (Pl. 25), an extensive square pile of buildings, intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade covered with glass. The *Exchange*, entered from the passage, is held in a number

of saloons here; principal hours of business 12—2 o'clock. The greater part of the building is occupied by the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd*, a steamboat-navigation and commercial company founded in 1833. The spacious and well-stocked **Reading Room* of the establishment is accessible to strangers.

The *Old Exchange*, adjacent to the *Tergesteum*, has been restored. The fountain and *Statue of Leopold I.* in front of it were erected in 1860.

The *Corso*, the principal street of Trieste, with the *Piazza Grande* and the *Piazza della Borsa*, separates the New Town from the Old. In the former piazza are situated the municipal buildings, the guard-house, the *Hôtel de France*, the *Locanda Grande*, a *Fountain* by Mazzoleni (1751), and a *Monument of Charles VI.* (The *Piazza al Pesce* is in the vicinity, facing the sea.) The *Piazza della Borsa* is adorned with a group of Neptune etc. in marble and a statue of Leopold I.

The streets of the old town, which nestles round the height surmounted by the castle, are narrow and steep, and inaccessible to carriages. The *Synagogue* is situated in the Ghetto in this quarter of the town. On the way to the cathedral and the castle rises (l.) the *Jesuits' Church* (*S. Maria Maggiore*, Pl. 9). The choir is adorned with a large modern fresco by *Sante*; above is God the Father, with the Madonna and a number of angels: below, to the l., the *Expulsion from Paradise*, to the r. *Moses* and the prophets; the whole being an allegorical representation of the connection between the Old and New Testament.

On the opposite side of the street is the *Protestant Church*, beyond which lies the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine (comp. p. 162). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. 2) is believed by some to have been a Roman gateway, by others to have appertained to a viaduct. The *English Church* is in the vicinity (see above).

The **Cathedral* of *S. Giusto* (Pl. 8) consisted originally of a basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome, erected in the 5th and 6th cent., and united in the 14th. On the tower Roman columns, and in the portal six Roman tombstones (busts in relief) are immured. Several Roman inscriptions are also preserved in other parts of the church. The recesses of the altars in the interior are adorned with two old mosaics of Christ and Mary. The S. aisle contains the tombstone of Don Carlos (d. 1855), pretender to the Spanish throne.

Adjacent to the church, in a former burial-ground, is the *Museum of Antiquities* (Pl. 14), consisting of a collection of Roman relics (the sacristan of the cathedral keeps the key, fee 1½ fr.). Winckelmann, the eminent German archæologist, who was robbed and murdered at the *Locanda Grande* (p. 332) in

1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his *Monument*, with a relief and portrait, erected in 1832.

Beneath a stone on the *Terrace*, in front of the church, *Fouché*, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I., is interred. Beautiful view hence of the town and the sea; still more extensive from the platform of the *Castle*, from which the long succession of villas and gardens on the E. slopes is visible. Access to the fortress itself is not obtained without difficulty. Below the *Castle*, on the E. side is the Capuchin Monastery, from which the '*Scala dei Giganti*' descends to the *Piazza della Legna*.

On the slope of the hill which rises opposite to the cathedral is situated the **Armenian Catholic Church** (*Chiesa degli Armeni*), an edifice in the Byzantine style, with three towers. — If time permit, the traveller may visit the *Museum* in the Nautical Academy and the municipal *Archives*. A drive (1 fl. 20 kr., or 2 fl., there and back) may also be taken to the (3½ M.) five well-kept *Cemeteries* of Trieste.

The long avenue of *S. Andrea*, commanding a variety of views, and affording a pleasant drive along the coast, leads from the *Campo Marso*, on the W. side of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Lloyd Depôt, and the gas-works, to *Servöla*, about 3 M. distant.

Another beautiful walk is by the *Acquedotto* to the *Boschetto*, a favourite place of resort (on the opposite hill rises the Villa Botacin), whence a shady path leads to the *Villa Ferdinandiana* (restaurant), affording an admirable survey of the town, the sea, and the neighbouring coast. Adjoining the villa is the *Revoltella* chapel.

The château of **Miramar*; formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), situated near stat. *Grignano* (p. 332), with a beautiful park, is accessible to the public on Sundays and festivals, and affords an attractive excursion from Trieste (carr. 2—3 fl.).

Excursions. A short trip may be taken by boat to the **Wharves* of the *Austrian Lloyd* (opposite *Servöla*, see above), which are 1½ M. from the *Piazza* of the Exchange, and may also be reached on foot. Admission daily, except Sundays and festivals, and the hours 11—1 o'clock (guide ½ fl., more for a party). — *Servöla*, *S. Giovanni*, *S. Botolo*, the grotto of *Corniale*, *Lipizza*, and the *Imperial Stud* are also points of interest. — The following excursion is recommended: By boat (30 soldi) from the Austrian Lloyd to *Muggia*; thence on foot over the hill to *Oltre*; from *Oltre* by boat (15 soldi) to *Capo d'Istria* (Hotel 'zum Radetzky'). This very ancient and picturesquely situated town possesses a handsome piazza, a fine cathedral, and an extensive prison. The traveller may now walk by the long embankment skirting the coast to *Semedella* and (3 M.) *Isola* (where good wine may be procured), and thence to (6 M.) *Pirano* (see below). The whole excursion may be accomplished in one day, provided Trieste be left at an early hour, and a day be selected on which a steamboat starts in the evening from *Pirano* for Trieste.

Excursion to Istria and Dalmatia. Steamer direct from Trieste

to *Zara* in 20 hrs. This town, the capital of the district (8000 inhab.), is Italian in its character, like all the towns on the coasts of the Adriatic; the natives of the interior, however, are Dalmatians, of Slavonic race. *Zara* is a dreary place, surrounded with bastions used as a promenade. It contains many remnants of Venetian architecture. The **Cathedral* was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo. The *Porta Terra Firma* and the *Porta Maritima*, the latter supposed to have been once a Roman triumphal arch, are also worthy of notice. The maraschine manufactory of Ger. Lunardo is an extensive establishment. The liqueur is prepared from a particular species of cherry.

Farther to the S. lies *Sedenico*, built in the form of terraces, possessing a fine Gothic church, and various antiquities. Near *Scardona*, still farther S., is situated the beautiful waterfall of the *Kerka*.

Spalato (12,000 inhab.), the most beautiful town in Dalmatia, contains remains of a palace of Diocletian and a temple of *Esculapius*. The *Museum* and the *Cathedral*, containing the tomb of St. Deimus, may also be visited.

At *Verkoca* there is a grotto which may be explored by the curious.

The island of *Lissa* is historically interesting as the scene of the naval battle of 1866. Farther on are the towns of *Ragusa* and *Cattaro*, both strongly fortified. The former contains numerous handsome buildings of considerable antiquity, and a number of modern villas. The town is laid out in the form of terraces, connected by flights of steps. In the vicinity is the island of *Lacroma*, with a chateau, formerly the property of King Max of Bavaria; the vegetation here is almost tropical in its character. This point is within a few miles of the S. extremity of the Austrian dominions in this direction, and few travellers will care to penetrate into the wild and semi-barbarous Turkish territory which lies to the E. and the S. of this district.

From Trieste to Pola and Fiume steamboat twice weekly; in 10 hrs. to Pola (reaching Fiume on the following morning, but once weekly only); fares 5 fl. 40. 3 fl. 85, 1 fl. 75 kr. — Those who proceed as far as Fiume may return thence by diligence to Trieste in 11 hrs. (6½ fl.).

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of *Istria*. In a distant bay S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria* (p. 385). On the eminence rises the church of *Pirano*; the town itself, with 9000 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the former fortress peep from amidst olive-plantations. The lighthouse of *Salvo* is next passed, then *Umāgo*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanova*, *Parento* (with remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 861), and *Orsera*. In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4570 ft.). The vessel now stops at *Rovigno* (Siamondi), a prosperous town with 14,000 inhab.; staple commodities wine, oil, and sardines. To the r. near *Fasāna* rise the *Brionian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet, but of no commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (*Hôtel de la Ville*), an insignificant place with 1200 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having been probably founded by Thracians. It was afterwards the *Pietas Julia*, a war-harbour of the Romans, from which period its magnificent and highly interesting antiquities date. These may be visited in the following order (guide necessary):

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 28 ft. in height and 54 ft. in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 24 ft. in height, and with admirably executed decorations on the frieze, is almost in perfect preservation. The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill.

The traveller now proceeds across the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reaches the *Porta Aurata*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 24 ft. in height, erected by the *Sergian* family. At some distance to the r. stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which

only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The remnants were employed in 1630 in the construction of the fort.

Excavations which are still prosecuted have brought to light the ancient *Porta Erculea* and the *Porta Gemina*. The latter formed the entrance to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the *Castle*. On the E. side of the latter is a *Franciscan Monastery*, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and an elegant Romanesque portal on the W. side. The laurel-tree in the court is said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the Capitol!

Beyond the latter the **Arena* is reached. It was erected about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 82 ft., diameter 366 ft. The lower stories consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 19 ft. in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a scene of desolation; the arrangements for the *Naumachia* in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projecting buttresses of which the object is unknown, form the entrances.

The steamboat (once weekly) generally quits Pola late in the evening and arrives at Fiume early on the following morning. The broad *Quarnero Bay* is traversed. To the l. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4570 ft.); r. in the distance the Croatian Mts., of which the *Capella* range is the most prominent.

Fiume, Illyr. *Reka* (*Rè d'Ungheria*), the capital of the Hungarian coast-district, with 15,319 inhab., contains little to interest the traveller. On the height, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the inn, is the castle of *Tersato*, the property of the Austrian Marshal Nugent. A small temple here contains a good collection of ancient reliefs, busts, statues, etc. In the vicinity a much frequented *Pilgrimage-Church*, with an image of the Madonna of Loreto. * View of the Bay of Quarnero with its islands, Fiume, and the adjoining coast.

78. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Railway to Gorizia, or Görz, in 3 hrs.; thence to Flitsch a light post-conveyance 4 times weekly in 12 hrs. — Railway over the Predil Pass in course of construction.

From Trieste by stat. *Grignano* to *Nabresina* see p. 332. Farther on, to the l. of the line, lies *Duino*, with an ancient castle of Prince Hohenlohe.

At *S. Giovanni* the train crosses the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus*; *Virg. Aen. I. 244—46*), which under the name of *Recca* (*Rjeka*, i. e. river) disappears near *S. Canzian* (p. 332) in the grottoes of the *Carso*, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 33 M., and falls into the Adriatic about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down. Near stat. *Monfalcone* (*Leone d'Oro*) the line quits the coast.

About 18 M. to the W. is situated *Aquileia*, one of the most important provincial towns of the Roman Empire, strongly fortified at that period, and the principal bulwark of Italy on the N.E. frontier. Under Augustus, who frequently visited the town, it is said to have numbered 100,000 inhab. It was at that period the principal seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe, and supplied the Illyrians and Pannonians with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. The incursions of the Romans into these districts were generally undertaken hence. In 452, Attila, exasperated by the obstinate resistance he encountered here, caused the town to be plundered and destroyed. The sole remnants of its former importance is the *Cathedral*, erected 1019—42, once the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia. The place is now a poor village with 500

inhabitants. Antiquities are frequently found here. The apothecary possesses a large collection.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the *Carso* (p. 331), turns N.E., passes stat. *Sagrado* and (l.) *Gradisca*, and reaches

Gorizia (*Tre Corone*; *Città di Trieste*; **Angelo d'Oro*), Germ. *Görz*, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 10,000 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*. The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is situated the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition and partially employed as a prison. The preserved fruits of Gorizia enjoy a high reputation. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of *Castagnorizza*, on a height above the town. Near Gorizia rises the *Monte Santo*, crowned by a pilgrimage-church, and commanding a fine view.

The road leads from Gorizia in the valley of the *Isonzo* to 18 M. *Canale*, where it crosses the river. It then passes *Tulmino*, or *Tolmain*, which lies on the l. bank; Dante, who was once a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, here wrote several cantos of his *Divine Comedy*.

24 M. *Caporetto*, Germ. *Karfreid*.

7½ M. **Flitsch**, or *Pless* (*Leschnegg's Inn*, tolerable), is a market-town, near the *Defile of Flitsch*, commanded by an old castle, which in 1809 was long maintained against the French. The road then crosses the *Predil Pass* (3822 ft.), not far from the small *Raibler See* (to the S.W.), above which tower the bold summits of the *Mangart* (8734 ft.).

10½ M. **Tarvis** (*Lebzeltner*) is situated on the *Gailitz*, which rises near the long, straggling village of *Saifnitz*, between Tarvis and *Malborghetto*, the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. To the S. rises the dolomitic *Luschariberg* (5646 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel, the most frequented in *Carinthia*, and an inn, about 3 hrs. S. of *Saifnitz*; beautiful view from the summit. The road to *Udine* by *Malborghetto* and *Pontebba* here diverges to the l.

The road to *Villach* continues to traverse the narrow, sterile valley of the *Gailitz*, also termed the *Canalthal*.

6 M. **Arnoldstein**, a village with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. Near *Tschau*, where the road diverges S.E. to *Villach* (see below), the road enters the flat valley of the *Gail*. L. rises the *Dobracz* (p. 342).

6¾ M. **Villach**, see p. 342.

79. From Villach to Laibach.

66 M. Malleposte daily in 14 hrs.

The valley of the *Save* or *Sau*, although one of the most beautiful in *Carniola*, is rarely visited. On the N. the wooded slopes of the *Karawanken Mts.* descend to the bottom of the valley; on the S. rise the *Julian Alps*,

through the ravines of which the fissured peaks of the Terglou group are visible. The Terglou itself is rarely seen from the valley. Below Asling the valley expands and becomes a less suitable field for the pedestrian. The language of the natives is a Wend dialect, but German is generally spoken at the inns.

The Venice road is followed from Villach as far as *Tschau* (see p. 338), where the traveller diverges to the l. (S.) towards the *Wurzener Berg*, the W. spur of the *Karawanken*, the watershed between the Drau and the Save. From the culminating point of the road an extensive view of the Gailthal and the Carinthian Alps is obtained; Villach lies at the spectator's feet to the N., farther distant is the Ossiacher-See, to the l. the Dobracz. As the road descends it affords a fine survey of the imposing Terglou (9371 ft.) with its three conical peaks.

14 M. *Wurzen* (*Post) is recommended as headquarters for excursions among the Julian Alps.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of Wurzen lies the small *Lake of Wurzen*, from the surface of which bubbles of air constantly rise. The *Save* makes its appearance on the S. side and flows into the lake. The source of the river is in the wild *Planitza Valley*, which opens opposite, where it emerges from an aperture in the rock and falls from a height of 400 ft. in a considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears on the S. side of the lake. The waterfall may be visited from Wurzen, there and back in 4 hrs., an interesting excursion. The water is the discharge of the glaciers of the Mangart. The watershed between the Save and the Gailitz is at *Ratschach*, near the W. end of the lake. A second valley, more picturesque than that of the Planitza, here ascends into the heart of the Mangart group. At its mouth are the two beautiful *Weissenfels Lakes*, surrounded with wood. A fine view of the huge *Mangart* (8734 ft.) is obtained hence. Beyond Ratschach the road leads through a romantic valley to *Weissenfels* and *Tarvis* (p. 338).

The next place in the valley of the Save is *Kronau* (Inn), 2 M. below Wurzen, at the mouth of the wild and picturesque *Pischnenzthal*.

The Isonzo Valley is reached through the latter by a very attractive mountain path (to *Flitsch* in 10 hrs.), traversing the *Pass of Kronau*. The precipitous cliffs, especially those half-way up, surpass even those of the Mangart. The summit of the pass is attained from Wurzen in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A rugged and precipitous path descends on the S. side in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Trenta*, the highest village in the Isonzo Valley. From *Trenta* to the source of the Isonzo is a walk of nearly 2 hrs. through a deep defile, destitute of view, beyond which the scenery becomes more attractive, and the majestic Terglou appears at the extremity of the valley. The last 3 hrs. before *Pless*, or *Flitsch*, is reached (p. 338; 6 hrs. from *Trenta*, 11 hrs. from Wurzen), are somewhat dreary. A guide and provisions are necessary for the excursion; at *Trenta* milk only can be procured. The pedestrian may return to Wurzen by *Tarvis* (p. 338) and *Weissenfels*, a pleasant walk of 8 hrs.

About 4 M. farther the road crosses to the l. bank of the Save. $4\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Lengensfeld* (Inn); opposite to it, on the r. bank, lies *Moistrana*, at the mouth of the *Feistritzbach*. The latter stream forms a fine *waterfall, behind which the traveller may pass to the other side, about 3 M. up the valley, in a picturesque situation. The pedestrian is recommended to follow the picturesque path from *Moistrana* through the valley of the *Rothwein-*

bach (Radoina), and by *Ober-Göriach* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Veldes* (see below). Ascent of the Terglou, see below.

The Karawanken now become more conspicuous and imposing. $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Asling* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wurzen); $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Jauerburg*. The valley now expands, and the mountains on the r. bank recede.

Veldes (**Stadt Triest*; **Badehaus*; **Petrants*, on the lake), a watering-place about 5 M. to the S., is delightfully situated on the lake of that name. The mineral springs (75° Fahr.) are especially efficacious in cutaneous maladies. There is also a hydropathic establishment. The pilgrimage-church on an islet in the lake attracts numerous devotees. The château on a height commands a pleasing survey of the lake and its environs, and the valley of the Save.

The valley of the Wochein Save (or '*Savitza*', little Save) is frequently visited from Veldes. The road crosses the narrow rocky ridge which separates the lake of Veldes from the Savitza valley, and leads through the latter, at first towards the S., then towards the W. to (14 M.) *Feistritz* (**Inn*), the chief village in the Wochein, with extensive iron-works, and a good starting-point for excursions among the Terglou group. In the vicinity are remains of iron-mines once worked by the Romans. About 5 M. farther up is the sequestered *Wochein Lake*, a basin of the Savitza, somewhat resembling the Hallstätter Sec. At the E. end is *St. Johann*, a group of houses with a church, where a boat may be hired to convey the traveller to the upper end of the lake in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A narrow path ascends thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to a bleak rocky basin, surrounded by barren and lofty mountains (the *Vagatin*, *Mte. Kuck*, *Mte. Wochul*), where the Savitza is precipitated from a cavern, forming a fine waterfall.

The Ascent of the Terglou should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers, accompanied by thoroughly trustworthy guides (e. g. Scheat at Mitterdorf), and is not entirely free from risk at places. The best starting-point is the village of *Mitterdorf* (*Inn*, very poor), situated on the S. slope of the *Mali-Drasky Vrh*, the E. buttress of the Terglou, 1 hr. to the N. of Feistritz. The traveller ascends hence in 4 hrs. to the *Belpole Alp*, between the *Drasky Vrh* and Terglou, where the night should be spent (good water). The Terglou (9371 ft.), Slavonic *Triglav*, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. The ascent is at first gradual, over loose stones and rocky debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to prevent any farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure ('*Gate of the Terglou*'). The ascent hence to the summit of the *Little Terglou* is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a small ridge, narrowing to a width of a few inches only. Beyond this the traveller must scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 600 ft. higher. The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic.

Moistrana (see above) is reached from the Wochein by a rugged path in 10—11 hrs., crossing the *Kerma Pass* (6352 ft.) which lies between the Terglou and *Drasky Vrh*, 1 hr. to the N. of the *Belpole Alp*. The *Kermathal*, which opens into the *Radoina Valley* (see above) about 1 hr. S. of *Moistrana*, affords little refreshment or accommodation of any kind. The ascent of the Terglou from the *Belpole Alp* is therefore to be preferred to the ascent from this side.

About 3 M. below *Jauerburg* the *Rothweimbach* (*Radoina*) falls into the Save on the r. The road now quits the latter stream, and leads to the l. by the base of the *Stou* to

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ottok*, whence another road leads to *Veldes* (6 M.) by *Radmannsdorf*. Above the latter the Wurzen and the Wochein Save unite, and the road soon again approaches their combined waters.

11½ M. *Krainburg* (Mayer), a small town, situated on a rock above the Save, was formerly the capital of Carniola, and contains an old castle, once the residence of the dukes. The Wend language, a Slavonic dialect unintelligible to most travellers, is spoken here and farther on in Illyria, a circumstance somewhat adverse to pedestrianism.

16 M. *Laibach*, see p. 329.

80. From Marburg to Villach.

Railway in 6¼—7½ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 82, 5 fl. 94, 3 fl. 96 kr.

The line diverges, on the r. bank of the Drau, from the main S. Railway. Extensive machine-factories at the station (p. 328). To the r. on the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge* rises the château of *Rothwein*; to the l., on the opposite bank of the *Drau*, is the village of *Gams*, picturesquely situated on vine-clad hills. First stat. *Feistritz-Mariarast*; opposite to it the castle of *Wildhaus*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz* by means of a viaduct; then passes through a tunnel, 222 yds. in length, beneath the romantic castle of *Fall*, and emerges, opposite to *Zellnitz*, into the profound valley of the Drau, which here contracts to a narrow ravine.

Stat. *St. Lorenzen*. To the S. a pleasant path ascends the valley of the *Radlbach* to the pilgrimage-church of *Maria in der Wüsten* and the village of *St. Lorenzen*. The line skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Velka Kappa* (5047 ft.). On the r. bank *Fresen* comes into view, then *Mahrenberg* with a castle and ruined monastery. The train passes *Wuchern* and *Saldenhofen*. On the opposite bank is *Hohenmauthen*, on the *Feistritz*; then, high on the spurs of the *Kor Alpe* (p. 327), the village of *Kienberg*.

Stat. *Unter-Drauburg* (high road hence S. to *Windischgrätz*, *St. Leonhard*, *Weitenstein*, and *Cilli*, see p. 329). The line here quits the valley of the Drau and enters that of the *Mies* to the S., which it crosses three times. L. *Guttenstein*, above it *Gamsenegg* on the slope of the *Ursula Mts.* (5405 ft.). Stat. *Prävali*, with extensive iron-works. L. *Pollain*, at the base of the *Petzen-Gebirge*. Stat. *Bleiburg*, a town with an old castle; picturesque view from the station: on the N. the range of green mountains which closes the Drauthal is overtopped by the *Sau-Alpe* and the *Kor-Alpe* (or *Alps of Schwanberg*, p. 327); S. the horizon is bounded by the *Karawanken*, in a long succession of peaks and pinnacles, which culminate in the *Obir* (7001 ft.) and *Grintouz* (8386 ft.). The train now descends to stat. *Kühnsdorf*; a high road leads hence N. to *Völkermarkt* (p. 327), another S. to *Windisch-Kappel*, *Villach*, and *Krainburg* (see above). The Drauthal, which the line re-enters beyond *Kühnsdorf*, now expands. This portion of the valley, with its numerous castles, bounded by the *Saualpe*, is termed the *Krappfeld*. On

the l. bank appears the antiquated *Neidenstein*, then the provostry of *Teinach*. The Drau is now crossed by a handsome bridge. Last stat. *Grafenstein*, with a château of Prince Rosenberg. The train next crosses the *Gurk* and the *Glan*, and reaches the station of

Klagenfurt (**Europa*, R. 1 fl., L. 20, omnibus 20 kr.; **Kaiser von Oesterreich*; **Moser's Hôtel*; *Sandwirth*, unpretending), the capital of Carinthia, with 13,479 inhab., situated on the *Glan*, and connected with the *Wörther-See* (see below) by means of a canal. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the House of the Estates, founded in the 14th cent., is adorned with the arms of the Carinthian nobility. The handsome palace of the Bishop of Gurk, in the *Völkermarkt* suburb, contains a collection of pictures, minerals, &c. In the principal square stands a fountain with a large group of Hercules and the Hydra in bronze, adjoining it the statue of Maria Theresa; in the *Cardinalplatz* rises an obelisk in commemoration of the Peace of Presburg. The historical society possesses a collection of Roman antiquities, minerals, etc. The white-lead manufactory here is the most extensive in Austria. The tower of the parish church, 288 ft. in height, commands a fine *panorama of the environs. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town is the *Franz-Joseph-Park*, with well kept grounds, commanding fine views. — Railway to *St. Veit*, see p. 323.

To *Laibach* (50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a high road leads from Klagenfurt over the *Loibl*, or *Leobl* (diligence daily in 12 hrs.). The culminating point (4445 ft.) was formerly traversed by means of a long passage, the pillars of which alone now remain. *Panorama, embracing the Carnian and Carinthian Alps. The S. slopes are steeper than those on the N., and in winter frequently impassable. The narrow valley, enclosed by lofty mountains and exposed to avalanches in winter, expands at *Neumarkt* (*Post; Graf *Radetzky*). Near *Nagles*, between *Ottok* and *Krainburg*, the road enters the charming valley of the *Save*, or *Sau*, and proceeds to *Laibach* by the route indicated in R. 79.

The railway now skirts the N. bank of the *Wörther See*, or *Lake of Klagenfurt* (1326 ft.). Stations *Krumpendorf* and *Pörschach*; then *Velden am See* (*Stadt *Triest*), pleasantly situated. Near stat. *Gottesthal* the picturesque valley of the Drau is re-entered, and the l. bank of the river followed to

Villach (*Post, in the town; *Elephant*, near the stat.), an old town (2500 inhab.) of some commercial importance, situated at the base of the *Dobracz*, in the broad and fertile plain formed by the union of the valleys of the *Gail* and *Drau*. The Gothic parish church is of the 15th cent.

From Villach to *Bruck*, see R. 74; to *Salzburg*, see R. 69; to *Laibach*, R. 79.

The **Dobracz* (7067 ft.), or *Villacher Alp*, the E. spur of the chain of mountains which separates the valleys of the Drau and the Gail, rises almost perpendicularly from the latter, on the S. side, but is less steep on

the N. and E. The summit is reached by a road constructed by the Austr. Alpine Club, in 8 hrs. from *Bleiberg* (Inn), a village situated on the N. side of the mountain, in an unattractive valley, remarkable for its mineral wealth, 3 hrs. to the W. of Villach. There are two pilgrimage-churches on the summit, and a small *Inn* with a few beds. The *Panorama is one of the most extensive among the Alps. To the N. extends the entire chain of the Hohe Tauern, as far as the Kor-Alpe towards the E.; then the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terklou, and the dolomite mountains as far as the Marmolata. Below the spectator in the foreground lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drau, with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth. Traces of the great landslip of 1348, which buried 10 villages, and converted the Gailthal into a lake for a time, are still recognisable. — The traveller desirous of descending to the Gailthal need not return to Villach, but follows the road leading from Bleiberg (see above) round the W. side of the mountain by *Kreuth* and *Tratten*, and uniting with the road through the Gailthal about 9 M. to the E. of Hermagor (see below). The descent to the Gailthal on the precipitous S. side of the mountain is recommended to none but experienced mountaineers.

The Gailthal as far as Kötschach (54 M.) is a broad and picturesque valley, sprinkled with numerous villages, and bounded by beautifully formed ranges of mountains. The road diverges at (9 M.) *Arnoldstein* (p. 338) from the Gorizia road to the r., crosses the Gail, and skirts the base of the Dobracz to (9 M.) *Emersdorf* (reached more directly by a footpath which quits the road at *Federaun*, halfway between Villach and Arnoldstein, and follows the l. bank of the Gail). The above-mentioned road to Bleiberg diverges to the r., 3 M. farther on. The road now quits the Gail, and leads past the pretty *Presecker See* to (9 M. from Emersdorf) *Hermagor* (**Mohr*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitschthal*. A road (p. 300) leads through the latter to Greiffenburg, interesting to botanists as the place where the beautiful *Wulfenia Carinthiaca* with its dark blue flowers is found. This plant grows nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the *Gartnerkogel* (7200 ft.), which rises to the S. of Hermagor.

Beyond Hermagor the road crosses to the r. bank of the Gail, and at (9 M.) *Rattendorf* re-crosses the stream. Above (6 M.) *Reissach* (Inn) rises the sharp dolomite peak of the *Reisskof* (7749 ft.), which may be ascended in 3 hrs. without much difficulty. At the base of the mountain lies the small *Reissacher Bad*. The *Pöllnik* (9123 ft.) is the most conspicuous of the mountain chain which bounds the Gailthal towards the S. Then (9 M.) *Kötschach* (**Kürschner*; **Post*), a thriving village, picturesquely situated. From this point by *Maria Luckau* to *Sillian*, see p. 299. By the *Kötschach Pass* to *Oberdrauburg*, and by *Auf der Plecken* to *Venetia*, see p. 300.

HUNGARY AND GALLICIA.

81. The Danube from Vienna to Pest.

Steamboat to Pest in 13 hrs. — Travellers in the reverse direction will probably prefer the Railway (p. 361), 8½ hrs., as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steamboat, starting at 6. 30. a. m., about 150 yds. below the *Ferdinandsbrücke*, on the r. bank of the Danube Canal, conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the *Kaisermühlen*, also at 6. 30. a. m., and awaits their arrival in the main arm of the river. Fares to Pest 9, 6, 4½ fl. (in the reverse direction 5 fl. 95 kr., 4 fl., 3 fl.); by express-boat once weekly; fares 13 fl. 82, 9 fl. 99 kr., incl. food.

The most picturesque river-scenery is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Presburg, between Nesmühl and Waitzen, and the approach to Pest and Ofen. The least attractive part of the route is from below Presburg to below Komorn.

R. and l. denote the right and left banks respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 6.30 a. m. — The Hungarian names will frequently puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *gy* has a guttural sound, equivalent to a *d* followed by a German *ch*; *sz* is pronounced like the English *sh*, *cs* like *ch*, and *cz* like *ts*.

The small steamer, soon after starting, passes under the *Neubrücke*, the *Franzensbrücke*, and the *Sophien-Kettenbrücke*. To the r. near the latter is situated the *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, in the Landstrasse suburb. Before the *Kaisermühlen* are reached, a number of extensive kitchen-gardens, with apparatus for irrigation, are passed.

The steamer then enters the principal arm of the Danube, where it descends impetuously between wooded islands, and reaches the larger vessel opposite to the

(7 a. m.) l. *Lobau*, the longest ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 3 M. broad) of these islands, by which the l. bank itself is concealed for a long distance. On the l. bank, at some distance inland, and not visible from the steamboat, are situated the villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram*.

In 1809 Vienna was in Napoleon's possession. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the l. bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge which connected the r. bank with the Lobau. At the same time they attacked the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*, positions of essential importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (May 21st and 22nd), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by the entire French army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st—5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of *Wagram* was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as *Znaim*, where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on Oct. 14th of the same year.

r. *Fischament*; l. *Schönau*.

r. *Regelsbrunn*, close to the river; farther on, *Ellend*.

r. *Petronell*, on the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(8. 15 a. m.) r. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a neighbouring hill rises the church of St. John, one of the most elegant Gothic edifices in Austria; the churchyard contains an old rotunda, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound 60 ft. in height, termed the *Hütelberg* (i. e. 'hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls, to commemorate the expulsion of the Turks (comp. p. 351).

(8. 30 a. m.) r. *Hainburg* (pier), a very picturesque place with old walls and towers. On the height the extensive ruin of a castle, at its base a modern château. The *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here, occupying long and extensive buildings, em-

employs upwards of 1000 hands. The *Rathhaus* contains a Roman altar. On the Roman Tower is a stone figure of King Etzel, who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night in the castle (from the summit of which an extensive prospect may be enjoyed). A rock, rising abruptly from the river below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruins of a tower. Hainburg on the r., and on the

l. *Theben* form, as it were, an entrance gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the frontier-stream between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old fortress of Theben, which is still of considerable extent, although much of it was blown up by the French in 1809.

(8. 45 a. m.) l. **Presburg**, Hung. *Pozony* (*Grüner Baum*; *Schwan*; *Rother Ochs*; *Goldene Rose*), with 42,064 inhab. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Hungarian, $\frac{1}{3}$ Prot., 700 Jews, most of whom live on the *Schlossberg*), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the kings were wont to be crowned, is now a quiet country-town, situated at the base of the *Zuckermanndl* and the *Schlossberg*. The extensive castle which crowns the latter was burned down in 1811. The view from this height, embracing the plains of Hungary and the windings of the Danube, is the principal attraction at Presburg.

The *Cathedral*, with a modern tower, said to have been founded by St. Ladislaw (?), consecrated in 1452, was the church destined for the coronation of the kings of Hungary, a distinction with which its exterior and fittings but little accord. Over the high altar a statue in lead of St. Martin on horseback, in Hungarian costume, by *Downer*. Several trophies from the Turkish wars and a few tombstones may also be inspected. The dome is surmounted by a gilded crown.

The *Rathhaus* dates from the 14th cent. In the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates, Imperial Diets were formerly held. Most of the 16 squares of the town are adorned with fountains and monuments.

Adjacent to the bridge is a slight artificial elevation, walled in and closed by a gate, termed the *Königsberg*, on which after his coronation the new king rode, brandishing the sword of St. Stephen towards the four points of the compass, in token of his determination to defend the kingdom against every enemy.

Opposite, near the r. bank, is the *Au*, a wooded island in the river, with promenades and a café, a favourite resort on summer-evenings. Open-air theatre at the *Arena* (adm. 35 kr.), a few hundred paces below the bridge.

On Dec. 25th, 1805, the Peace of Presburg was concluded here after the battle of Austerlitz.

The hills around Presburg are clothed with vineyards. The best wine is produced at *St. Georgen*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, a station on the *Horse-Railway* which unites (in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) Presburg with the considerable and ancient town of Tyrnau and that of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) Szered. The cathedral of Tyrnau,

founded in 1889, restored 1820, is interesting. The cellars of M. Szulinyi are noted as a depôt of excellent wines.

Below Presburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by extensive herds of cattle on the banks and colonies of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, 1. the *Grosse*, r. the *Kleine Schütt*; the former is 55 M. long, 32 M. broad and contains about a hundred different villages.

(12. 45 p. m.) r. *Gönyö*, a village consisting chiefly of thatched houses, lies at the extremity of the Lesser Schütt. At the S. extremity of the island, 4½ M. from *Gönyö*, is situated *Raab*. Hungar. *Györ* (Lamm), with 17,000 inhab.; a small steamboat plies between these two places. — Railway from Raab and Neu-Szöny to Vienna, see below.

r. *Acs*, at some distance from the river; on the height the rich Benedictine Abbey of *Martinsberg*.

(1. 45 p. m.) l. *Komorn* (*Goldnes Fassel*), an ancient town with 17,000 inhab., is a strong fortress, with extensive têtes-de-pont on the l. bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube. The fortifications, originally constructed under Matthew Corvinus, were greatly extended in 1805 and subsequent years. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians. A wooden bridge crosses from the town to an island in the Danube, 1 M. in length, from which a bridge of boats leads to *Neu-Szöny* on the r. bank. Railway thence by Raab and Bruck to Vienna in 6 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 67, 3 fl. 78 kr.); also S. by *Stuhlweissenburg*, past the *Plattensee* (50 M. long, 7 M. broad), and by *Kanizsa* to *Pragerhof* (p. 328), a station on the Vienna and Trieste Railway.

Farther on, to the r., rises a low range of hills with numerous vineyards.

(2. 15 p. m.) r. *Nesmühl*, Hungar. *Neszmály*, is noted for its excellent wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of a more imposing width.

(3. 45 p. m.) r. *Gran* (Lat. *Strigonium*, Hungar. *Esztergom*), a town with 12,000 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube. The vast dome of the cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. The construction of the edifice was commenced in 1821, at the cost of Cardinal Rudney, Primate of Hungary. High altar-piece, an Assumption by *Grigoletti*. Another altar-piece, by *Hess*, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The lateral chapel on the l. is a portion of a church erected in 1507 and destroyed by the Turks. The internal decorations have been executed principally by artists of Munich. At the E. base of the hill is the archiepiscopal palace.

1. *Parkany* is connected with Gran by a bridge of boats. From this point the railway (p. 351) follows the course of the river.

The porphyry and limestone rocks on the banks of the river, the channel of which now contracts, here render the scenery more picturesque. On an abrupt rock rises

(5. 15 p. m.) r. *Wissegrad* (*wisse*, high; *grad*, fortress), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent.; *Matthias Corvinus* greatly embellished the place, and converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and Emp. *Leopold* subsequently caused the fortifications to be dismantled. The ancient wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The lofty tower below, once a prison, is also a ruin. On the opposite bank lies

1. *Gross-Maros*, with numerous vineyards. The hills now recede. The Danube, turning S., is divided into two arms and forms the *Andreasinseel*, 15 M. in length.

(6 p. m.) l. *Waitzen*, Hungar. *Vácz* (*Blauer Stern*), with 11,000 inhab., capital of an episcopal diocese, possesses a cathedral similar to that of Gran, erected in 1777. The episcopal palace contains Roman and mediæval monuments. The town consists of three quarters, one of which is occupied by Roman Catholics, a second by a Servian population of the Greek persuasion, the third by Protestants.

At the upper end of the town is the extensive workhouse, with its Gothic church.

The banks become flatter. In the background is the *Blocksberg* (p. 350), then the fortress of *Ofen* with the royal palace.

r. *Alt-Ofen*, surrounded by vineyards, almost a suburb of *Ofen*, the *Aquincum* of the Romans, with the remains of Roman structures, possesses extensive wharves where the Danube steamers are built (p. 351). The synagogue here is considered one of the finest in Austria.

The river now presents a more animated scene, and rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 348) become more numerous. In front of (1.) *Neu-Pesth* extends the long quay of the *Winter Harbour*. The island opposite, on the r., with its wharves, belongs to the Steamboat Company (p. 351). On the hill rises the former monastery of *Kleinzell* (now a hospital). The boat passes the *Margarethen-Insel*, with its park and delightful gardens. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of *Pest* on the l., with its lofty and palatial structures facing the river, and the handsome suspension-bridge, whilst *Ofen* rises on the slope of the r. bank, crowned by the fortress and the royal palace. In the background the *Blocksberg*. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful, somewhat resembling *Prague* and the *Hradschin*.

The steamer stops at Ofen, then on the opposite bank, above the suspension-bridge at

(9 p. m.) 1. *Pest.*

82. Pest and Ofen.

Hotels. *Queen of England (Pl. a), R. from 1½ fl., L. 50 kr., large café on the ground-floor; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b), excellent cuisine, similar charges; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. c), all on the Danube; *Hôtel National, Waitzner Gasse; *Hôtel Frohner, Szechenyi Promenade; *Stadt London, near the station; *Jägerhorn (Pl. d); Tiger (Pl. e); Palatin (Pl. g). — Of the second class: *König von Ungarn (Pl. f), commercial; *Weisses Schiff (Pl. h); Goldner Adler (Pl. i), Hungarian cuisine; Stadt Paris (Pl. k). — *At Ofen:* Szechenyi Hotel, Fischerstadt; Stadt Debreczin.

Restaurants &c. At all the hotels; also the *National Casino, Hatwaner Gasse; *Mihalek, Serviten-Platz. — *Cafés:* Privorzky, Theaterplatz; Karl, Josephplatz, in the Redoute-building; Kaffe-Quelle, Badgasse, and many others; also at most of the hotels. — *Beer:* Slova, Zur Alten Linde, both in the Elisabethenplatz; Zur Schwarzen Katz, Königsgasse, &c.

Fiacres within the 'lines', or precincts of the city, for the whole day, from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., 6 fl.; half a day, 7 a. m. till 2 p. m., or 2 to 10 p. m., 3 fl. 30 kr.; per hour, one-horse 80 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; for each additional ¼ hr. 20 and 25 kr. respectively; for ½ hr. 40 and 70 kr.; for ¼ hr. (one-horse) 25 kr. — The drivers frequently decline employment at these fares.

Omnibus (from the König v. Ungarn, see above) to the station 16 kr., with luggage 30 kr.; to the Ofen station 30 kr.; Kaiserbad (p. 351) 12 kr.; Stadtwaldl 10 kr.

Railway to Vienna see p. 351. The station, at the N. extremity of the long Waitznerstrasse, is 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube.

Steamboats ply every hour from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. between the quay by the 'Queen of England' (see above) and the quay at Ofen; then through the bridge to Pest, halting above the 'Erzherzog Stephan'; back hence to the Bombenplatz and the Kaiserbad (p. 351) on the opposite bank, and finally to Alt-Ofen (p. 347). This trip (12 kr.) is recommended to those who have leisure.

Theatres. National Theatre (Pl. 10), admirable opera, performances daily in the Hungarian language. City Theatre (Pl. 1), Elisabethenplatz, German plays, &c. Open-air theatre at Ofen in the *Horvathgarten (Pl. 6), well arranged.

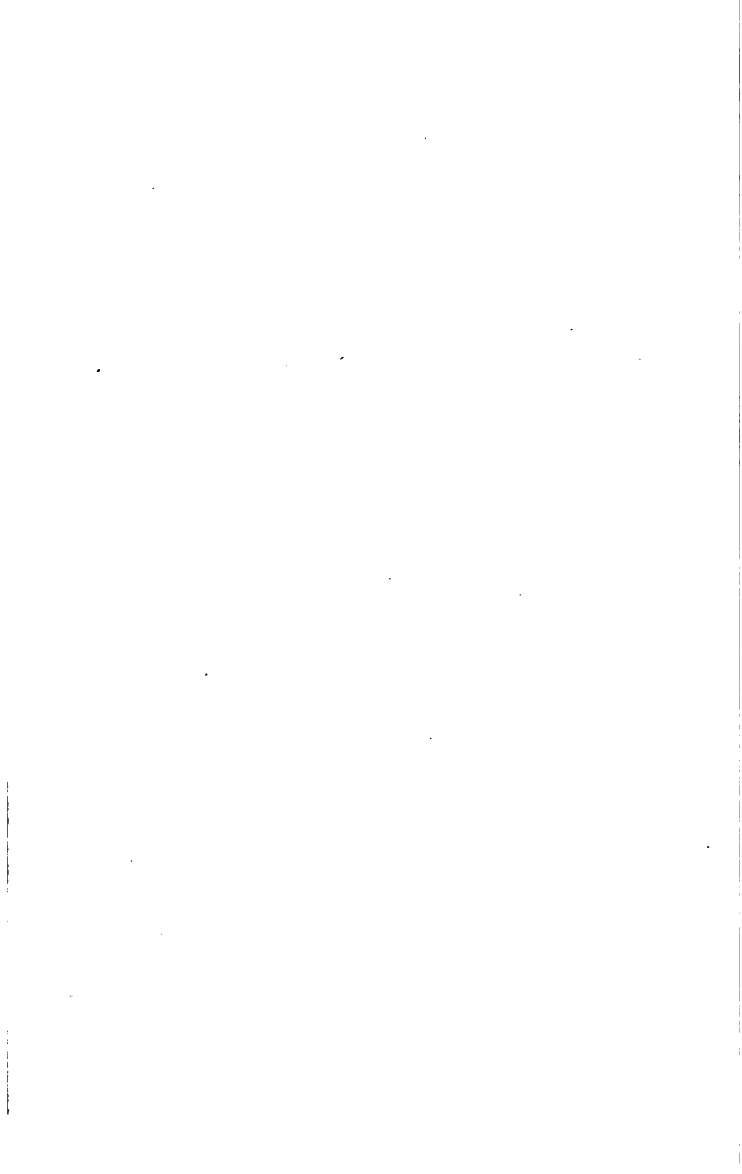
Baths see p. 351.

Promenades in the Stadtwaldl, N. of the town (omnibus 10 kr.).

a. Pest,

an insignificant place 100 years ago, is now the capital and the most important commercial town of Hungary, with 201,149 inhab., most of whom are Hungarians. Towards the Danube it presents a front of upwards of 1 M., consisting to a great extent of imposing edifices, many of which have been erected since the bombardment of 1849. Near the bridge are the *Steamboat Offices*, adjoining them the new *Academy* (in front of which the Szechenyi Monument is placed); then the hotels *Erzherzog Stephan* and *Hôtel de l'Europe*, the buildings of the '*Lloyd Co.*' of Pest and the *Exchange* (business-hour 12—1), the *Redoute* buildings (seat of the Hungarian national assembly during the revolution), the





Queen of England Hotel, the *Greek Church*, &c. The river-traffic in this street (*Donauseil*) and the attractive shops, vying with those of Vienna, in the neighbouring *Waltznergasse* render this the most animated quarter of Pest.

Pest, although the seat of a *University* (1000 stud.) transferred hither from Tyrnau (p. 345) in 1780, possesses few treasures of art or scientific collections. The greatest attraction is the collection of Hungarian antiquities in the ***National Museum** (Pl. 9), a handsome modern edifice (entrance at the side, to the l.). Admission gratis on Mondays, 9—1 o'clock; on other days by payment of a fee (50 kr.).

1st Room: Roman inscriptions; Etruscan vase in bronze, inlaid with gold and silver, very valuable; metallic tablets bearing the discharges of Roman soldiers. — 2nd R.: Vases in earthenware, statuettes, Roman swords and tools, reliefs in bronze, trinkets. — 3rd R.: Numerous weapons; halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e. g. Stephen and Gabriel Bathori (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyady (father of Matthew Corvinus); a remarkable sword from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of the Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in bone. — 4th R.: Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Collin. — 5th R.: Old cabinets, harp of Marie Antoinette. — 6th R.: Carved ivory, mosaics, tabernacle for the host (1111). — 7th R.: Modern sculptures, Venus and Cupid by Tadolini, model of Szechenyi's monument.

The Picture Gallery in the same edifice (admission gratis on Tuesd. and Sat., 9—1 o'clock; at other times, fee of 50 kr.), comprising about 200 Italian and Dutch works, is mediocre. Catalogues for the use of visitors. — The Natural History Collection (admission gratis on Thursd., 9—1) is more worthy of a visit.

The celebrated ***Esterhazy Picture Gallery**, formerly at Vienna, is now on the second floor of the Academie-Palast (see above). Catalogue 30 kr.; admission gratis, 10—2 o'clock daily, 10—1 on Sundays.

The most extensive edifice at Pest is the **Neugebäude**, with 4 courts, erected in 1786 under Joseph II., comprising a barrack and an artillery dépôt. The **Ludoviceum**, at the S.E. extremity of the city, another extensive building, erected in 1837, is now a military hospital.

In the Josephs-Platz rises the *Statue of Archduke Joseph of Austria*, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1869.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 6), in the Rathhausplatz, erected in 1844, possesses a singular-looking tower. The neighbouring **Parish Church** (Pl. 7) was erected in 1726 on the site of a Turkish mosque.

The small **Greek Church** (Pl. 8), with portal of red Hungarian marble (to the r. of which is the entrance), on the Danube below the Queen of England Hotel, should be visited about 3 p. m. during the celebration of divine service in accordance with the peculiar Greek ritual. The nave is separated from the choir by an *ikonostas*, or screen painted with figures of Greek saints.

The ***Synagogue** (Pl. 13), in the Tabaksgasse, near the National Theatre, a spacious modern structure, is one of the finest buildings in Pest. Substructure of red Hungarian marble, upper part of brick, in the Moorish style.

The four annual Fairs held here are of considerable importance and supply the half of Hungary with their commodities, in return for which wood, raw hides, honey, wax, Slibowitza (a species of brandy prepared from plums) &c. are brought to Pest for sale from all parts of the country.

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of an imposing **Suspension Bridge** (toll 2 kr.), completed in 1849. The chains are supported by two pillars, about 150 ft. in height. Total length 400 yds., breadth 37 ft., height above the mean level of the water 43 ft. Opposite to the bridge rises the castle-hill, a tunnel (2 kr.) through which leads to the Horvathgarten (p. 348).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Buda*). Sultan Soliman conquered it in 1511, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and entrusted the administration to a vizier and several paschas. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden. The majority of the population (54,574) is German. Ofen is the seat of the government authorities.

The **Fortress**, with the handsome royal chateau, crowns the summit of a hill, around which the town is built. The main street ascends gradually from the *Burgthor*. The stranger, however, is recommended to ascend, somewhat to the r. of the bridge, through the *Wasserthor* into the fortress, then to proceed l. across the Paradeplatz to the Hentzi-Platz, with the ***Hentzi Monument**, erected to the memory of the general of that name and other officers, who fell in 1849 whilst defending the fortress against the Hungarians. Beneath the canopy in the centre Religion is represented as awarding a crown of victory to a dying hero with closed vizor. The Hungarians stormed and dismantled the fortifications, but they have since been reconstructed. The *Blocksberg* on the S. and the *Schwabenberg* on the W. are also fortified.

The street descending hence leads through the *Burgthor* to the *Raitzenstadt* (Hungar. *Taban*), so called from its Rascian inhabitants, of Servian origin, most of whom are vineyard-proprietors. Greek service in the parish-church here on Sundays.

A broad carriage-road ascends from the *Raitzenstadt* through vineyards to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Blocksberg** (793 ft.), which commands a fine view of both the towns and the extensive plain higher up the river. On the E. side the *Blocksberg* descends abruptly towards the Danube, to which a path leads from the summit.

At the S. base of the Blocksberg, three chalybeate and sulphureous thermal springs (117° Fahr.) rise in the precipitous limestone rocks, and are employed for baths at the **Bruckbad*.

Sultan Soliman caused an archiepiscopal palace to be converted into a bath-establishment (with Turkish inscription over the entrance), which Pacha Mahmoud subsequently extended by the addition of the dervish monasteries. The bath for the poor is a gloomy and spacious vault, supported by eight large columns, for bathers of both sexes, who in winter frequently luxuriate in the warm water for hours together. Bath 1½ kr. The reeking atmosphere in this den is most uninviting.

In the vicinity are two other establishments of the same description, the *Raitzenbad*, most comfortably fitted up, and the *Blocksbad*, on the Danube lower down.

Another bath-establishment founded by the Turks is the **Kaiserbad*, Hungar. *Czászar-Fördő*, 1½ M. above the bridge, with a Turkish fortification towards the river, now converted into a mill. The café, colonnades, and gardens here, where a band generally plays, are a very favourite resort (local steamboats see p. 348). The bath for the lower classes, resembling the *Bruckbad*, is beneath the ground-floor. The adjacent *Lucasbad* contains a swimming-basin.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, in the midst of vineyards, is situated the Turkish Chapel, a small mosque of octagonal form, 25 ft. in height, erected over the grave of the Shikh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. The dome is surmounted by a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms the subject of a special article in the Peace of Carlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The *Wharves* at Alt-Ofen (p. 347) may be inspected by those interested in such localities. Permission obtained at the steamboat-office, near the Queen of England Hotel.

The vineyards in the neighbourhood of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adelsberger* is the most esteemed.

83. From Pest to Vienna.

Railway in 8½ hrs.; fares 13 fl. 32, 9 fl. 99, 6 fl. 66 kr.; views of the Danube on the left.

Railway-station, omnibuses, and fiacres see p. 348. (The line which diverges immediately beyond the station to *Csegled &c.* is uninteresting.)

Pabota, an estate of Count Karolyi, with a park, is frequently visited from Pest. On the hills to the l. on the r. bank of the Danube, lies the large town of *Sz. Endre*, inhabited by Rascians. Next stat. *Dunakeszi*, then *Waitzen* (p. 347), an important-looking place when viewed from the river. The Danube is now approached. Near *Nagy-Maros* (p. 347) the *Wissegrad* (p. 347) comes in view, presenting an imposing aspect. Near *Szobb* the *Ipoly* falls into the Danube. Near *Nana*, the station for *Gran* (p. 346), 3 M. distant, the train traverses a number of islands at the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube.

From Waitzen thus far the scenery is picturesque. The line now quits the river and enters a hilly and uninteresting tract of arable land. Stations *Köbölkút*, *Neuhäusel* (Hungar. *Ersek Ujvar*) where the day-train halts 25 min. for dinner, *Tót Megyer* (a village and castle belonging to Count Karolyi; to the r. the long, vine-clad *Neutragebirge*, and several other places of little importance.

The *Carpathian Mts.* gradually become more prominent. On the S. E. slope rises the white *Rothestein*, or castle of *Bibersburg*. Then *Megyer-Bel*, a handsome château with a tower. The village, château, and park of *Lanschüts*, Hungar. *Cseclesz*, the property of the dowager Countess Esterhazy, are charmingly situated.

The scenery becomes more attractive as Presburg is approached. The line traverses innumerable vineyards, at a considerable height above the river, and crosses the railway to *Tyrnau* and *Szered* (p. 345). *Presburg* with its castle (p. 345) now comes in sight; close to the station the line penetrates the S. spurs of the Carpathians by a tunnel, traverses an undulating district and enters the *Marchfeld* (p. 129). To the l. in the distance beyond *Neudorf*, the fortress of *Theben* (p. 345) is visible from the bridge over the *March*; less distant, the imperial château of *Hof*. Stat. *Marchegg*; then *Gänserndorf*, where the line unites with the Austrian N. Railway. From this point to Vienna, see p. 129.

84. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka.

Railway in 13—15 hrs. (express train to Oderberg in 8½, thence to Cracow in 4½ hrs.); fares 19 fl. 98, 14 fl. 99, 9 fl. 99 kr.

From Vienna to *Prerau* see p. 130. The next place of importance is *Leipnik*, a manufacturing town with old watch-towers. On a height to the E. rises the dilapidated castle of *Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the *Beczwa*, as far as *Weisskirchen*, is picturesque and fertile. The line skirts the slope of the hills and affords fine views.

At *Weisskirchen* the high land which forms the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic, is intersected by the line. Beyond stat. *Pohl* the district of the *Oder*, which becomes visible near *Zauchtl*, on the r., is entered. In the background rise the Little Carpathians. At *Schönbrunn* the valley of the *Oder* contracts; the scenery is attractive.

Branch-line in 1¼ hr. (N. W.) to *Troppau*, the most important town in Austrian Silesia, with 12,000 inhab., capital of the Liechtenstein duchies of *Troppau* and *Jägerndorf*. The Congress of 1820, which was afterwards transferred to *Laibach* (p. 330), originally met here.

Near *Mährisch-Ostrau* the line crosses the *Oder*. Extensive iron-foundries on the r.

Krakau, Cracovie

1 <i>Bahnhof</i>	D.2.3	10 <i>Dominicanerkirche</i>	C.3.4	20 <i>Schloss</i>	B.4.5
2 <i>Bischöfl. Pallast</i>	B.3.4	11 <i>S^t Franciscus</i>	B.4	21 <i>Sternwarte</i>	B.1
3 <i>Botanischer Garten</i>	E.3	12 <i>Heilig Geist K.</i>	C.3	22 <i>Spital (Militär)</i>	B.1
4 <i>Caserno</i>		13 <i>S^t Johannes K.</i>	C.3	23 <i>Fuchshaus</i>	B.C.3
5 <i>Florianscher Thor</i>	C.2	14 <i>S^t Maria</i>	C.3	24 <i>Theater (Sommer)</i>	B.2
Kirchen		15 <i>S^t Nicolaus</i>	D.3	25 <i>Theater neues</i>	B.1
6 <i>S^t Adalbert K.</i>	BC.3	16 <i>S^t Peter</i>	C.4	26 <i>Univ.erbild.</i>	B.1
7 <i>S^t Andreas Kirche u. Kloster</i>	C.4	17 <i>Reformaten K.</i>	B.3		
8 <i>S^t Barbara</i>	C.3	18 <i>Landes Präsidium</i>	B.3		
9 <i>Zoo od: Schlosskirche</i>	B.4	19 <i>Polizei Direct</i>	C.3		



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.

30 100 200 300 400 Wiener Klafter
 der Wiener Zoll - 156 W. Klafter

Oderberg, situated on the Oder, which is here the boundary between Austria and Prussia, is the junction of the lines to Breslau and Cracow. The latter now proceeds in an E. direction, within a short distance of the Prussian frontier. Country for the most part flat and uninteresting. Several stations of little importance. Then stat. *Dzieditz*, whence a branch-line runs (in 1 hr.) to *Bielitz* and *Biala*, two Protest. manufacturing towns, separated by the Biala, the frontier-river between Silesia and Galicia. The *Biala* is crossed farther on. Beyond *Oswięcim* the *Vistula* is crossed. At *Trzebinia* the line to Upper Silesia and Warsaw diverges.

Cracow. Hotels. Hôtel de Russie; Hôtel de Londres, opposite the post-office; * *Weisses Ross*, *Floriansgasse*; Hôtel de Dresde; Hôtel de Saxe. Dinners always à la carte, as in Austria.

Fiacre per drive 1, per hr. 2, to the Kosciuszko Hill 4, to *Wieliczka* 16 Pol. florins.

Commissionaires (per day 6, half day 3 fl.), who are here termed 'factors', and are always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the station or hotel, but their services may be dispensed with.

Money. Accounts here are kept in Polish florins; 1 fl. = 25 Austr. kr. = 6 d.

Cracow, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula*, once the capital of Poland, where till 1764 the kings were crowned, subsequently the capital of a small independent state, was finally annexed to Austria after the insurrection of 1846. Popul. 40,086, of whom 12,000 are Jews. The churches and towers, the lofty *Schloss* and other handsome edifices impart an imposing aspect to the town from the suburbs. In July, 1850, the busiest portion of the town, to the W. of the 'Ring', was burned down.

The fortified *Schloss* (Pl. 20), on the *Wawel* hill at the W. end of the town, was originally erected by Casimir the Great in the 14th cent., but the present buildings are for the most part of more recent origin. It was the residence of the Polish kings till 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his seat to Warsaw. This vast pile consists of a number of different large buildings erected by various kings of Poland. In 1846 it was converted into a barrack and hospital.

The * *Cathedral* or *Schlosskirche* (Pl. 9), a Gothic church on the E. side of the *Schloss*, was consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great. It is the place of sepulture of the Polish kings and heroes. Beneath the nave is a Romanesque crypt.

To the r. in the nave, on the E. side, is the entrance to a Vault constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, where Poland's three most illustrious heroes repose, John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Kosciuszko, who died in exile at Soleure in 1817. A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Wladislaw and his queen. The sacristan opens the vault (35 kr.) — Chapels: 1st, near the vault, recumbent figure in porphyry of King Casimir Jagello (d. 1492), by the eminent Nuremberg sculptor *Veit Stoss*, who was born at Cracow. Monument of King Wladislaw Jagello (d. 1434). Opposite to it the * Monument of

Bishop Soltysk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians, on account of his opposition to their measures at the Polish Diet in 1787. — 2nd. **Thorwaldsen's* Christ bestowing a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but unfortunately in an unfavourable light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorwaldsen*. — 5th. Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagello family; recumbent figures in red marble of King Sigismund Jagello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572). Dome of the chapel in gilded copper. Opposite is **Thorwaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 8th. Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as is indicated by his girdle, in red marble under a canopy, by *Veit Stoss*. — 11th. This chapel was once connected with the palace, and was employed by the Polish monarchs as an oratory. Throne of red marble. Monument of King Stephen Bathori (d. 1586), in red marble. Opposite to it, behind the high altar, the monument of King John Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 135), as the reliefs indicate. — 18th, in the centre of the church, contains a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver cherubim, in which are preserved the relics of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — The Treasury, accessible before 10 a. m. only, contains the jewels and other valuables of the former kings, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically wrought vessels in gold and silver.

**St. Mary's* (Pl. 14), another of the 36 churches of Cracow deserving of inspection, is a handsome Gothic structure of 1726, containing a high altar carved by *Veit Stoss*, and several old tombstones. The spacious edifice opposite to it, standing in the centre of the market-place, is the *Tuchhaus* (Pl. 23), or cloth-hall, now a magazine for merchandise. The tower appertained to a former *Rathhaus*.

The handsome modern saloons of the antiquated buildings of the *University* (Pl. 26), which was founded by Casimir the Great in 1349, contain the *Library*. The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by the Polish painter *Stachowitz*.

St. Anna's church, near the university, contains some good mosaics in marble and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1743).

The *Dominican Church* (Pl. 10), partially destroyed by the fire of 1850, contains a restored lateral chapel, with Gothic altar, and a fine large window filled with stained glass by *Hübner* of Dresden.

The *Florianerthor*, an extensive and singular structure erected in 1498 for protection against the Turks, is situated near the railway-station (Pl. 1), in the middle of the grounds which surround the town. E. of the station are the *Botan. Gardens*, belonging to the university, and the *Observatory* (Pl. 21).

On an island to the S.E. is the suburb of *Kasimiers*, the Jewish quarter. Farther to the S.E. a bridge crosses the Vistula to *Podgorze*. To the l. rises the *Krakusberg*, said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The **Kosciuszkoberg*, on an eminence about 3 M. to the N., is a rampart of earth, nearly 300 ft. in height, thrown up by

the united efforts of almost the entire population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name. The summit commands a fine *view of Cracow and Podgorze, and the conical Krakusberg; S. the Carpathians, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagura and its neighbours; then the Vistula, the course of which may be traced for a long distance; N. the handsome marble building of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany. The *Chapel of St. Bronislawa*, with a hermitage, adjoins the hillock.

The Tatra Mts. or *Central Carpathians*, the highlands of Hungary, are a very interesting range, although a visit to them is attended with some difficulty. Several of the peaks attain a height of 8000 ft. above the sea-level. A tour in this district is usually undertaken from *Neumark*, 69 M. S. of Cracow, or from *Küsmark* (Krone) on the S. side of the mountains. The length of the Tatra is about 18 M.; charming mountain scenery on both sides. A guide acquainted with the country and the Slavonic language is requisite. The inns are poor and dirty, affording nothing but the humblest fare. A supply of provisions for several days is therefore desirable for the excursion.

* *Salt Mines of Wieliczka*. Railway in 32 min.; fares 72, 54, 36 kr. — *Fiacre* in 1½ hr., there and back 4 fl. Austr. Visitors halt at the château of Wieliczka, where a ticket of admission is obtained (gratis). They should then proceed to the entrance-shaft, either before 10 a. m. or before 3 p. m. The inspection of the mines occupies 2 hrs. Fee to the torch bearers 50—60 kr., to the official in attendance about the same. Specimens of the rock-salt, about 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

The greatest depth of these mines is 800 ft. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and yield about 50,000 tons of salt annually (valued at 20 fl., or 2 l., per ton). Length of the mines, from E. to W., about 3170 yds.; breadth, from N. to S., 1200 yds. Upwards of 1000 workmen are employed. The different stories are connected by innumerable passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. Several of the 16 ponds which the mines contain are traversed by boats. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are of spacious dimensions, are employed as magazines. Several of them are architecturally decorated, containing candelabra &c. hewn in rock-salt, which, when properly illuminated, present a beautiful and impressive spectacle. There are also two chapels, with altars, columns and other ornaments formed of the natural rock. In the larger of these mass is celebrated annually on July 3rd, after which a banquet is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80—100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solid consistency. It is excavated by quarrying, rather than by mining operations.

85. From Cracow to Lemberg.

Railway in 10½—13½ hrs.; fares 16 fl. 39, 12 fl. 29, 8 fl. 19 kr.

The first important station on this line is *Bochnia*, which possesses extensive salt-mines, connected with those of Wieliczka (see above). Stat. *Tarnow* is a town belonging to Prince Sangusko; the cathedral contains some curious monuments of the Ostrog and Tarnow families. At stat. *Dembica* a château of Prince Radzivil. *Rzeszow* is a town with 5000 inhab. At stat. *Lancut* (3000 inhab., ½ Jews) a château and park of Count Potocki. At stat. *Przeworsk* a park of Prince Lubomirski. Stat. *Jaroslav* (Schetz), with 3400 inhab. (⅔ Jews), appertains to Prince Czar-

toryski. Stat. *Przemysl*, an ancient town on the *San*, surrounded by walls, with six churches, is the seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop.

The villages of the Rusniacs (Ruthenians, or Russinians), a Slavonic race who inhabit this district of Galicia, are miserably poor and squalid. Six stations of no great importance are passed.

Lemberg, Polish *Lwow*, French *Léopol* (*Hôtel de Russie*; *H. d'Angleterre*; *H. de l'Europe*), the capital of Galicia, with 70,384 inhab., seat of a Rom. Cath., an Armenian, and a Greek archbishop, possesses little to attract the traveller. The town itself is insignificant, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs. The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is a modern structure. The *Dominican Church*, an imitation of the *Carlskirche* at Vienna, contains a monument to a Countess Dunin-Borowska by *Thorwaldsen*.

On an eminence at the extremity of the *Jesuitengasse* stands the *Greek Cathedral* of St. George, with the archiepiscopal *Palace*.

The *University*, re-opened in 1847, is attended by 1000 students. The library and cabinet of natural history were seriously injured by the bombardment of 1848. *Ossolinski's National Institution*, in the *Breite Strasse*, contains collections which chiefly bear reference to the literature and history of Poland, and possesses its own printing-office.

INDEX.

- Aalen** 25.
Aberg, the 109.
Abersee, the 175.
Abtenau 173.
Abtey s. St. Leonhard.
Achalm, the 20.
Ache, the **Achensee**- 88.
 —, the **Bregenser** 231.
 —, the **Brixenthaler** 210.
 —, the **Gasteiner** 195. 198.
 —, the **Grosee** 210.
 —, the **Königssee** 184.
 —, the **Kössener** 90.
 —, the **Krimler** 222.
 —, the **Oetzthaler** 235. 267.
 —, the **Staufener** 71.
Achen, defile 88.
Achenkirch 89.
Achensee, the 89.
Achenspitz, the 267.
Achenthal 89.
Achenwald 88.
Achselmannstein 190.
Acquabuona 303.
Acs 346.
Adamello Alps, the 288.
Adamsthal 127.
Adda, the 248. 248.
Adelheidsquelle 84.
Adelholzen 90.
Adelsberg 330.
Adige, the 238. 277 &c.
Adlerfluss, the **Stiller** 127.
Adlerhöhle(**Schafberg**) 177.
Adlersruhe, the 207. 280.
Admont, monast. 307.
Affensee, the 167.
Aflenz 313.
Agagliols 261.
St. Agata 170.
Ager, the 164.
Aggenstein-Spitz, the 74.
Aggstein 162.
Agordo 305.
 —, **Val** 305.
 —, **Canal di** 305.
Agram 329.
- Agums** 243.
Ahoraspitz, the 218.
Ahrenthal, the 298.
Aibling 72.
Aigen, château 188.
Alà 279.
Alb, the **Swabian** 17.
 —, the **Rauhe** 8.
Alba 263.
St. Alban 80.
Albe, the 188.
Albensee, the 164.
Alberfeldkogel, the 167.
Alberschwende 231.
Albrechtsburg 158.
Alcherberg, the 299.
Alexanderbad 105.
Alfensbach, the 234.
Algäu, the 70.
Alleghe 304.
 —, **Lake of** 304.
Allerheiligen(**Styria**) 314.
Alm, the 184. 186. 191.
Alpeiner Ferner, the 272.
Alpsee, the (near **Hohen-**
schwanganu) 77.
 — (near **Immenstadt**) 71.
Alpspitze, the 82.
Alt-Ansee 170.
Altenburg 31.
 —, the (**Franconia**) 34.
 —, — (**Tyrol**) 277.
Altenmarkt 306.
Altenmühl 167.
Altheugenberg 46.
Altmühl, the 26. 43. 47.
Altmuhr 47.
Altmünster 167.
Alt-Ofen 347.
Alt-Prax 299.
Amberg 92.
Ameisenbühl, the 319.
Am Lech 231.
Ammergau, the 80.
Ammerece, the 80.
Ammertthaler Oed 229.
Amper, the 79. 80 &c.
- Ampezzo Valley**, the 301.
Amras, **Schloss** 216.
Amstetten 158.
Andechs, **Abbey** 80.
St. Andrä 327.
Andraz 304.
Andreasinsel, the 347.
Andrian 342.
Angelo, **Passo del** 302. 308.
Anger 98.
Angerer Kopf, the 231.
Angerthal, the 208.
Anichspitz, the 271.
Anif, château 191.
Ankathal, the 92.
Ankogel, the 200.
Anlaufthal, the 200.
Annaberg 174.
Ansbach 46.
Antelao, **Mte.** 303.
Antermoja, **Val** 292.
Antholz 298.
Antholzer Thal, the 298.
St. Anton 234.
 —, **ruin** 276.
St. Antönier-Joch, the 283.
S. Antonio 248.
Aperer Pfaff, the 278.
Aprica 289.
Aprica, **Passo d'** 289.
Aquileja 337.
Araba 263.
Arber, the 97.
Arbesau 112.
Arco 231.
Ardagger 160.
Ardetz 263.
Ardo, the 304.
Arlas, **Piz** 254.
Arlberg, the 234.
Arlscharte, the 194. 309.
Arnoldstein 338. 343.
Arsic 306.
Arzel 271.
Aschach 100.
Aschaffenburg 27.
Aschau (**Zillertal**) 218.

- Aschlerbach, the 242.
 Asiago 285.
 Auling 340.
 Aspern 344.
 Assa, Val 265.
 Assenza 282.
 Asten 159. 306.
 Aster Tunnel, the 274.
 Astfeld 277.
 Atlitz, the 320.
 Attersee, the 164.
 Attnang 164.
 Atzwang 275.
 Au (Vorarlberg) 281.
 — (Oetzthal) 268.
 Auer 277. 290.
 Auf der Au 230.
 Augsburg 43.
 Augstenberg, the 234. 264.
 Aulendorf 9.
 Aurach 87. 211.
 Aurach, the 30.
 Auronzo Valley, the 303.
 Aussee 170.
 Aussenruf 242.
 Aussig 112. 113.
 Austerlitz 128.
 Avigua, Val 284.
 Avio 279.
 Avisio, the 278. 290 &c.
 Axljoch, the 78.

 Babiagura, the 355.
 Bacher-Mts., the 328. 341.
 Bachlanke, the 298.
 Badelwand, the 321.
 Baden (near Vienna) 155.
 Badia s. St. Leonhard.
 Baiersdorf 34.
 Baireuth 104.
 Bakow 113.
 Baldeck, ruin 19.
 Baldo, Monte 287.
 Balino 282.
 Balzers 238.
 Bamberg 32.
 Bannwaldsee, the 77. 80.
 Banz, monast. 32.
 Bardolino 283.
 Bärenbad Alm, the 89.
 Bärenfall, the 199.
 Bärenkogel, the 195.
 Bärenkopf, the 89. 225. 250.
 Bären-See, the 6.
 Bärenthal 327.
 St. Bartholomew 187.
 Bartholomew, lake of 186.
 S. Bartolomeo, Mte. 263.
 Bassano 286.
 Bastei, the 112.
 Bauernalp, the 207.
 Baumgarten Alp, the 219.

 Bavarian Forest, the 97.
 Beyerdiessen 80.
 Bayrisch-Zell 87.
 Bebenhausen 11.
 Beczwa, the 352.
 Belluno 304.
 Belpole Alp, the 340.
 Bempflingen 10.
 Benedictbeuern 84.
 Benediktenwand, the 85.
 Beraun 125.
 —, the 125.
 Berchtesgaden 185.
 Berg (Bavaria) 69.
 — (near Cannstatt) 5.
 Bergen 90.
 Berger Thörl, the 230.
 Bergtheim 103.
 Bernau 90.
 Berneck 105.
 Berner Klause, the 279.
 Bernina, the 259.
 — Pass, the 255.
 — Houses, the 255.
 —, Piz 259.
 Berninabach, the 258.
 Bernried 69.
 Beseno, castle 279.
 Besigheim 22.
 Betzenstein 92.
 Beuren 19.
 Beurener Fels, the 19.
 Beuron, monast. 14.
 Beutelsbach 24.
 Bevers 282.
 Bezzecca 282.
 S. Biagio, Isola di 283.
 Biala 353.
 —, the 353.
 Biberach (Swabia) 9.
 Biberkopf, the 231.
 Bibersburg 352.
 Bichel 84.
 Biehanj 113.
 Biela, the 110.
 Bielach, the 158.
 Bielany 355.
 Bielerhöhe, the 234.
 Bielitz 353.
 Biesenhofen 69.
 Bietenheim 22.
 Bildstöckl Joch, the 273.
 Biois, Val 291. 304.
 Bisamberg, the 163.
 Bischofshofen 174. 194.
 Bisenz 130.
 Bistriza, the 330.
 Bivio di Prad or Brad s.
 Prad.
 Blahhaus, foundry 194.
 Blansko 127.
 Blau, the 8.

 Blaubeuern 8.
 Blaue Köpfe, the 230.
 Blancis Glacier, the 183.
 Bleiberg 343.
 Bleiburg 341.
 Blenheim 43.
 Blindheim s. Blenheim.
 Blindsee, the 79.
 Blocksberg, the 330.
 Bludenz 233.
 Blühnbach, the 194.
 Blumau 275.
 Bochnia 355.
 Bockarscharte, the 202.
 Bocklach, Alp 219.
 Bocklet 103.
 Böckstein 199.
 Bodelshausen 13.
 Bodon 231.
 Bodenbach 112.
 Bodenbühl, the 191. 210.
 Bodenmais 97.
 Bodensee s. Lake of Con-
 stance.
 Bogenhausen 68.
 Bohemian Forest, the 126.
 Böhmisches-Brod 126.
 — -Leipa 113.
 — -Trübau 127.
 Boimont, ruin 277.
 Boita, the 302.
 Bolladore 248.
 Bondo, Alp 261.
 Bonowicz 329.
 Bonzedarkütte, the 230.
 Bopfinger 25.
 Bopser, the 5.
 Borca 303.
 Borgo di Val Sugana 285.
 Bormio 247.
 Boruniza, the 330.
 Boskowitz, ruin 127.
 S. Botolo 335.
 Botsch, the 328.
 Boval, hut 280.
 Bozen 276.
 Brail 263.
 Bramberg 224.
 Brand, the 268.
 Brandberg 230.
 Brandberger Kolm 218.
 Brandeis 127.
 Brandhof, the 313.
 Brandis, castle 242.
 Brandjoch, the 212.
 Brandnerthal, the 233.
 Brannenburg 72.
 Branowitz 128.
 Branzoll 277.
 Bras 125.
 Bratz 234.
 Brauglio, the 246.

- Brege, the 12.
 Bregenz 231.
 Bregenser Wald, the 231.
 Breitach, the 70.
 Breitenberg 97.
 Breitenstein, the 90.
 Breitenwang 77.
 Breithorn, the 210.
 Breittalhn 219.
 Brennbüchl 235.
 Brenner 273.
 Brennerbad, the 273.
 Brennersee, the 273.
 Brennkogl, the 202. 226.
 Breno 239.
 Brenta, the 284. 285.
 Brescia 289.
 Brettach, the 23.
 Brettboden, the 206.
 Bretten 1.
 Bribano 305.
 Briccus Chapel, the 206.
 Brigach, the 12.
 Brione, Monte 281.
 Brionian Islands, the 396.
 Brixen (Brixenthal) 211.
 — (on the Eisack) 275.
 Brixener Klause, the 274.
 Brixlegg 73.
 Bruchsal 1.
 Bruck on the Mur 320.
 — (Pinzgau) 225.
 Bruck, castle 299.
 Bruckbad, the 351.
 Brückenau 103.
 Brühl, the 154.
 Brunau 267.
 Brunecken 297.
 Brunn 154.
 Brunn 127.
 Brunnenthal 99.
 Brunnsee 327.
 Brunschkopf, the 84.
 Brüs or Brusio 253.
 Brüz 110.
 Bschlaps 231.
 Bubentsch 114.
 Buchau 89.
 Buchberg 319.
 Bucheben 226.
 Buche di Vela 230.
 Büchelbach 78.
 Buchenau, castle 101.
 Buchenstein 233. 304.
 Buchheim, castle 164.
 Buchhorn 9.
 Buchkogel, the 326.
 Buchsberg, the 158.
 Büchsenhöhe, the 187.
 Buchwald 174.
 Budweis 125.
 Buffalora Pass, the 263.
 Bunding 97.
 Buoch 24.
 Buon - Consiglio, castle 278.
 Burgberg 70.
 Burgbernheim 46.
 Burgegg, the 73.
 Burgeis 239.
 Burgfarrnbach 30.
 Burghalde, the 69.
 Burgkunstadt 32.
 Burgstall 242.
 —, the Hohe 207. 272.
 Burgstein, the 106.
 Burladingen 13.
 But, the 300.
 Cadinspitzen, the 303.
 Calceranica 284.
 Caldes 287.
 Caldonazzo 284.
 Calliano 279.
 Calmbach 22.
 Calw 22.
 Cambelle, Val 285.
 Cambrena Glacier 254.
 —, Piz 254.
 Camignone 289.
 Camonica, Val 288.
 Campascio, Corno di 255.
 Campfer 257.
 Campi 282.
 Campidello 292.
 Campo 282.
 Campo, Valle di 254.
 — Cologno 253.
 Campo di Croce, Val di 296.
 Campolungo Pass, the 296.
 Campovasto 262.
 Canale 338.
 Canale, Val 291.
 Canalthal, the 338.
 Canazel 293.
 Cannstadt 5.
 S. Canzian 331.
 Capella 262.
 Capella Mts., the 337.
 Capellen (Styria) 309.
 Capo d'Istria 335.
 Capo di Ponte 289. 304.
 Caporetto 338.
 Caprile 304.
 Carano 290.
 Carezza Pass, the 292.
 Carlsbad 108.
 Carlsburg 28.
 Carls Eisfeld 170. 173.
 Carlsböhle, the 21.
 Carlsteg, the 219.
 Carlstadt 28.
 Carlstein, ruin (near Reichenhall) 209.
 Carpathian Mts., the 129. 352. 355.
 Carso s. Karst.
 Carthaus 270.
 Casanna, Val 262.
 St. Cassian 296.
 Castagnovizza 338.
 Castelbell 240.
 Castelfondo 287.
 Castelfranco 288.
 Castellazzo, Mte. 291.
 Castelletto 282.
 Castello (Val di Sole) 288.
 — (Val Sugana) 285.
 Castello di Sasso 304.
 Castelnuevo 284.
 Castelruth 295.
 Castrozza, Val 291.
 S. Caterina 247.
 St. Catharina 270.
 Cattaro 336.
 Cavaglia 254.
 Cavagliasco, the 254.
 Cavalese 291.
 Cavallina, Val 289.
 Cavloccio Lake, the 256.
 Cedegolo 289.
 Cedeu, Val di 247. 253.
 —, Vedretta di 253.
 Ceggio, the 285.
 Celerina 258.
 Cellero 299.
 Cembra, Val 278. 290.
 Cencinighe 304.
 Ceneda 305.
 Ceppina 248.
 Ceraino 379.
 Cereda Pass, the 291.
 Cerkow, the 126.
 Ceval Glacier, the 288.
 Cevedale, Monte 252.
 —, Passo 253.
 Chalchagn, Piz 261.
 Cham 126.
 Chapütschin-Pass, the 261.
 —, Piz 261.
 Chasté 257.
 Chiampatz, Piz 265.
 Chiamuera, Val 262.
 S. Chiatar 287.
 Chiamsee, the 90.
 Chiusa di Verona, the 279.
 Chodau 107.
 Chorinsky-Klause, the 171.
 Choteschau 126.
 Chrast 126.
 St. Christina 267.
 St. Christopher 284.
 Churburg, the 239.
 Chawtierub 114.

- Clerfs 268. 264.
 Cilli 329.
 Cinuschi 268.
 Cisloneberg, the 290.
 Cison 285.
 —, the 285. 291. 305.
 Cistelalp, the 188.
 Cittadella 286.
 Cittanova 336.
 Civitate 289.
 Civita, Mte. 304.
 Clam, ruin 160.
 Cles 287.
 Cogolo 288.
 Colfosco 296.
 Colfosco Pass, the 296.
 Colico 249.
 Colle di S. Lucia 304.
 Colombano, Monte 246.
 Como, Lake of 249.
 Conegliano 305.
 Confinale, Monte 247.
 St. Constant 295.
 Constance 16.
 Constance, the Lake of 10.
 Contrin Valley, the 298.
 Cordevole, the 298. 304.
 Corfara 286.
 Corniale 335.
 Corona 287.
 Corteno 289.
 Cortina di Ampezzo 302.
 Corvatsch, Piz 281.
 Corvosee, the 242.
 Costalungo Valley, the 292.
 Costonzella Pass, the 291.
 Cotschen, Piz 284.
 Covelò 285.
 Cracow 363.
 Crailsheim 24.
 Crasta Mora 262.
 Créppa Rossa, the 299.
 Cresta 258.
 Crimmitzschau 31.
 Cristallino, Mte. 302.
 Cristallo, Monte (Stelvio) 244.
 Cristallo, Monte (Ampezzo) 301. 303.
 Croatenloch, the 198.
 S. Croce 306.
 Croda Rossa, the 302.
 Cruschetta, the 284.
 Culmbach 32.
 Cumano 282.
 Curtins 257.
 Cusiano 288.
 Custozza 280.
 Czegled 351.
 Czernosek, Gross- 113.
- Dachau 46.
 Dachstein, the 178.
 Daila, castle 336.
 Dalaas 234.
 Dallwitz 109.
 Damm, Sasso di 292.
 Danube, the 8. 12. 14. 99. &c.
 Darfo 289.
 Daumen, the 70.
 Defferegen Joch, the 298.
 — Thal, the 298.
 Deggendorf 96.
 Dembica 355.
 Denno 287.
 Dercolo 287.
 Desenzano 288.
 Dettingen (on the Main) 27.
 — (Swabia) 19.
 Deutsch-Altenburg 344.
 — Landsberg 326.
 Dewant 204.
 Diavolezza, the 261.
 Diavolo, Ponte del 248.
 Dient 206.
 Diessen 80.
 Dietenheim 298.
 Dietfurt 14.
 Dimaro 288.
 Dippelwand, the 312.
 Dirrenstangel, the 311.
 Disgrazia, Monte della 249.
 Ditzzenbach 7.
 Ditzingen 1.
 Divazza 331.
 Dobelbad, the 326.
 Döbling 156.
 Dobracz, the 342.
 Dohna 112.
 Döllach 204.
 Dolladizza s. Kalditsch.
 Dölsach 204.
 Domegliarà 280.
 Donatiberg, the 328.
 Donaudorf, castle 161.
 Donaueschingen 12.
 Denaustauf 96.
 Donauwörth 42.
 Donnerkogln, the 173.
 Donnersberg, the (Bohemia) 111.
 Dorf 268.
 Dorfer Bach, the 290.
 Dorfer Glacier, the 228.
 Dorferthal, the 228.
 Dorfheim, ruin 209.
 Dornauerg, the 219.
 Dornbach 157.
 Dornbirn 232.
 Dorner Alm, the 176.
 Dos Trento, the 279.
 Dospez, the 287.
 Dösener Scharte, the 309.
- Drachenböhle, the 321.
 Drau, the 204. 299. 328. &c.
 Dreiherrnspitz, the 222. 227.
 Drei Schwestern, the 253.
 Dreisesselkopf, the 97. 196.
 Dreithorspitze, the 81.
 Drei Zinken, the 301.
 Drena, Castello di 261.
 Dresden 112.
 Dressenstein, the 170.
 Drö 281.
 Drusen-Thor, the 236.
 Duino 387.
 Dumpen 268.
 Dunakeszi 351.
 Durchfahrtscharte, the 252.
 Durlach 1.
 Dürnberg, the 191.
 Dürnholz 277.
 Durnstein, castle 241.
 Duronbach, the 292.
 Duron Alp, the 298.
 Duron Valley, the 298.
 Dürreberg, the 77.
 Dürrenboden, the 231.
 Dürrensee, the 301.
 Dürrenstein, the 311.
 Dürrenstein, ruin (Danube) 162.
 — (Styria) 322.
 Dusalingen 12.
 Dux 110.
 —, Hinter- 220.
 Duxer Joch, the 220.
 Duxerthal, the 220.
 Dzieditz 358.
- Ebelsbach 103.
 Ebelsberg 159.
 Eben 89.
 Ebensee 168.
 Ebenwand Ferner, the 240.
 Ebenzweyer, castle 167.
 Echaz, the 10.
 Eckartshausen 24.
 Eckbauer, the 82.
 Eckersdorf 106.
 Eckmühl 96.
 Edelboden 314.
 Edelweiss-Tauernkopf, the 188.
 Edolo 288.
 Efferring 101.
 Eger 106.
 —, the 25. 106. 114.
 Egern 88.
 Egg, chateau 97.
 Eggenberg, castle 321.
 St. Egiden 319.
 Egna s. Neumarkt.

- Ebingen 9.
 Ehrenberg, castle 78.
 Ehrenberger Klaus 78.
 Ehrenhausen, castle 327.
 Ehrwald 78.
 Eibach 7.
 Eibsee, the 82.
 Eiehberg 319.
 Eichgraben, the 158.
 Eichstädt 47.
 Einöde, baths 322.
 Einödsbach 231.
 Eisack, the 273. 277 &c.
 Eisenerz 307.
 Eisenerzhöhe, the 307. 315.
 Eisenstadt 313.
 Eisenstrasse, the 307.
 Eiserne Thor, Mt. 156.
 Eisgrub 128.
 Eishof 271.
 Eissee-Pass, the 253.
 Elbe-Teinitz 126.
 Elbigenalp 281.
 Elbogen 107.
 Elchingen 47.
 Elend Alp, the 309.
 Ellend 344.
 Ellmau 82.
 Ellwangen 24.
 Elmau 210.
 Elmen 231.
 Elsbethen 183.
 Elsenz, the 23.
 Elster, the 31.
 Eltmann 108.
 Embach 227.
 Emersdorf 343.
 Emskirchen 80.
 En, the 257.
 End der Welt Ferner, the 251.
 Endersbach 24.
 Endorf 90.
 Sz. Endre 351.
 Enego 285.
 Engadine, the 256.
 Engelhardtszell 100.
 Engelhaus, ruin 109.
 Engelswand, the 268.
 Engelszell, monastery 100.
 Engen 12.
 Engstingen 21.
 Enguiso 282.
 Eningen 20.
 Enn, castle 290.
 Enneberg Valley, the 295.
 Enns 159. 306.
 —, the 159. 306. 306. etc.
 Ennsdorf 306.
 Ennsceck, castle 159. 306.
 Enz, the 1. 21. 22.
 Eppan 277.
 Eremitage, château 105.
 Erkenbrechtsweller 19.
 Erlachkopf, the 167.
 Erlaf, the 158.
 Erlafsee, the 312.
 Erlangen 84.
 Erlau 97.
 Erlsbach 298.
 Erms, the 19.
 Ernsthofen 306.
 Erpfingen 21.
 Erzberg, the 307.
 Erzenboden, the 315.
 Erzgebirge, the 110. 111.
 Eschelohe 80.
 Eschenbach 47.
 Eschlohe, ruin 242.
 Essingen 25.
 Essling 344.
 Esslingen 7.
 Esterbergalp, the 82.
 Esterház, castle 318.
 Esztergoom s. Gran.
 Estsch s. Adige.
 Ettal 80.
 Evas s. Faasa.
 Ewiger Schnee 194.
 Eyrs 239.
 Fadisen 234.
 Fain, Val da 255.
 Falban, Mt. 296.
 Falcade 292.
 Falop Thal, the 87.
 Falgendorf 127.
 Falkenau 107.
 Falkenstein, ruin near Sigmaringen 14.
 —, —, the (Königssee) 186.
 —, — (near Reichenhall) 91.
 —, — (Styria) 204.
 —, — (Wolfgangs-See) 175.
 Falkniss, the 233.
 Fall, castle 341.
 Falschung Spitz, the 271.
 Falzalp, the 189.
 Falzthurm Alm 89.
 Fantaisie, the 105.
 Farmbach, ruin 209.
 Farnau, the 167.
 Faasna 336.
 Faasa, Val 292.
 Fatschalv, Piz 264.
 Fauken, the 81.
 Faurndau 7.
 Fedaja Pass, the 298.
 Federaun 343.
 Fedoz, Val 256.
 —, Vadret da 256.
 Feistritz 340. 341.
 —, the 322. 339.
 Feldafing 69.
 Feldkirch (Tyrol) 232.
 — (Carinthia) 323.
 Felixdorf 315.
 Felsberg, the 129.
 Felt-Alp, the 231.
 Feltre 305.
 Fend 289.
 Ferdinandshöhe, the 113.
 Ferchenbach, the 82.
 Ferleiten 226.
 Fermin, Cima da 302.
 Fernau Glacier, the 273.
 Fern 79.
 Fernstein, castle 79.
 Fersina, the 284.
 Fettan 264.
 Feuchten 237.
 Feuerpalfen, the 187.
 Feuerseeng, the 198.
 Fex Glacier, the 256.
 —, Cima da 261.
 —, Val da 261.
 Fiave 282.
 Fichtelgebirge, the 105.
 Fiemme, the 290.
 Fiera, la 291.
 Fils, the 7.
 Filiseck, château 7.
 Fimberthal, the 284.
 Finkenberg 220.
 Finstermünz 238.
 Fiorentina, Val 304.
 Fischach, the 164.
 Fischament 344.
 Fischbach 72.
 —, the 268.
 Fischhausen 86.
 Fischhorn, castle 209.
 Fischlein-Thal, the 299.
 Fischunglalp, the 188.
 Fiume 337.
 Flachau, the 306.
 Flachhorn, the 210.
 Fläscherberg, the 263.
 Flattach 201.
 Flatzbach, the 258.
 Flavon 287.
 Fleimsenthal, the 290.
 Fleiss, the 208.
 Fliirsch 234.
 Flitsch 338.
 Flochberg, the 25.
 Floienthal, the 219.
 St. Florian, Abbey 159.
 Floriansberg, the 10.
 Fluchthorn, the 234. 264.
 Fodara Vedla Alp, the 293.
 Fondo 277.
 Fondoi 277.

- Fonsaso 291. 305.
 Forchach 281.
 Forchheim 84.
 Forchtenuau 317.
 Forchtenstein, castle 317.
 Forcola, the 255.
 Forno 292.
 Forno, Passo 251.
 — Glacier, the 256.
 Forst 240.
 Fragant 201. 204.
 Fragenstein, ruin 84.
 Fragsburg, the 242.
 Frakno s. Forchtenstein.
 Francon. Switzerland 42.
 Frankfurt 28.
 Frandsorf 330.
 Franzensbad 106.
 Franzensfeste 274.
 Franzenshöhe 245.
 Franz-Josephs-Bad 329.
 Franz-Josephs-Höhe 208.
 Frassene 291.
 Frauenalpe, the 82.
 Frauenberg, the 162. 307.
 Frauenburg 125.
 —, ruin 322.
 Frauenwörth, the 90.
 Frauhütt, the 212.
 Freddo, Col 302.
 Freinfield 274.
 Freihöls 92.
 Freilassing 91. 191.
 Freinberg, the 102.
 Freising 96.
 Freitung 97.
 Freiwand, the 229.
 Fresen 341.
 Freudenberg 28.
 Freyn, the 310.
 Freynsattel, the 310.
 Freystein, ruin 161.
 Friedberg 46.
 Friedrichshafen 9.
 Friesach 322.
 Frodolfo, the 248.
 Fröhlichsburg, the 239.
 Frohnleiten 321.
 Frohnwitz 189. 209.
 Froschdorf 316.
 Frossnitz-Thal, the 229.
 Fuchsberg, ruin 277.
 Fucine 288.
 Fuentes, ruined fortr. 249.
 Fügen 218.
 Fulpmes 272.
 Fünfkirchen 328.
 Fuorn, Val di 263.
 Fured 328.
 Fürkelen s. Cevedale.
 Fürstenbrunn 178. 184.
 Fürstenburg, castle 239.
 Fürt 225.
 Furth 128.
 Fürth 30.
 Furva, Val 247.
 Fusch, the 225.
 —, the Baths of 225.
 — Thörl, the 208.
 Fuscherkarkopf, the 202.
 Fuschertauern, the 202.
 Fuschl 178.
 Fuschlsee, the 178.
 Füssen 74.
 Futschöl-Pass, the 234.
 284.
 Gacht, Pass 74.
 Gachtspitz, the 77.
 Gaden 155.
 Gader Thal, the 295.
 Gall, the 338. 343.
 Gallitz, the 338.
 Gais 298.
 Gaisalp, the 88.
 Gaisbach 226.
 Gaisberg, the 183.
 Gaishorn 308.
 Gall, the 267.
 St. Gallen 307.
 Gallenkirch 233.
 Galleno 289.
 Gallenstein, castle 307.
 Galthür 234. 284.
 Gamertingen 13.
 Gampenhof, the 260.
 Gampen Pass, the 267.
 Gams 314. 341.
 Gamsenegg 341.
 Gamsfeld, the 173.
 Gamskahrkogel, the 196.
 Gams Spitze, the 221.
 Gannerthal, the 233.
 Gänserndorf 129. 352.
 Garatshausen 68.
 Garda 282.
 Garda, the Lake of 284.
 Gardena Valley, the 297.
 Gargazon 242.
 Gargellenthal, the 283.
 Gargnano 283.
 Garmisch 81.
 Garsten 306.
 Gartenau, castle 184.
 Gartnerkogel, the 343.
 Gaschurn 233.
 Gassen 298.
 Gassenleier Felsen, the
 184.
 Gastein, the 195.
 —, Dorf 195.
 —, Hof 195.
 —, Wildbad 197.
 Gatschach 300.
 Gattern 99.
 Gausselfingen 18.
 Gavia, Monte 248.
 Gavia Pass 247.
 — Valley 247.
 Gazza, Monte 280.
 Gebhardberg, the 231.
 Gefrorne Wand, the 230.
 Geiersburg 113.
 Geilthal, the 322.
 Geiselhöring 96.
 Geislingen 7.
 Geisterspitze, the 244.
 Gemona 300.
 Gemsojoch, the 89.
 Gemünden 28.
 Gennach, the 69.
 St. Georg. 286.
 St. Georgen (Bavaria) 80.
 — (Black Forest) 12.
 — (Franconia) 106.
 — (Pinzgau) 226.
 — (Styria) 322.
 — (Hungary) 328.
 Georgenau 19.
 Georgenberg 73.
 Georgensgmünd 26.
 Gepatsch Glacier, the
 257.
 Gepatschjoch, the 237.
 Gerios 221.
 —, the 221.
 Gerloswand, the 218.
 Gernspitz, the 77.
 Gerstberg, the 183.
 Gersthofen 43.
 St. Gertrud 242.
 Gesäus, defile 307.
 Gfrill 267.
 Giau, Mte. 304.
 Giech, ruin 103.
 St. Gilgen 177.
 St. Gilgenberg 106.
 Gimpelspitz, the 77.
 Gindelalp, the 87.
 Gingen 7.
 Ginzling 219.
 Giop, Alp 258.
 S. Giovanni (Friaul) 337.
 — (Istria) 335.
 — (Lake of Garda) 282.
 — (Fassa) 292.
 Gitschthal, the 300. 343.
 Giudicaria 282.
 Glan, the 322. 342.
 Glaneck, castle 184.
 Glaneck 343.
 Glashütten 88. 105.
 Gleichenberg, Baths 327.
 Gleirscher Jöchel, the 268.
 Glockerin, the 225.
 Gloggnitz 319.

- Glurns 239. 243.
 Gmund 86. 87.
 Gmünd (Carinthia) 309.
 — (Swabia) 26.
 Gmunden 166.
 Göding 180.
 Göflan 239.
 Goisern 170.
 Goito 283.
 Goldbergkarte, the 208.
 Goldbergsee, the 208.
 Goldshöfe 24. 25.
 Goldrain 239.
 Göller, the 307.
 Golling 192.
 Gollrad Iron works 313.
 Göltzschthal, the 31.
 Gomagoi 244.
 Gonberge, the 329.
 Gond 239.
 Gönyö 346.
 Göppingen 7.
 Gördeina s. Gardena.
 Gorheim, monastery 14.
 Gorizia 338.
 Görz 338.
 Gosaldo 291.
 Gosau 173.
 Gosau-Mill, the 171.
 — the Lakes of 173.
 Gosau-Zwang, the 171.
 Göss, château 321.
 Gossensas 274.
 Gössgraben, the 309.
 Gössnitz 31.
 Gössnitz-Fall, the 207.
 Gössweinsteiner 42.
 Gösting, castle 323.
 Gotschakogel, the 320.
 S. Gottardo 247.
 Gottesthal 342.
 —, Abbey 161.
 Gottes-Zell, monast 25.
 Gottmadingen 12.
 Göttweih, Abbey 162.
 Gotzenalp, the 187.
 Gotzenthal 187.
 Götzis 232.
 Grabensattel, the 322.
 326.
 Grabenstetten 19.
 Gradisca 333.
 Grafenberg 129.
 Grafenstein 342.
 Grainau, Ober- 82.
 Grainet 97.
 Gramel Alm 89.
 Gramser Ferner, the 288.
 Gramser Joch, the 240.
 288.
 Fran 346.
 Grande, Val 302.
- Graseck 82.
 Grasstein 274.
 Graswang Thal, the 80.
 Gratzenbergl, the 211.
 Gratwein 321.
 Gratz 323.
 Grauenock, the 298.
 Graukogl, the 196.
 Graupen 111. •
 Gredig 184.
 Greifenburg 300.
 Greifenstein, castle 163.
 242.
 Grein 160.
 Greinburg, château 160.
 Greith 313.
 Grenzhorn, the 90.
 Gressenberg 327.
 Gries (near Bozen) 276.
 — (Brenner) 273.
 — (Fassa) 293.
 — (Selrain) 267.
 — (Sulzthal) 273.
 Griesbach 97.
 Griesen 78.
 Griffen 327.
 Grignano 332.
 Grintouz, the 341.
 Grinzing 156.
 Groden 230.
 Gröden Valley, the 297.
 Grödenerbach, the 275.
 Grödener Joch, the 296.
 Grödig 178.
 Grosotto 248.
 Gross Arl Thal, the 194.
 Grossdorf 230.
 Gross Elend Scharle, the 309.
 Grossglockner, the 207.
 230.
 Gross-Gmein 191.
 Grosshesselohe 71.
 Grosskopf, the 226.
 Gross-Maros 347.
 Gross-Raming 306.
 Gross-Venediger, the 228.
 Grub 209.
 Grüm, Alp 254.
 Grünau, the 312.
 Grünberg, the 107. 167.
 Grüner Felsen, the 20.
 Grunbach 24.
 Grundlsee, the 170.
 Grünten, the 70.
 Geschlössalm, the Upper 229.
 Geschnitzthal, the 273.
 Geschütt, Pass 173.
 Gsteig, the 268.
 Guarda 263.
 Guardavall, castle 262.
- Guffert, the 83.
 Guglalp, the 189.
 Guglielmo, Mte. 289.
 Gumpoldskirchen 155.
 Günz, the 47.
 Günzach 69.
 Günzburg 47.
 Gunzenhausen 26. 47.
 Gurgl 271.
 Gurgler Joch, the 271.
 Gurglerthal, the 271.
 Gurk, the 342.
 Gussella, Mte. 302. 304.
 Gutenberg 18.
 Gutenstein 14.
 Güttenstein 20.
 Guttenstein 341.
 Güz, Piz 256.
- Habachthal, the 224.
 Haberfeld, the 173.
 Habichtspitze, the 272.
 Habichtenstein 119.
 Hadersdorf 158.
 Hafnereck, the 306. 309.
 Hafnerzell 100.
 Hagengebirge, the 194.
 Hahnenkamm, the (near Berchtesgaden) 193.
 Haidstein 97.
 Haimingen 236. 267.
 Hainburg 344.
 Hainzenberg, the 218.
 220.
 Hairlachbach, the 268.
 Haidling 220.
 Haldensee, the 74.
 Hall (Swabia) 24.
 — (near Steyer) 164. 306.
 — (Tyrol) 73.
 Hallein 191.
 Hallstadt 172.
 Hallthurn Pass 169.
 Hals, ruin 99.
 —, the 313.
 Hammerbach 82.
 Hanau 26.
 Hangende Stein, the 184.
 Hans Heiling's Rock 109.
 Hansgörgl-Berg, the 92.
 Happurg 92.
 Harbatzhofen 71.
 Harburg 42.
 Hasenohr, the 289.
 Hassfurt 103.
 Hauernköpfe, the 204.
 Hausen (on the Danube) 14. 15.
 — (Franconia) 103.
 — (Swabia) 13.
 Hausruck, the 99.

- Hausstein, the (Danube) 97. 160.
 Hayenbach, ruin 100.
 Hechingen 13.
 Heidenheim 25.
 Heidersee, the 236.
 Heidingsfeld 46.
 Heigenbrücken 28.
 Heilbronn 22.
 Heilbrunn, bath 84.
 Heiligenberg 15.
 Heiligenblut 206.
 Heiligenbluter Tauern, the 203.
 Heiligengeist 237.
 Heiligenkreuz, Abbey 155.
 Heilig-Kreuz 269.
 Heiligwasser, pilgrim.-ch. 217. 236.
 Heimgarten, the 80.
 Heiterwang 78.
 Helenenthal, the 156.
 Helfenstein, castle (Moravia) 352.
 —, ruin (Swabia) 7.
 Hellbrunn, château 188.
 Hellenstein, ruin 25.
 Henfenfeld 92.
 Herbentingen 9.
 Herblingen 12.
 Hermagor 843.
 Hermannskogl, the 157.
 Hermentingen 14.
 Herrenwörth, the 90.
 Herrnskretschen 112.
 Hersbruck 92.
 Herzog Ernst, the 199.
 Herzogstand, the 85.
 Herzogstuhl, the 323.
 Hettingen 14.
 Hetzendorf 153.
 Heuberg, the 90.
 Heuchelberger Warte, the 22.
 Hieburg, ruin 222.
 Hieflau 307. 314.
 Hietzing 153. 158.
 Himmelkron 31.
 Hindelang 74.
 Hinter-Dux 220.
 Hintereis Glacier, the 270.
 Hinter-Graseck 82.
 Hinterriss 86.
 Hintersee, the 187. 188. 229.
 Hinter-Wildalpen 314.
 Hirsau, monast. 22.
 Hirschberg 119.
 Hirschberg, the 79.
 Hirschbühl, the 188.
 Hirschtietzen, the 337.
 Hirt 322.
 Hirsbachalp, the 225.
 Hoehälple, the 231.
 Hochalm spitze, the 306.
 Hochberg, the 91.
 Hoch-Eppan, castle 243. 277.
 Hoch-Finstermüts 238.
 Hochgall, the 298.
 Hochgern, the 90.
 Hochgeschirr, the 167.
 Hochgolling, the 196.
 Hochjoch, the 270.
 Hochkaiser, the 210.
 Hochkalter, the 188.
 Hochkönig, the 194.
 Hochkopf, the 86.
 Hochleiten, the 314.
 Hochleitenspitze, the 245.
 Hochlekengebirge, the 167.
 Hochnarr, the 208. 226.
 Hochplatte, the 69.
 Hochschwab, the 313.
 Hochspitze, the Langtaufener 269.
 Hochstadt (near Hanau) 26.
 — (near Lichtenfels) 32.
 Höchstädt 43.
 Hochstaufen, the 190.
 Hochsteg, the 219.
 Hochtauern, the 200.
 Hoch-Vernagt-Glacier, the 270.
 Hochvogel, the 70.
 Hochwildspitze, the 271.
 Hof (Bavaria) 31.
 Hof (Salzburg) 178.
 —, château 352.
 — Gastein 195.
 Hofen, monast. 9.
 Höflein 163.
 Hobbirch, the 92.
 Hohe Bogen, the 97.
 Hohe Burgstall, the 207. 262.
 Hohe Docke, the 208.
 Hohe Feiler, the 219.
 Hohe Ferner, the 240.
 Hohe Gaisl, the 302.
 Hohe Gerlos, the 221.
 Hohe Göll, the 174. 191.
 Hohe Kasten, the 232.
 Hohelohkopf, the 22.
 Hohe Mundi, the 84.
 Hohensau 97. 129.
 Hohenburg, château 86.
 Höhendorf 80.
 Hohenembs 232.
 Hohenheim 5.
 Hohenböwen 12.
 Hohenkrähen 12.
 Hohenkrumbach 281.
 Hohenmauthen 341.
 Hohenneuffen 19.
 Hohen-Osterwitz, castle 323.
 Hohenrechberg, ruin 18.
 Hohen-Salzburg, fortr. 182.
 Hohen-Sattel, the 212.
 Hohenschwangau 75.
 Hohenstadt 129.
 Hohenstaufen, the 18.
 Hohenstein, ruin 92.
 Hohenstoffeln 12.
 Hohentauern 306.
 Hohentwiel, ruin 12.
 Hohen-Urach, ruin 19.
 Hohenwartscharte, the 207.
 Hohenwerfen, castle 194.
 Hohenwittingen 19.
 Hohensöllern, castle 13.
 Hohe Peissenberg, the 80.
 Hohe Riff, the 208. 207.
 Hohe Salve, the 211.
 Hohe Tenn, the 224. 225.
 Hohe Wand, the 219.
 Höhgau, the 12.
 Höhlenstein 301.
 Höhlenthal, the 319.
 Hohlwege, defile 209.
 Hoisengut, the 167.
 Holländer Dörfel 157.
 Hölle, the (Styria) 312. 314.
 Holleneck, castle 326.
 Hölleugebirge, the 168.
 Höllethal, the (near Parthenkirchen) 82.
 — (Semmering) 319.
 Höllenthalklamm, the 82.
 Höllenthalspitze, the 83.
 Hollersbach 224.
 Hüllkogel, the 167.
 Holsen, château 43.
 Holzgau 231.
 Holzkirchen 71.
 Honauer Thal, the 21.
 Honburg, ruin 11.
 Hopfensee, the 77.
 Hopfgarten (Brixenthal) 211.
 Hopfgarten (Tefereggenthal) 298.
 Hopfreen 231.
 Hopfsbachwald, the 230.
 Horb 11.
 Hornberg, the 210.
 Hörndl Joch, the 220.
 Hörnle, the 70.
 Horomlitz 125.

- Horowitz 125.
 Hössgang 160.
 Hötting 217.
 Hradisch 130.
 Hradzen 126.
 Hrastnig 329.
 Huben 268.
 Hullein 130.
 Hundsköhle, the 221.
 Hundstein, the 208.
 Hünerspiel, the 274.
 Hungerburg, the 217.
 Hütelberg, the 344.
 Hüttau 174. 308.
 Hütteldorf 158.
 Hüttwinkel Thal, the
 203. 226.
 Idria 330.
 Igersberg 97.
 Igla 126.
 Ilkahöhe, the 69.
 Ill, the (Tyrol) 283.
 Iller, the 8. 9. 69. etc.
 Illsangmühle, the 188.
 Ilz, the 98.
 Imbrahalp, the 225.
 Immendingen 12.
 Immenstadt 70.
 Imnau 11.
 Imperina, Val 291.
 Imst 235.
 Ingent, the 218.
 Ingolstadt 43.
 Inn, the etc. 90. 97. 212.
 Innichen 299.
 Innsbruck 211.
 Inzell 91.
 Inzighofen 14.
 Inzingen 236.
 Ipf, the 25.
 Ipoly, the 351.
 Ips 161.
 —, the 26. 158. 161.
 Irrenlohe 92.
 Irsee, monastery 69.
 Isar, the 50. 83. 96. etc.
 Ischgl 234.
 Ischl 168.
 Ischl Saltmine, the 171.
 Isel, hill 216. 272.
 Isenburg, castle on the
 Main 26.
 Iseo 289.
 Iseo, Lago d' 289.
 Isler, the 127.
 Isera 279.
 Isel, the 228. 299.
 Islas 256.
 Iselsberg, the 204.
 Isola (Engadine) 256.
 — (near Trieste) 335.
 Isola dei Frati 283.
 Isoletto, rock 282.
 Isonzo, the 338.
 — Valley, the 339.
 Isperbach, the 161.
 Itter, château 210.
 Ivano, château 285.
 Jachenau, the 85.
 St. Jacob (Pfitscherthal)
 220.
 — (Prettau) 220. 298.
 — (Arlberg) 234.
 — (Tefereggenthal) 298.
 —, château 183.
 Jagdhausalp, the 298.
 Jägersburg, the 34.
 Jägermeier, the 102.
 Jagst, the 24.
 Jagstfeld 23.
 Jagstheim 24.
 Jagstzell 24.
 Jainzer Thal, the 170.
 Jamthal, the 234. 264.
 Jaroslaw 355.
 Jauerburg 340.
 Jaufen, the 266.
 Jaufenburg, ruin 266.
 Jauken, the 300.
 Javornig, the 330.
 Jenbach 73. 89.
 Jenner, the 189.
 Jettenberg 190.
 Jochberg 211.
 Jochenstein, the 100.
 S. Johann (North. Tyrol)
 210.
 — am Kofel 276.
 — (Ahrenthal) 298.
 — in the Pongau 194.
 — (Swabia) 20.
 — (Wochein) 340.
 — im Wald 229.
 — island (Königssee) 186.
 Johannsberg, the 207.
 Johannshütte, the (Gross-
 Glockner) 207.
 — (Gross-Venediger) 228.
 Jörgenhütte, the 230.
 St. Joseph, Abbey 329.
 Josephsberg, the 156.
 Judenburg 322.
 Jufahl 271.
 Julian Alps, the 330.
 Jungfernsprung, the 204.
 Jungingen 13.
 Jungnau 14.
 Kaaden 110.
 Käferthal, the 202.
 Kahl 27.
 Kahlenberg, the 156.
 Kahlenberger Dörfel 156.
 Kainach, the 326.
 Kainzen-Bad, the 83.
 Kaiser, the 210.
 Kaiserjoch, the 234.
 Kaiserklause, the 87.
 Kaiserschild, the 307.
 Kaiserstrasse, the 210.
 Kaiserwacht, the 83.
 Kälbleck, the 292.
 Kalditsch 290.
 Kallwang 308.
 Kals 280.
 Kalsdorf 327.
 Kalser Tauern, the 230.
 — Thörl, the 230.
 Kaltenbronn 22.
 Kaltenbrunn (on the Te-
 gernsee) 88.
 — (Tyrol) 237.
 Kaltenhausen 191.
 Kalterer See, the 277.
 Kaltern 277.
 Kammer, château 164.
 Kammerbühl, the 107.
 Kammerlinghorn, the 189.
 Kammersee, the (near
 Aussee) 170.
 — (Salzkammergut) 164.
 — (Passeyr) 266.
 Kamor, the 232.
 Kampenwand, the 90.
 Kanitzer Bad s. Kainzen-
 Bad.
 Kanizsa 328.
 Kapfenberg 320.
 Kapfenburg, the 25.
 Kappel 234.
 Kaprun 225.
 Kapruner Thal, the 224.
 Kapruner Thörl, the 225.
 Karawanken Mts., the 339.
 341.
 Karbitz 113.
 Karlingerkees, the 225.
 Karlstein, Schloss 125.
 Karneid 292.
 Karresser Alp, the 235.
 Karst, the 331.
 Kartitscher Joch, the 299.
 Karwendelspitz, the 83.
 Kasereck, the 203.
 Kasern 220. 227.
 Kasimierz 354.
 Käsarak 355.
 Kastenberg, the 312.
 Katschberg, the 309.
 Katzelsdorf 316.
 Katzenkopf, the 85.
 Katzensteig, the 207. 230.
 Kaufbeuern 69.
 Kaunsenthal, the 237.
 Kehlburg, the 296.

- Kelheim 43.
 Kellberg 97.
 Kellerjoch, the 218.
 Kellerlahn, the 268.
 Kellerwand, the 800.
 Kematen 220. 267.
 Kemmelbach 158.
 Kempten 69.
 Kerma Pass, the 340.
 Kesselbach, the 187.
 Kesselbühl, the 225.
 Kesselfall, the (Königs-
 see) 189.
 — (Helligenblut) 206.
 — (Nassfeld) 199.
 Kesselwand Glacier, the
 270.
 Keszthely 328.
 Kiefersfelden 72.
 Kienberg 341.
 —, the 91.
 Kilchberg 11.
 Killer 13.
 Killertal, the 13.
 Kindberg 320.
 Kinsberg, castle 107.
 Kinsig, the 26.
 Kirchshorn 105.
 Kirchberger-Joch, the 242.
 Kirchheim 22.
 — unter Teck 18.
 Kirchstern, the 86.
 Kirschbaumer Schloss, the
 100.
 Kislau 1.
 Kismartony s. Eisenstadt.
 Kissingen 103.
 Kitzbühel 311.
 Kitzbühlerhorn, the 90.
 210.
 Kitzingen 30.
 Kitzlochfall, the 226.
 Kitzsteinhorn, the 225.
 Klabawa 125.
 Klado 114.
 Klagenfurt 342.
 Klais 83.
 Klamm, ruin (near Nas-
 sereit) 79.
 —, —, (Semmering) 320.
 —, the, defile (Arlberg)
 284.
 Klamml-Joch, the 298.
 Klamm-Pass, the 195.
 Klammstein, ruin 195.
 Klaus, the 314.
 Klause, the 72.
 Klausen 275.
 Klein-Elend-Scharte, the
 200. 309.
 Kleinglockner, the 207.
 Klein-Hohenheim 5.
 Klein-Ostheim 27.
 Klein-Stübing 321.
 Kleinszell 347.
 Kleusheim 178.
 Klingenberg 28.
 Kloben, the 202. 226.
 Klobenstein, Pass 90.
 Klösterle (Vorarlberg) 234.
 Klosterneuburg 157.
 Klosterthal, the 234.
 Kniepass, the (Reutte) 77.
 — (near Unken) 191.
 Knittelfeld 322.
 Knuttenthal, the 298.
 Köbölkut 352.
 Kochel 84.
 Kochelsee, the 84.
 Kochendorf 23.
 Kocher, the 24. 25.
 Ködnitz Glacier, the 207.
 Köflach 326.
 Kolben, the 206. 226.
 Kolin 126.
 Kollinkofel, the 300.
 Kollmann 275.
 Komarvaros 328.
 Komburg, castle 24.
 Komorn 346.
 Komotau 100.
 Köngen 10.
 König Otto's Höhe 109.
 Königgrätz 126.
 Königshof 127.
 Königsalp, the 88.
 Königsbach, the (Königs-
 see) 186.
 Königsberg 107.
 Königsberg, Alp 189.
 Königsjoch, the 252.
 Königssee, the 186.
 Königs Spitze, the 252.
 Königstein (Saxony) 112.
 Königsthalalm, the 187.
 Königswand, the 252.
 Königswart 110.
 Koppelwies 242.
 Kor-Alpe, the 327.
 Kornneuburg 163.
 Kornthal 6.
 Korapitz, the 221.
 Kosciuszkoberg, the 353.
 Kösseine, the 105.
 Kössen 90.
 Kostel 123.
 Kötschach 343.
 Kötschachpass, the 300.
 Kötschachthal, the 200.
 Kottlingbrunn 315.
 Kötzing 97.
 Kräh, the 168.
 Krainburg 341.
 Krainerhütten, the 156.
 Krakusberg, the 353.
 Kralup 114.
 Kramer, the 81.
 Krampen 310.
 Kranabitsattel, the 163.
 Kranichsfeld 328.
 Krankenhell, Baths 86.
 Kranhorn, the 90.
 Krappfeld, the 341.
 Kratzenberg, the 224.
 Krauchenwies 15.
 Krautinsel, the 90.
 Kreckelmoos 73.
 Kreibitz 113.
 Kreilspitze, the 251.
 Kreizenstein, castle 163.
 Krepelstein, castle 100.
 Krems 162.
 Kremser 130.
 Kremsmünster 164.
 Kressnitz 329.
 Kreuth (Carinthia) 343.
 —, Wildbad 88.
 Kreuzeck, the 300.
 Kreuz-Joch, the 221. 277.
 Kreuzkofel, the 296. 299.
 Kreuzlingen 17.
 Kreuzspitz, the 269.
 Krieglach 320.
 Kriml 222.
 Krimler Tauern, the 227.
 Krippen 112.
 Kronau 339.
 —, Pass of 339.
 Kronburg, ruin 295.
 Kron-Metz, ruin 287.
 Kropfsberg, ruin 73.
 Kropfenstein, ruin 201.
 Krottenkopf, the 82.
 Krumau 125.
 Krumm-Nussbaum 158.
 Krumpendorf 342.
 Krün 85.
 Krystallköpfe, the 229.
 Kubitzen 126.
 Kuchel 192.
 Kuchelbad 124.
 Kuchelberg, the 241.
 Kuchler-Loch, the 166.
 Kuck, Mte. 340.
 Kufstein 72.
 Kugelberg, the 19.
 Kugellucken, cavern 321.
 Kühnsdorf 341.
 Kuhrainalp, the 199.
 Kühltreien, ravine 268.
 Kulm 112.
 Kumberg, the 232.
 Kundl 73.
 Kupfer 23.
 Kurfirsten, the 232.
 Kurtatsch 277.

- Burzenberg, the 270.
 Burzras 270.
 Baakenhäuser, the 97.
 Baas 239.
 Baase 329.
 Baaser Ferner, the 236.
 239.
 Baaser Spitze, the 259.
 Baatsch 240.
 Babeck, castle 327.
 Bacroma 336.
 Badis 237.
 Badritscher Brücke, the 274.
 Bagalp, Piz 255.
 Bagarina, Val 279.
 Bagazuol, Mte. 304.
 Baggerberg, the 235.
 Lago Bianco and Nero (Ortler) 247.
 — — (Bernina) 255.
 — — Minore 255.
 Bagref, Piz 256.
 Bahfeld, the 187.
 Bähn 78.
 Baibach 329.
 —, the 329. 330.
 Baiz 14.
 BAMBACH 164.
 Bamboiwald, the 27.
 Bammer, the 175.
 Bamprecht-Ofenloch 209.
 Bana 242.
 BANCUT 355.
 BANCHECK 235.
 Baneckthal, the 229.
 Baneschag 101.
 Baneestrost, castle 47.
 Bandro 301.
 Banehut 96.
 Baneakron (Bohemia) 129.
 —, castle (near Bruck) 320.
 Baneersbach 220.
 Banebath 163.
 Banebathseen, the 167.
 Bane Ferner, the 253.
 Baneegg, castle 276.
 Banebrücken 1.
 Banebrunnen 14.
 Baneenthal, the 267.
 Baneegries 86.
 Baneekoff, the 292. 296.
 Baneauferer Thal, the 269.
 Baneenthal, the 188. 271.
 Baneenthaler Joch, the 271.
 Baneenthalwand, the 187.
 Baneuard, Piz 259.
 Baneas 216.
 Baneaser Köpfe, the 216.
 Baneaschütz 352.
 Baret, Alp 258.
 Barge, Cima del 256.
 Baneinzerthal, the 271.
 Baneöring, the 228.
 Baneasing, the 312.
 Baneatamar, the 292.
 Baneatsch 240.
 Baneattenberg, the 189.
 Baneauchheim 26.
 Baneaudachsen, the 167.
 Baneaudeg, ruin 237.
 Baneauenberg, ruin 70.
 Baneauf 92.
 Baneaufach 28.
 Baneaufen 170.
 Baneauffen 22.
 Baneaunsdorf 322.
 Baneauter 91.
 Baneavant, château 322.
 Baneavin 263.
 Baneavis 278.
 Baneaxenburg, château 153.
 Baneaxise 283.
 Banebenberg, castle 241.
 Banelebring 327.
 Baneecchi, Isola 283.
 Banelech, the 43. 46. &c.
 Banelechfeld, the 69.
 Banelechleiten 231.
 Baneledro, Lago 282.
 — Valley, the 282.
 Banelegerwand, the 253.
 Banelegnone, Monte 249.
 Baneleibnitz 327.
 Baneleipnik 352.
 Baneleiterbach, the 206. 207.
 Baneleiterhütte, the 207.
 Baneleiterkees, the 207.
 Baneleiterköpfe, the 207.
 Baneleitmeritz 114.
 Banelemburg 356.
 Baneleud 195. 227.
 Baneleugenfeld 268. 339.
 Baneleugsdorf 224.
 Baneleunninger Thal, the 18.
 Baneleutberg, the 89.
 Baneleoben 321.
 Baneleobersdorf 315.
 BaneSt. Leonhard (Enneberg) 296.
 — (Carinthia) 341.
 — (Passeyr) 266.
 — (Pitzthal) 271.
 Baneleoni 69.
 BaneLéopold a. Lemberg.
 BaneLeopoldsberg, the 156.
 BaneLeopoldskron, château 184.
 BaneLeopoldstein, castle 307.
 BaneLeopoldsteiner See, the 307.
 BaneLermos 78.
 BaneLesece 331.
 BaneLessach Thal, the 299.
 BaneLettowitz 127.
 BaneLeusumo 282.
 BaneLevico, Lago di 284.
 BaneLeytha Mts., the 315.
 BaneLiboch 114. 326.
 BaneLichtenberg 209.
 —, castle 239.
 BaneLichtenfels 32.
 BaneLichtenstein, château 20.
 BaneLichtwer, castle 73.
 BaneLiebenstein, castle 107.
 BaneLiebenzell 22.
 BaneLiechtenstein, ruin 155.
 —, principality 233.
 BaneLiemberg Mine 225.
 BaneLiens 299.
 BaneLieser-Thal, the 309.
 BaneLiesing 299.
 BaneLietzen 306.
 BaneLilienstein, the 112.
 BaneLimone 283.
 BaneLinard, Piz 263.
 BaneLindau 71.
 BaneLinthal 219.
 BaneLinz (on the Danube) 101.
 BaneLinzgau, the 15.
 BaneLiorio, Monte 244.
 BaneLipizza 335.
 BaneLisenser Thal, the 267.
 BaneLissa 336.
 BaneListolade 305.
 BaneLittai 329.
 BaneLittau 129.
 BaneLivigno 247. 255.
 BaneLivalongo, Val 293. 304.
 BaneLizana 279.
 BaneLobau, the 344.
 BaneLobnitz, the 341.
 BaneLobositz 113.
 BaneLoch, Sasso di 292.
 BaneLofer 209.
 BaneLöffelspitz, the 219.
 BaneLohr 28.
 BaneLoibl, the 342.
 BaneLoisach, the 78. 80.
 BaneLoitsch 330.
 BaneLongarone 304.
 BaneLongin Glacier, the 256.
 BaneLoosdorf 158.
 BaneLoppio, Lake of 281.
 BaneLorch (Swabia) 24.
 BaneLorenzen 299.
 BaneSt. Lorenzen (Tyrol) 297.
 — (Carinthia) 321. 341.
 BaneLosenstein 306.
 BaneLoser, the 170.
 BaneLovera 248.
 BaneLovere 289.
 BaneS. Lucano, Val 305.
 BaneLuchsburg, the 105.

- S. Lucia 280. 284.
 Lucknerhütte, the 230.
 Ludwigsburg 8.
 Ludwigs-Canal, the 34.
 Ludwigshall 28.
 Lueg, Pass 193.
 —, ruin 273.
 Luftenstein, Pass 191.
 S. Lugano 290.
 Luisenburg, the 105.
 Lukawitz 129.
 Lundenburg 128.
 Lünerssee, the 233.
 Lungau, the 308.
 Lunghiega 235.
 Luschariberg, the 338.
 Lusenspitze, the 97.
 Lustnau 10.
 Lutlach 298.
 St. Luziensteig, the 233.

 Madatsch Glacier, the 244.
 245.
 Mädele-Gabel, the 70.
 Maderno 282.
 Madonna di Tirano 248.
 Madritschjoch, the 240.
 Madulein 262.
 Magerbach 236.
 Maggiore, Monte 336.
 Mahlknecht 294.
 Mahrbach 161.
 Mahrenberg 341.
 Main, the 26. 28 &c.
 —, the Rother 32. 104.
 —, the Weisser 32.
 Mainau, island of 17.
 Mainleus 32.
 Mairalm, the 167.
 Maistadt 299.
 Malborghetto 338.
 Malcesine 282.
 Malè 287.
 Malero, the 249.
 Malga di Forno 247. 253.
 Mallnitz 201.
 Mallnitzer Tauern, the 201.
 Maloja, the 256.
 Malono 289.
 Mals 239.
 Maltathal, the 309.
 Maltein 309.
 Maly Drasky Vrh 340.
 St. Mang, Abbey 75.
 Mangart, the 338. 339.
 Mangfall, the 71. 87.
 Mangoldstein, fortress 42.
 Mannhartalp, the 201.
 Marbach 6. 158.
 Marburg 328.
 Marceana 308.
 March, the 129. 345 &c.

 Marchegg 352.
 Marchfeld, the 129.
 S. Marco 279.
 Mare, Valle della 288.
 Margarethen-Insel, the 347.
 St. Margarethenkapf 232.
 Margreid 277.
 Maria, Sils 256.
 St. Maria (Gröden) 296.
 — (Enneberg) 299.
 — (Münsterthal) 246. 263.
 — (Stelvio) 245.
 Mariaberg, monast. 14.
 Mariabrunn 156.
 Maria-Brunneck, chap. 193.
 Maria Einsiedl, pilgrim-church 318.
 Maria-Kulm, provostry 107.
 Maria Luckau 299.
 Maria-Plain, pilgrim-church 184.
 Maria-Rast, Chapel 218. 220.
 Maria Saal, pilgrim-church 323.
 Mariaschein 111.
 Mariaschellen 285.
 Maria-Schmelz 239.
 Maria-Taferl, pilgrim-church 158. 161.
 Maria Trost 326.
 Maria in der Wüsten 341.
 Mariasell 311.
 Marienbad 109.
 Marienberg, Abbey (Tyrol) 239.
 —, fortress (Würzburg) 30.
 —, the (near Reutte) 78.
 Markt, castle 43.
 Markt Schorgast 105.
 Marktbreit 46.
 Marlt-Glacier, the 252.
 — Thal, the 252.
 Marmolata, the 298.
 Mareò 296.
 Marone 289.
 Marò, Plang da 296.
 Marquartstein 90.
 Marsbach, castle 100.
 Marteck, the 221.
 Martell 239.
 Martellthal, the 239.
 St. Martin (Passeyr) 266.
 — (Salzkammergut) 174.
 S. Martino di Castrozza 291.
 Martinsberg, Abbey 346.
 Martinsbruck 295.

 Martinswand, the 236.
 Mas 305.
 Maschelalp, the 203.
 Masl 284.
 Masuccio, Piz 248.
 Matarello 279.
 Matrey 273.
 Matreyer-Kaiser Thörl, the 230.
 Matreyer-Velber Tauern, the 229.
 Matscher Thal, the 269.
 Mattersdorf 317.
 Matzen, castle 73.
 Matzleinsdorf 153.
 Mauerbach, monast. 158.
 Maulbronn 1.
 Mautasch, castle 243.
 Maurach (Tyrol) 89.
 —, chateau 15.
 Maurach, the (Oetzthal) 268.
 Mautern 162. 308.
 Mauterndorf 308.
 Mauthen 300.
 Mauthausen 159.
 Maxhütten, the 200.
 Maxklamm, the 82.
 Mayenfeld 283.
 Mayrhofen (Gastein) 195.
 — (Zillerthal) 218.
 Mazin 292.
 Mazza, Val 247. 288.
 Meckesheim 23.
 Medure, Mte. 303.
 Meersburg 16.
 Megyer-Bel 352.
 Mehltheuer 31.
 Meidling 153.
 Meitingen 43.
 Mel, Val de 305.
 Meleck 210.
 Meledro, the 288.
 Melk 158. 161.
 Mellau 231.
 Melnik 114.
 Mendelgebirge, the 277.
 Mengen 9.
 Meran 240.
 Mering 46.
 Meschino 254.
 Mesekirch 14.
 Metten 97.
 Metzingen 10. 20.
 Mezzana 288.
 Mezz-Isola 289.
 Mezzodi, Mte. 302.
 Mezzo Lago 282.
 Mezzo-Lombardo 278. 287.
 — Tedesco 278. 287.
 St. Michael (on the Da-nube) 162.

- St. Michael (Carinthia) 309.
 — (Styria) 321.
 — s. Eppan.
 Michaelsburg 295.
 S. Michele Lombaroo 278.
 287.
 — Tedesco 277.
 Michelsberg, the (near Hersbruck) 92.
 Michelsberg, the (on the Neckar) 22.
 Mieders 272.
 Mies, the 125. 341.
 Miezdi, Piz 263.
 Milleschauer, the 111.
 Millstätter See, the 309.
 Mills 235.
 Miltenberg 28.
 Mincio, the 283.
 Mingolsheim 1.
 Minschun, Piz 264.
 Miramar, château 332.
 335.
 Mirau, castle 128.
 Mis Valley, the 291.
 Misaun, Alp 261.
 Mistelgau 105.
 Misurina, Lago 308.
 Mittag, the 70.
 Mittagkogel, the 272.
 Mittelberg 231. 271.
 — Glacier, the 271.
 Mitteldorf 228.
 Mittelgebirge, the 114.
 Mittenwald 83.
 Mitterbach 312.
 Mitterbad 242.
 Mitterberg, the 229.
 Mitterdorf (Carniola) 840.
 —, castle (Semmering) 320.
 Mitterkarferner, the 269.
 Mitterkopf, the 222.
 Mittermoos 178.
 Mittersee, the 238.
 Mittersill 224.
 Mitterthal 288.
 Mittewald (Brenner) 274.
 — (Pusterthal) 299.
 Mixnitz 321.
 Mödling 155.
 Moëna 292.
 Möggingen 25.
 Mohacs 328.
 Moistrana 339.
 Mokropetz 125.
 Moldau, the 115. 124 &c.
 Molignon s. Mahlknecht.
 Molina 282.
 Molk s. Melk.
 Möll, the 204.
 Möllbrücken 204.
 Möltenerbach, the 242.
 Mönchsberg, the 181.
 Mondatsch, the 244.
 — Glacier, the 245.
 Mondin-Ferner, the 238.
 Mondsee 177.
 —, the 177.
 Monfalcone 337.
 Montafuner Thal, the 233.
 Montagna 249. 282.
 Montan 239. 290.
 Monte Croce Pass, the 300.
 Monte, Val del 248. 288.
 Monzoni, Val 292.
 Moos 266.
 Moosburg 96.
 Mooserboden, the 225.
 Moosham 96.
 Morava s. March.
 Morbegno 249.
 Mori 279. 281.
 Morignone 248.
 St. Moritz (Ahrenthal) 298.
 — (Engadine) 257.
 Moritzing 243.
 Morizberg, the 92.
 Morteratsch Glacier, the 260.
 —, Piz 261.
 Mörschach 204.
 Mosberg, the 210.
 Mösel 322.
 Mösern 84.
 Mössingen 18.
 Motta, la 255. 290.
 Mückenthürmchen, the 111.
 Muggendorf 42.
 Muggia 335.
 Müglitz 129.
 Mugoni, Sasso dei 292.
 Mühlacker 1.
 Mühlau 212.
 Mühlbach (Gastein) 195.
 — (Pinzgau) 224.
 — (Pusterthal) 297.
 — Klaus, the 297.
 Mühlbachthal, the 224.
 Mühlberger See, the 77.
 Mühlhausen (Swabia) 12.
 Mühlhofen 15.
 Mühlhorn, the 90.
 Mühlsturzhorn, the 188.
 Müllnerhorn, the 190.
 Müllwitz Glacier, the 228.
 Münchberg 31.
 Munich 48.
 Academy 67.
 * Allerheiligenkirche 53.
 Antiquarium 54.
 * Arcades 56.
 Art Union 57.
 Munich:
 * Auer Kirche 51.
 * Basilica 52.
 Bavaria 67.
 Bazaar 57.
 Bronze Foundry 67.
 Cabinet of Coins 67.
 — of Drawings 62.
 — of Engravings 62.
 — of Vases 63.
 * Cemetery 68.
 * Collection of Fossils 67.
 — of Minerals 67.
 — of Phys. and Opt. Instruments 67.
 — of Casts 67.
 Court Chapel 53.
 English Chapel 57.
 * English Garden 68.
 Ethnograph. Museum 56.
 Exhibition of Art 66.
 —, Permanent 67.
 Feldherrnhalle 57.
 * Festsaalbau 55.
 * Frauenkirche 51.
 Glyptothek 64.
 Government's Buildings 53.
 Greek Church 53.
 Grottenhof 54.
 Gsteig, the 68.
 Hall of Fame 67.
 Hofgarten 56.
 * Isar Gate 67.
 St. John 52.
 * Königsbau 55.
 Leuchtenberg Palace 57.
 * Library 57.
 * Loggia 61.
 * Ludwigskirche 52.
 Ludwigsstrasse 57.
 Marienhilfkirche 51.
 Marian Column 67.
 Maximilianum 54.
 Maximilianstrasse 53.
 Max-Joseph-Platz 53.
 St. Michael's Church 51.
 * National Museum 51.
 Nat. Hist. Collection 67.
 Obelisk 59.
 Observatory 68.
 Odeon 57.
 Palace, Royal 54.
 — of Duke Max 57.
 * Pinakothek, New 63.
 * —, Old 59.
 Post-Office 53.
 Priests' Seminary 58.
 * Propylaea 66.
 * Protest. Church 53.
 Reiche Capelle 54.

- Munich :**
 Residenz, Alte 54.
 Ruhmeshalle 67.
 Schack's Collection 66.
 Schwanthaler Museum 67.
 *Siegesthor 58.
 Society for Industr. Improvement 57.
 Stained Glass Institution 66.
 Statue of Deroy 53.
 — of Fraunhofer 54.
 — of King Max Joseph 53.
 — of Elector Maxim. I. 58.
 — of Lewis I. 57.
 — of Rumford 53.
 — of Schelling 54.
 — of Schiller 59.
 Theatine Church 51.
 Theatres 49. 53.
 † Treasury 54.
 University 58.
 War Office 57.
 Winter Garden 53.
 Wittelsbach Palace 58.
 Münchengrätz 114.
 Münster s. Mittelzell.
 Münsterthal, the (Grisons) 263.
 Mur, the 308. 309. 320. &c.
 Muranza Valley, the 246.
 Murau 309.
 Murwinkel, the 309.
 Murнау 80.
 Murz, the 296.
 Mürz, the 309. 310. 320.
 Murzollglacier, the 269.
 Mürzsteg 310.
 Mürzzuschlag 320.
 Muttekopf, the 251. 245.
 Mutterberg Joch, the 273.
 Mutterbergalp, the 273.
 Mutterspitz, the 265.
 Mylau 31.
- Nab, the 92.
 Nabresina 332.
 Nacla 332.
 Nagles 342.
 Naglesspitze, the 244.
 Nago 281.
 Nagold, the 1.
 Nair, Piz 258.
 Nais 242.
 Nana 351.
 Nanhofen 46.
 Nanos, the 331.
 Nashorn Spitze, the 244.
 Nassereit 79.
- Nassfeld (Fusch) 225.
 — (Gastein) 199.
 Nassfelder Tauern, the 201.
 Nasskamp, the 319.
 Nasswaldthal, the 319.
 Natternberg, the 98.
 Naturns 240.
 Nauders 238. 265.
 Nave S. Rocco 278.
 Nebelhöhle, the 21.
 Neckar, the 5. 10. 22. &c.
 Neckargemünd 23.
 Neckarsulm 23.
 Neidingen 14.
 Neidenstein 342.
 Neisse, the 127.
 Neresheim 25.
 Nersingen 47.
 Nesmühl 346.
 Nesselwang 74.
 Nesselwängle 74.
 Neuberg 309.
 Neubeuern 72.
 Neudorf 352.
 Neudörf 316.
 Neuenbürg 21.
 Neuenmarkt 32.
 Neufen 19.
 Neufra 13.
 Neu-Gräfenberg 102.
 Neuhaus, castle (on the Danube) 100.
 —, — (Ahrenthal) 298.
 —, Baths (Carinthia) 329.
 — (near Salzburg) 178.
 Neuhausel 352.
 Neukirchen 224.
 Neulengbach 158.
 Neumark (Gallicia) 355.
 Neumarkt (on the Adige) 277. 290.
 — (Carinthia) 322.
 — Salzburg) 164.
 Neumarkt 342.
 Neunhäuser, the 298.
 Neunkirchen 319.
 Neu-Prax 299.
 Neu-Reichenau 97.
 Neureut, the 86.
 Neuschloss 113.
 Neusiedler-See, the 317.
 Neustadt, Wienerisch 315.
 Neustift (near Brixen) 274. 297.
 — (Stubay) 272.
 Neu-Szöny 346.
 Neutragebirge, the 352.
 Neu-Ulm 8. 47.
 Neu-Waldegg 157.
 S. Nicola (on the Danube) 160.
- St. Nicholas (Ultenthal) 242.
 Nickelsdorf 300.
 St. Nicolaus (Etschthal) 277.
 S. Nicolo, monastery 247.
 Nicolsburg 300.
 Niederalp, the 310.
 Niederbiegen 9.
 Niedergrund 112.
 Niederjoch, the 269.
 Niederdorf 299.
 Niedernsill 224.
 Niederthal, the 269.
 Nikolsburg 128.
 Noce, the 277. 278.
 Nockspitz, the 212. 236.
 Nockstein, the 178.
 Nöderkogel, the 269.
 Nollendorf 112.
 Non, Val di 267.
 Nonnberg, monastery 181.
 —, the 99.
 Nonsberg, the 287.
 Nordendorf 43.
 Nordheim 22.
 Nördlingen 25.
 Novella, the 287.
 Nuremberg 35.
 St. Aegidius, Church of 41.
 Bridges 36.
 *Burg 39.
 Cemeteries 40.
 *Dürer's Statue 39.
 — House 39.
 *Frauenkirche 37.
 Gänsemännchen 37.
 Gemming Collections 39.
 *Germanic Museum 41.
 Landauer Monastery 41.
 *St. Lawrence 36.
 Library 40.
 St. Maurice 39.
 Maxim. Coll. 40.
 Nassau, Haus 37.
 Nat. Hist. Museum 39.
 Palm's House 39.
 Rail. Station 36.
 Rathaus 37.
 *St. Sebaldus 38.
 *Schöner Brunnen 37.
 Stadtwage 39.
 Towers 36.
 Tugendbrunnen 37.
 Wiss's House 37.
 Nuremberg Switzerland 92.
 Nürschan 126.
 Nussdorf 163.

- Nuvalau, Mte. 306. 301.
 Nymphenburg, château
 68.
 Ober-Ammergau 80.
 Oberau 80.
 Oberaudorf 72.
 Oberberg See, the 274.
 Oberberg-Thal, the 273.
 Obercilli 329.
 Oberdachstetten 46.
 Oberdorf 70.
 Oberdrauburg 300.
 Ober-Frauenau 97.
 Ober-Göriach 340.
 Ober-Grainau 82.
 Obergünzburg 69.
 Oberhaus, Feste 98.
 Oberhausen (Swabia) 20.
 Oberhof 319.
 Oberholzheim 9.
 Oberlaibach 330.
 Ober-Lana 242.
 Oberlenningen 19.
 Ober-Lienz 229.
 Obermaier 242.
 Ober-Mauer 228.
 Obermiemingen 79.
 Obermühl 100.
 Obernacher Bach, the 85.
 Obernburg 28.
 Oberndorf 178.
 Oberpernfuss 217.
 Oberrain, Baths 210.
 Ober-Reichenbach 22.
 Obersee, the 187.
 Oberstaufer 71.
 Oberstdorf 70.
 Ober St. Veit 158.
 Obersulzbachthal, the 223.
 Obere Thörl, the 228.
 Ober Tilliach 299.
 Obertraun 171.
 Obertürkheim 6.
 Ober-Vellach 201. 204.
 Ober-Vernagt 269. 270.
 Oberweisbach 189. 209.
 Oberzell 100.
 Obir, the 341.
 Obladis 237.
 Obsteig 79.
 Ochsenfurt 46.
 Ochsenhorn, the 210.
 Ochsenkopf, the 31.
 Ochsenplatten, the 206.
 Oder, the 352.
 Oderberg 353.
 Oedenburg 317.
 Oedenwinkel Scharte, the
 207.
 Ofen, the 193.
 Oehringen 23.
 Oelgrubenjoch, the 237.
 Oelgrubenspitz, the 272.
 Oelsnitz, the 105.
 Oen, Ova d' 256.
 Oetscher, the 311.
 Oettingen 36.
 Oetz 267.
 Oetzthal, the 267.
 Oetzthaler Ferner, the
 271.
 Ofen 350.
 Ofen Pass, the 263.
 Offenbach 28.
 Oglio the 288.
 Ohré s Eger.
 Ohrn, the 23.
 Olching 46.
 Olcza-Thal, the 322.
 Olmütz 129.
 Oltre 335.
 Orden 256.
 Ordlegna, the 256.
 Oro, Monte d' 256.
 Orsera 336.
 Ort, castle 167.
 Ortler, the 252.
 Ortler Ferner, the Obere
 252.
 Ospedale 304.
 Ospidaletto 285.
 Ospitale 302.
 Ossana 288.
 Osseg, Abbey 111.
 Osser, the 97. 126.
 Ossiach 323.
 —, lake of 323.
 Osterach, the 74.
 Osterburg 158.
 Ostrau, Mährisch- 352.
 Oststaufer, the 190.
 St. Oswald 97.
 Oswieçim 353.
 Ot, Piz 259.
 Ota, Alp 261.
 Ottensheim 101.
 Ottensoos 92.
 Ottok 340. 342.
 Ova granda, the 256.
 Owen 18.
 Padauner Kogel, the 273.
 Padella, Piz 258.
 Padernione 280.
 Padon, Mte 293.
 Padua 286.
 Paese freddo 248.
 Pala, Cimon della 291.
 Palfau 314.
 Pallaus, castle 275.
 Palota 351.
 Palten, the 308.
 Palü Glacier, the 254.
 —, Piz 259.
 Paluzza 300.
 Panchia 291.
 St. Pancraz 242.
 Paneveggio 291.
 Pardubitz 126.
 Parenzo 336.
 Parkany 347.
 Parona 280.
 Partenkirchen 80.
 Partenstein 28.
 Partnach, the 81.
 Partnachklamm, the 81.
 Pasing 46.
 Passau 97.
 Passer, the 240. 266.
 Pässeyr, the 265.
 Pasterze, the 206.
 Pasterzen Glacier, the 206.
 Patennen 253.
 Paternion 309.
 Patsch 272.
 Patscher Kofl, the 217.
 Patznanthal, the 234.
 St. Paul (Tyrol) 277.
 Payerbach 319.
 Pechlarn 161.
 Pécek s. Podiebrad.
 Pecka 127.
 Pecol 303.
 Pedenos, Val 246.
 Paderspitze, the 250. 252.
 Peggau 321.
 Pegnitz, the 92.
 Peidra, Punt 265.
 Peischlag 229.
 Peischlag Thörl, the 230.
 Peissenberg s. Hohe-
 Peissenberg.
 Peiting 80.
 Peji, Val di 268.
 Pejo 288.
 S. Pelegrino, Passo di
 292.
 Pelmo, Mte. 302. 303.
 Pelsa, Mte. 305.
 Pendolasco 249.
 Penia 293.
 Pens 277.
 Penser-Joch, the 277.
 Penzberg 69.
 Penzing 153. 157.
 Pera 292.
 Perarollo 303.
 Percha 298.
 Pergine 284.
 Peri 279.
 Perlbach, the 97.
 Perneck 171.
 Pernegg 321.
 Peron 305.

- Persa, Isla 260. 261.
 Persenbeug, castle 161.
 Pertisau, the 89.
 Pescantina 280.
 Peachiera 283.
 — d'Iseo 289.
 Pest 348.
 St. Peter (on the Ill) 234.
 — auf dem Kofel 296.
 — (Karst) 331.
 — (near Meran) 241.
 Petersberg, the 236.
 Petersbrunnen, the 203.
 Petneu 234.
 Petronell 344.
 Pettorina, Val 293.
 Petzen Mts., the 341.
 Peutelstein 302.
 Pezzo 247.
 Pfaffenstein, the 307.
 Pfafflar-Thal, the 231.
 Pfandlbach, the 206.
 Pfandscharte, the 202.
 Pfandlthal, the 202.
 Pfändler, the 231.
 Pfannberg, castle 321.
 Pfelder Thal, the 271.
 Pfitscher Joch, the 219.
 Pflach 77.
 Pfirschthal, the 274.
 Pfingelhof, the 309.
 Pforzheim 1.
 Pfossenthal, the 271.
 Pfullendorf 15.
 Pfullingen 20.
 Pfunders 220.
 Pfunders 238.
 Philippsruhe, castle 26.
 Pian Canin 256.
 Piano, Monte 302.
 Pians 234.
 Piatta Mala 253.
 Piave, the 304. 305.
 Piazzola 242.
 Pichel 224.
 Picolein 296.
 Piè di Castello 280.
 Piesendorf 224.
 Pietra, Castel la 291.
 Pietra Murata 281.
 S. Pietro 289.
 —, Val di 300.
 Pieve 282.
 Pieve di Andraz 304.
 — di Cadore 303.
 — di Livalongo 304.
 Pilkau 111.
 Pilsen 125.
 Pilsen-See, the 80.
 Pinnes-Joch, the 273.
 Pinzgau, the 223.
 Pinzgauer Platte, the 222.
 Pinswang 77.
 Pirano 336.
 Pirna 112.
 Pische, la 255.
 Pischenza Thal, the 339.
 Pisciadella 254.
 Pisoc, Piz 264.
 Pisogne 299.
 Pitzthal, the 271.
 Pitzthaler Jöchl, the 272.
 Pizzo, Mte. 304.
 Pizzocco, Mte. 305.
 Plan 271.
 Planggeros 271.
 Planitza Valley, the 339.
 Plansee, the 78.
 Plassen, the 172.
 Plassenburg, the 32.
 Plassenstein, the 172.
 Plattacher Ferner, the 78.
 Platteikogl, the 270.
 Platteinkogel, the 235.
 Plattenkogel, the 221.
 Platten-See, the 328.
 Plattenspitze, the 252.
 Plattkofl, the 292.
 Plattling 96.
 Plattsee, the 229.
 Plauen 81.
 Plech 92.
 Plecken, auf der 300.
 Pleinfeld 26.
 Pleiss, the Stickle 244.
 Pleisse, the 31.
 Pleishorn, the 244.
 Pless 338.
 Plima, the 239.
 Plochingen 7. 10. 18.
 Plumser Joch, the 86.
 Pöchlarn 161.
 Pockhartsee, the 199.
 Pöckstein 322.
 Pockhorn 204.
 Poddestagno 302.
 Podgorze 354.
 Podiebrad 126.
 Pohl 352.
 Poik, the 330. 331.
 Pola 336.
 Polau Mts., the 128.
 Pöllat, the 76.
 Pollain 341.
 Pollinick, the 300. 343.
 St. Pölten 158.
 Pölschach 328.
 Polzenthal, the 113.
 Ponal, the 281.
 Pongau, the 194. 226.
 Ponigl 328.
 Pontagna 288.
 Ponte (Engadine) 262.
 Ponte del Diavolo 248.
 Ponte di Legno 288.
 Pontebba 338.
 Pontetto 291.
 Pontlatzer Brücke, the 237.
 Pontresina 259.
 Popegkopl, the 223.
 Popena, Val 301.
 Pordoi, Mte. 293.
 — Pass, the 293.
 Pörschach 342.
 Poschiavino, the 249.
 Poschiavo 254.
 —, Lago di 254.
 Pösig, the 113.
 Possagno 286.
 Possemhofen 69.
 Pössnitz 328.
 Pöstlingberg, the 102.
 Pötschach 319.
 Pötschenjoch, the 170.
 Pottenbrunn 158.
 Pottenstein, castle 92.
 Pozony a. Pressburg.
 Pözecha 112.
 Pozza 292.
 Prad 244.
 Prague 114.
 Altneuschule 123.
 Archiepisc. Palace 120.
 Artists' Union 118.
 Belvedere 121.
 Burg 120.
 Capuchin Monastery 120.
 * Carlsbrücke 117.
 Carlsplatz 122.
 Carolinenthal 123.
 Carolinum 117.
 * Cathedral 119.
 * Charles IV., Statue of 117.
 Collegium Clementinum 117.
 Czernin Palace 120.
 Deaf and Dumb Asylum 122.
 Francis I., Monum. of 118.
 Franz - Joseph - Brücke 113.
 Founding Hospital 122.
 Hradschin 118.
 * Jews' Quarter 123.
 Kaiser - Franz - Brücke 118.
 Kinsky Palace 116.
 Königshof 116.
 S. Loretto Chapel 120.
 Lunatic Asylum 122.
 Mariensäule 116.
 Military Hospital 122.

Prague:

* National Museum 122.
 Neustadt 122.
 St. Nicholas 118.
 Nostitz Palace 121.
 Picture Gallery 120.
 Public Hospital 122.
 Pulverthurm, the 116.
 * Radetzky Monument 118.
 Rathaus 116.
 — of the Neustadt 122.
 Ring, the Grosser 116.
 Rossmarkt 122.
 Rossthor 122.
 Smichow 123.
 Sternberg Palace 120.
 * Strahow, Abbey 121.
 Teynkirche 116.
 University 117.
 Wallenstein's Palace 121.
 White Hill 124.
 Wysehrad 124.
 Zeltnergasse 116.
 Pragerhof 328.
 Pragstein, castle 159.
 Pramthal, the 99.
 Pranzo 281.
 Prävali 341.
 Prax, Alt- and Neu- 298.
 Praxer-Thal, the 298.
 Prebühl, the 307.
 Predazzo 291.
 Predil Pass, the 338.
 Pregratten 228.
 Prelungei Alp, the 296.
 Premstetten 326.
 Premstetten, castle 327.
 Prerau 130.
 Presanella-Alps, the 288.
 Presbaum 158.
 Presse, le 254.
 Presecker See, the 343.
 Preasburg 345.
 Pressura, Monte 245.
 Prestanek 331.
 Prettau, the 298.
 Prewald 331.
 Prielau, castle 209.
 Prien 90.
 Primiero 291.
 Primolano 285. 305.
 Prinzerdorf 158.
 Prochkogel, the 272.
 Proleswand, the 310.
 Prosecco 332.
 Proseck 229.
 Prüma, Alp 261.
 Prutz 237.
 Przemysl 356.
 Przeworsk 355.

Pufflatsch, the 294.
 Pulaschin, Piz 257.
 Punleiter-Steg, the 274.
 Puntota 263.
 Purkersdorf 158.
 Pusterer Tauern, the 220.
 Pusterthal, the 297.

Quarnero Bay, the 337.
 Quellspitze, the Innere 269.

Raab 346.
 —, the 328.
 Rabbi, the Baths of 287.
 Rabeneck, castle 42.
 Rabenecker Thal, the 42.
 Rabenmühl 167.
 Rabenstein, castle (Francia) 42.
 — (Passeyr) 266.
 — (on the Mur) 321.
 Rabland 240.
 Rachel, the 97.
 Radbusa, the 125. 126.
 Radeck, pasture 200.
 Radhausberg, the 198.
 Radlbach, the 341.
 Radmannsdorf 340.
 Radnitz 125.
 Radoina, the 340.
 Radolfszell 15.
 Radotin 125.
 Radschin, castle 31.
 Radstadt 308.
 Radstadter Tauern, the 308.
 Raeticon, the 233.
 Rafenstein, castle 276.
 Ragusa 836.
 Raibler See, the 338.
 Raigern 123.
 Rain 43. 298.
 Rainerhorn, the 226.
 Rainerkogel, the 326.
 Rainer Glacier, the 228.
 Rainthal, the (Bavaria) 82.
 — (Tyrol) 298.
 Raitz 127.
 Rakek 330.
 Raketendörfel, the 315.
 Ramingbach, the 306.
 Ramoljoch the 271.
 Ramol-Kogel, the 271.
 Ramsau (near Berchtesgaden) 188.
 —, river 80.
 Ranariedi, castle 100.
 Rangerdorf 204.
 Rankelberg, the 189.
 Rappenalpenthal, the 231.

Raschenberg, ruin 91.
 Rathen 112.
 Rathhausberg, the 198.
 Ratisbon 43.
 Ratschach 339.
 Ratteis 271.
 Rattenberg 73.
 Rattendorf 343.
 Ratzes 295.
 Raubling 72.
 Raudnitz 114.
 Raube-Alb, the 8.
 Rauheneck, ruin 156.
 Rauenstein, ruin 156.
 Rauhkofl, the 300.
 Rauris 226.
 —, the 203. 226.
 — Gold-mine, the 200. 226.
 Rauriser Tauern, the 203.
 Rauschenberg, the 91.
 Rauthal, the 296.
 Ravensburg 9.
 Raxalp, the 319.
 Recca, the 331. 337.
 Rechberg, the 18.
 Rednitz, the 26. 30.
 Regelsbrunn 344.
 Regen, the 92.
 Regensburg 93.
 Regenstauf 92.
 Regnitz, the 93.
 Reichebengebirge, the 198.
 Reichelsdorf 26.
 Reichenau (Semmering) 319.
 Reichenbach (Saxony) 31.
 Reichenberg 127.
 Reichenhall 190.
 Reichenspitz, the 221. 222.
 Reichersbeuern 86.
 Reich-Raming 306.
 Reifenstein, castle 274.
 Reifling 307.
 Reissach 343.
 Reissenburg, castle 47.
 Reiskofl, the 300. 343.
 Reiterndorf 171.
 Reiter-Steinberg, the 188.
 Reka s. Fiume.
 Rekawinkel 158.
 Rellsthal, the 233.
 Remsthal, the 24.
 Remis 265.
 Rendelstein, castle 276.
 Rennweg 309.
 Reschen 238.
 Reschen-Scheideck 238.
 Reschenstein, ruin 99.
 Rettenbachthal, the 272.
 Rettenberg 70.

- Reut im Winkel 90.
 Reuth 31.
 Reutlingen 10.
 Reutte 77. 231.
 Rezat, the Franconian 26.
 46.
 —, the Swabian 26.
 Ried (on the Eisack) 276.
 — (on the Inn) 237.
 — (Zillertal) 218.
 Riedlingen 9.
 Riegersburg, castle 328.
 Riegsee, the 80.
 Rienz, the 297. 301.
 Ries, the 25.
 Riesenburg, ruin (Bohe-
 mia) 112.
 —, the (Franconia) 42.
 Riesenferner, the 298.
 Riezlern 231.
 Rif 191.
 Riffal, the 218.
 Riffan 266.
 Riffscharte, the 200.
 Riffthor, the 207.
 Rinald 273.
 Ring, the 314.
 Riss, the 86.
 Ritten, the 295.
 Riva 281.
 Rivoli 280.
 Rocca 298.
 Rocchetta, the 287.
 Rodach, the 32.
 Rofen 270.
 Rofenkar-Glacier, the 269.
 Rofen-Thal, the 269. 270.
 Rofensee, the 270.
 Rohitsch 323.
 Roitham 165.
 Rokitzan 125.
 Romeno 277.
 Römerbad 329.
 Ronach 221.
 Roncegno 284.
 Roppen 235.
 Rosalien-Capelle, the 317.
 Rosana, the 234.
 Rosatsch, Piz 258. 261.
 Roseg Glacier, the 260.
 —, Piz 259.
 —, Val 259.
 Rosenberg, the 111.
 Rosengarten, the 292.
 Rosenheim 72.
 Rosenstein, château (near
 Stuttgart) 5.
 —, the (near Aalen) 25.
 Rosim Ferner, the 250.
 251.
 Rossatz 162.
 Rossberg, the Dettinger 19.
- Rosso di Scerscen, Mts. 256.
 Rotenburg on the Tauber
 46.
 Roth 26.
 Rothach 87.
 Röthelstein 307. 321.
 Röthenbach (near Nurem-
 berg) 92.
 — (Swabia) 22.
 Rothenberg, ruin 209.
 —, the (Gerlos) 221.
 —, — (near Canstatt) 6.
 Rothenbrunn 267.
 Rothenfels, the 70.
 Rothestein, the 352.
 Rothe Wand, the 231.
 Rothholz 218.
 Rothwein 341.
 Rothweinbach, the 340.
 Rottenburg 11.
 Rottendorf 102.
 Rottenmann 308.
 Rottmannshöhe, the 69.
 Rottweil 11.
 Roveredo 279.
 Rovigno 336.
 Rudo, Vallon di 296.
 Rudolphstein, the 105.
 Rudolphsturm, the 172.
 Rudowa, the 353.
 Ruffré 277.
 Rumburg 113.
 Rumpenheim 26.
 Runglstein, castle 276.
 Rupprechtstegen 92.
 Rusa, la 255.
 Rusel, the 97.
 Russbach 173.
 Rust 317.
 Ruthnerhorn, the 298.
 Rutsbach, the 272.
 Rzeszow 355.
- Saalach, the 190. 210.
 Saale, the Franconian 33.
 28. 103.
 Saalfelden 209.
 Saalgau 9.
 Sachenbach 85.
 Sachsenburg 300.
 Sagor 329.
 Sagrado 338.
 Sagron 291.
 Saifnitz 338.
 Sailing s. Säugling.
 Saitz 128.
 Sajento, the 253.
 Salaberg, castle 156.
 Saldenhofen 341.
 Sale Marazzino 289.
 Salem 15.
 Salesl 113.
- Saletalp, the 187.
 Salloch 329.
 Salmshöhe, the 207.
 Salò 283.
 Salt 239.
 Salaria Gorge, the 294.
 Saltau 266.
 Salurn 277.
 Salve s. Hohe Salve.
 Salvore 336.
 Salza, the Styr. 307. 311.
 314.
 Salzach, the 165. 179. &c.
 Salzburg 178.
 Salzkammergut, the 165.
 Samaden 258.
 San, the 356.
 Sand, am 266.
 Sandsee, castle 26.
 Sann, the 329.
 Santo, Monte 338.
 Sarca, Val 280.
 Sarchè, Le 280.
 Sardagna 279.
 Sarethendorf 228.
 Sarmingstein 160.
 Sarnico 289.
 Sarns 275.
 Sarnthal, the 276.
 Sarnheim 277.
 Sarstein, the 172.
 Sassaibo, Pizzo 254.
 Sassella 249.
 Sasso 304.
 Sattelbachthal, the 155.
 Sattelbogen, the 19.
 Sateleck, the 193.
 Sau s. Save.
 Sau-Alpe, the 341.
 Sauerbrunn 316.
 Sauleck, the 309.
 Saulgrub 80.
 Säuling, the 77.
 Säussenstein 161.
 Sautens 267.
 Sava 329.
 Save, the 329. 339. 340.
 Savitza, the 340.
 Sazawa, the 129.
 Scaletta Pass, the 262.
 Scandot 328.
 Scanfs 262.
 Scanupia, Mte. 284.
 Scardona 336.
 Scari, Valley of 264.
 Scesaplana, the 233.
 Schabs 297.
 Schachenalp, the 82.
 Schachenstein, ruin 313.
 Schafenberg, the (near Pas-
 sau) 99.
 — (Salzburg) 176.

- Schaffhausen 12.
 Schalaber 158.
 Schalderer Bad, the 275.
 Schandau 113.
 Schärding 99.
 Schareck, the 200.
 Scharfeneck, ruin (Francia) 34.
 —, — (Swabia) 7.
 —, — (near Vienna) 156.
 Scharnhausen 5.
 Scharnitz 83.
 Schattenburg, castle 232.
 Schattwald 74.
 Schauerfeld 322.
 Schaufelspitz, the 273.
 Schaumburg, ruin (on the Danube) 101.
 Scheffau 174.
 Scheifling 322.
 Scheiterboden, the 310.
 Scheklingen 8.
 Schelleberg (Brenner) 273.
 Schellenberg (near Salzburg) 185.
 Schildenstein, the 88.
 Schillingsloch, the 19.
 Schinder, the 88.
 Schindler, the 219.
 Schlammerspitz, the 265.
 Schlanders 239.
 Schlappiner Joch, the 233.
 Schlatenkees, the 229.
 Schlatt 13.
 Schlattstall 19.
 Schleglmühl 319.
 Schlehndorf 84.
 Schleierfall, the (near Hallstadt) 172.
 —, — (Nassfeld) 199.
 Schleissheim 68.
 Schlerms 265.
 Schlern, the 294.
 Schlierspitz, the 227.
 Schlierachbach, the 87.
 Schliersee, the 87.
 Schlitters 218.
 Schlossberg, the (near Teplitz) 111.
 — (near Bregenz) 231.
 — (near Reutte) 78.
 Schluderbach 301.
 Schluderns 239.
 Schmachtenberg, fortress 103.
 Schmidtenstein, the 184.
 Schmiegethal, the 9.
 Schmirn 220.
 Schmittener Höhe, the 209.
 Schmutter, the 43.
 Schnaith 24.
 Schnaizreuth 310.
 Schnalse, the 270.
 Schnan 234.
 Schnebige Nock, the 298.
 Schnealp, the 310. 319.
 Schneeberg, the (Fichtelgeb.) 31.
 — (Semmering) 319.
 Schnepfau 231.
 Schober, the 201.
 — Pass, the 308.
 Schöckel, the 321. 326.
 Schönacher Kees, the 221.
 Schönau [(near Berchtesgaden) 186.
 — (Bohemia) 111.
 — (on the Danube) 344.
 — (Passeyr) 266.
 Schönbach, the 221.
 Schönberg (Brenner) 272.
 Schönbrunn (Moravia) 352.
 — (château near Vienna) 153.
 Schönbühl, castle (Remsthal) 24.
 Schönbühl, château (Danube) 162.
 Schöneck, the 251.
 Schönfeld 113.
 Schönfeldspitz, the 186.
 Schönhof, the 42.
 Schönna, castle 241.
 Schöntaufspitze, the Hintere 240. 252.
 Schopernau 231.
 Schorenberg, ruin 28.
 Schorgast, Markt 105.
 Schorndorf 24.
 Schöswend 229.
 Schottwien 320.
 Schrainbach, the 187.
 Schrattenberg, château 322.
 Schreckenstein 113.
 Schreyer, the 315.
 Schröcken, the 231.
 Schrötterhorn, the 261.
 Schruns 233.
 Schuls 265.
 Schütt, island 346.
 Schüttalp, the 189.
 Schwabach 26.
 Schwallenbach 162.
 Schwanberg 327.
 Schwanberg Alps, the 326.
 Schwandorf 92. 126.
 Schwangau 80.
 Schwannsee, the 77.
 Schwannstadt 164.
 Schwarz, the 128.
 Schwarzach (Pongau) 144.
 — (Vorarlberg) 231.
 Schwarzach, the (Gerlos) 221.
 Schwarzau, the 319.
 Schwarzbach Falls, the 192.
 Schwarzbachwacht, the 188.
 Schwarzenberg 231.
 Schwarzenbergklamm, the 90. 210.
 Schwarzenstein, the 298.
 Schwarzenstein-Alp, the 219.
 Schwarzensteingrund, the 219.
 Schwarzkopf, the 226.
 Schwaz 73.
 Schwechat, the 156.
 Schweinfurt 103.
 Schweizer-Thor, Pass 233.
 Schwemme, the 219.
 Schwenningen 12.
 Seben, monastery 275.
 Sebenico 336.
 Sebenstein, castle 319.
 Sechs Egerten-Ferner, the 272.
 Seckau, castle 321. 327.
 Sedlitz 112.
 Seeau, the (Königssee) 187.
 Seeberg, castle (Bohemia) 107.
 Seebruck 90.
 Seeburg 19.
 Seefeld 83.
 Seefelden 15.
 Seegraben, the 225.
 Seegut, château 6.
 Seehaus 266.
 Seekirchen 164.
 —, Lake of 164.
 Seekopf, the 299.
 Seekopf, the 310.
 Seon 90.
 Seeshaupt 68.
 Seestain, the 97.
 Seewiesen 313.
 Seglio, Lago di 256.
 Seiss 295.
 Seissenbach, the 314.
 Seissenbergklamm, the 189.
 Seisser Alp, the 294.
 Seitenwinkelthal, the 203. 226.
 Seiterjöchel, the 272.
 Seligenstadt (near Aschaffenburg) 27.
 Sella, château 284.
 —, Pass, the (Fassa) 296.
 —, — (Bernina) 261.
 Selrain 267.

- Selrainer Thal 217. 267.
 Selvas, Muot 257.
 Semedella 336.
 Semmering 320.
 — Railway, the 319.
 Senale 287.
 Sentis, the 282.
 Sermione, peninsula 283.
 Sernio 248.
 Serra, la 248.
 Serravalle 279.
 Serviezal, Castle 266.
 Servola 335.
 Sessana 332.
 Sette Comuni, the 286.
 Sextenthal, the 299.
 Siebeneich 242.
 Siegenfeld 155.
 Siegenstein, the 155.
 Siegmundscapelle, the 312.
 Siegmundsried, castle 287.
 Siegsdorf 91.
 Sievering 156.
 St. Sigismund 268.
 Sigmaringen 14.
 Sigmundsburg, ruin 79.
 Sigmundskron, castle 243.
 Silberleithen, the 78.
 Sill, the 74. 212. 273. etc.
 Sillian 299.
 Sils 256.
 —, Lake of 256.
 Silvaplana 257.
 Silvretta, the 263.
 Silz 236.
 Similaun, the 269.
 Simnsee, the 80.
 Sinestra, Val 265.
 Sinewelleck, the 202. 226.
 Singen 12.
 Singerin, the 319.
 Sinn, the 103.
 Sins 265.
 Siofok 328.
 Siror 291.
 Siviano 269.
 Skalitz 127.
 Slawjn, the 114.
 Slivenza, the 330.
 Smichow 123.
 Solagna 285.
 Sölden 268.
 Söldener Jöchl, the 272.
 Söldenköpl, the 188.
 Sole, Val di 267.
 Solitude, the 6.
 Söll 210.
 Solstein, the 79. 212. 236.
 Somarhütte, the 269.
 Somma-Campagna 284.
 Sommerau 97.
 Sondergrund, the 220.
 Sondrio 249.
 Sonnenberg 112.
 Sonnenblick, the 201.
 Sonnenburg, monastery, 297.
 Sonnenspitz, the 78. 235.
 Sonnenwendstein, the 320.
 Sonnstain, the 167.
 Sonntaghorn, the 90.
 Sonnwendjoch, the 218.
 Southofen 70.
 Sonthofer See, the 70.
 Sophien Cavern 42.
 Soraga 292.
 Sorapiss, the 303.
 Sottoguda, Ravine of 293.
 Spalato 336.
 Spessart, the 28.
 Spieglerthal, the 269.
 Spielberg, ruin (on the Danube) 159.
 —, — (Moravia) 127.
 Spielfeld, castle 327.
 Spielmann, the 202. 226.
 Spinnerinn am Kreuz, the 156.
 Spital 309.
 Spitz 162.
 Spitzingalp, the 87.
 Spitzkohl, the 300.
 Spöl, the 263.
 Spondinig 239. 244.
 Spötling 230.
 Spranser Joch, the 271.
 Sprechenstein, castle 274.
 Spritzbach Waterfall, the 203.
 Staab 126.
 Staben 240. 271.
 Stadolina 288.
 Stadt am Hof 95.
 Staffelfee, the 52.
 Staffelsee, the 80.
 Staffelstein, 32.
 Stafflach 273.
 Stahlraut 158.
 Stainz 326.
 Stall 204.
 Stalleralpenthal, the 296.
 Stallhofen 204.
 Stams, monastery 236.
 Stanz, the 203.
 Stanzach 231.
 Stanzerojoch, the 89.
 Stanzertal, the 234.
 Stanzingerhof 138.
 Starnberg 68.
 —, the Lake of 68.
 Starzel, the 13.
 Starzeln 13.
 Staubbach, the 210.
 Stauf, ruin (near Linz on the Danube) 96.
 — (near Regensburg) 101.
 Staufen (Swabia) 7.
 —, the 90.
 Staufeneck, ruin 7. 18.
 Staufenwand, the 91.
 Staziona 290.
 Steg (on the Lech) 231.
 — (Salzkammergut) 171.
 Steigerwald, the 46.
 Stein (on the Danube) 162.
 — (Chiemsee) 90.
 — (Pflitscher Thal) 220.
 Steinach (Brenner) 273.
 — (on the Main) 46.
 Steinbach 164.
 Steinberg, on the Main 30.
 —, the Loferer 210.
 Steinbrücken 329.
 Steineberg, the 70.
 Steinerbach, the 229.
 Steingaden 80.
 Steinhaus 298.
 Steinjöchl, the 231.
 Steinlach, the 12.
 Stein Pass, the 210.
 Steinsberg, castle 264.
 Stelvio Pass, the-245.
 Stenico 282.
 Stephanau 129.
 Stephanskirchen 90.
 Stephanspöching 96.
 Stehoboh 124.
 Stern 296.
 Sternberg 129.
 Stern Pass, the 210.
 Sterzing 274.
 Steyer 306.
 —, castle 306.
 Steyerdorf 306.
 Steyeregg 159.
 Stils 244.
 Stilsfer Joch s. Stelvio.
 Stillach, the 70, 231.
 Stilluper-Thal, the 218.
 Stock 90.
 Stockach 15.
 Stockenboi 300.
 Stockerau 153.
 Storè 328.
 Stou, the 340
 Strada 265.
 Strass 218.
 Strassengel, pilgrim-
 church 321.
 Straubing 96.
 Strehau, castle 306.
 Streitberg 42.
 Strengen 234.
 Stretta, la 255.

- Strigno 266.
 Strobl 175.
 Strub Pass, the 210.
 Strudel, the (Danube) 160.
 Struden 160.
 Strupberg, the 174.
 Stubachthal, the 224.
 Stubaythal, the 272.
 Stuben (Arlberg) 234.
 — (Bavaria) 88.
 Student, the 310.
 Stüdlhütte, the 290.
 Stuhlgebirge, the 174. 186.
 Stuhlsteige, the 21.
 Stuhlweissenburg 328.
 Stuiben, the 70. 268.
 Stuibenbach, the 287.
 Stuibenfall, the 78.
 Stuirfenberg, the 18.
 Stupnay 127.
 Stutenock, the 298.
 Stuttgart 2.
 Sugana, Val 284.
 Sulden 250.
 Sulden-Ferner, the 238.
 251.
 Suldenspitze, the 251.
 Suldenthal, the 250.
 Sulsanna, Val 262.
 Sulm, the (Styria) 327.
 Sulzano 289.
 Sulzbach 92.
 Sulzbach Alps, the 329.
 Sulzberg, the 287.
 Sulzdorf 24.
 Sulzthal, the 273.
 Surlej Alp, the 257.
 —, Piz 261.
 Surovel, Alp 261.
 Süs 263.
 Süsien 7. 18.
 Swabian Alb, the 21. 17.
 Szered 345.
 Szobb 351.

 Tabaretta Gorge, the 252.
 — Scharle, the 245.
 — Spitze, the 250.
 Tagliamento, the 300.
 Talfer, the 243. 276.
 Tamsweg 306.
 Tannberg, the 183.
 Tannen 85.
 Tännengebirge, the 174.
 191.
 Tänzenberg, castle 323.
 Tarandsberg 240.
 Tarasp 264.
 Tarenz 79.
 Tarnow 355.
 Tartsch 239.
 Tartscher Alm, the 245.

 Tarvis 338.
 Taschach - Glacier, the
 271.
 Tasma, Val 264.
 Tatra Mts., the 352. 355.
 Taubensee, the 188.
 Tauber, the 46.
 Tauern, the 78.
 Tauernache, the 308.
 Tauernkogel, the 229.
 Tauernthörl, the 227.
 Taufers (Etschthal) 246.
 — (Ahrenthal) 298.
 Tauferthal, the 298.
 Taulen 303.
 Taus 126.
 Taxenbach 228.
 Taxis, château 25.
 Teck, ruin 19.
 Teferegen-Joch, the 298.
 Tegernsee 87.
 —, the 87.
 Teglio 249.
 Teinach 342.
 —, baths 22.
 Teischnitz Glacier, the 230.
 Teisendorf 91.
 Telfs 236.
 Telvana 285.
 Tenno 281. 282.
 Tepel, the 106.
 Tepi, Abbey 110.
 Teplitz (Bohemia) 110.
 — (Styria) 329.
 Terglou, the 340.
 Teriago 280.
 Terlan 242.
 Ternberg 306.
 Ternitz 319.
 Teres 287.
 Tersato, château 337.
 Tesero, 291.
 Tesino, the 282.
 —, Val 285.
 Tetschen 113.
 Teufelsgeesass, the 82.
 Teufelsmauer, the (near
 Schwallenbach) 162.
 Teufelsmühle, the 155.
 Teufelssteg, the 220.
 Tezze, le 285.
 Thalheim 322.
 Thalheim, monastery 74.
 164.
 Thalleitspitz, the 269.
 Thanberg 231.
 Thannberg, the 164.
 Thaya, the 128.
 Thayingen 12.
 Theben 345.
 Theresienfeld 315.
 Theresienstadt 113.

 Thierberg, the 72.
 Thiergarten 14.
 Thiergartenberg, the 19.
 Thoneller, the 78.
 Thorhelm, the 221.
 Thörlen, the 83.
 Thörlthal, the 313.
 Thorstein, the 173.
 Three Holy Springs, the
 244.
 Thumsee, the 191. 209.
 Thurmburg, the 1.
 Thurn Pass, the 211.
 Tignale 282.
 Tihany 328.
 Tillysburg, the 159.
 Timau 300.
 Timavo, the 337.
 Timbler Joch, the 266.
 271.
 Timmelkam 164.
 Tirano 248.
 Tischelalp, the 203.
 Tischlkahr Glaciers, the
 196.
 Tisens 242.
 Toblach 299.
 Toblacher Feld, the 301.
 Tobolino 280.
 Todten Weibl, the 310.
 Tofana, Mte. 303.
 Tognola Alp, the 291.
 Tognazzo, Cima di 291.
 Töll, the 240.
 Tolmein 338.
 Tolmezzo 300.
 Töltschach, castle 323.
 Tölz 86.
 Tonadigo 291.
 Tonale Pass, the 288.
 Töplitz-See, the 170.
 Torbole 281.
 Torrener Joch, the 189.
 Torri 282.
 Törens 238.
 Tovo 243.
 Trafoi 244.
 Trafoi-Bach, the 244.
 Traisen, the 158. 163.
 Traismauer 163.
 Tramer Scharle, the 201.
 Tramin 277.
 Trasenega, the 287.
 Tratt, Monte 282.
 Tratten 343.
 Trautzberg, castle 73.
 Trauchgau 80.
 Trauf, the 13.
 Traun, the etc. 159. 164.
 —, the Bayr. 91.
 —, the Falls of the 165.
 Trauneralp, the 202. 226.

- Traunkirchen 167.
 Traunsee, the 167.
 Traunstein 90.
 —, the 167.
 Traunnitz, castle 96.
 Trautson, château 278.
 Travignolo, Val 291.
 Tre Croci, Passo 303.
 Tre Sassi, Passo 296. 304.
 Tre Signori, Corno dei 248.
 —, Passo 247.
 Tremelone, island 282.
 Tremosine 283.
 Trenkelbach 170.
 Trent 278.
 Trenta 339
 Trepalle 247.
 Tres Sorellas 259.
 Tresenda 249. 290.
 Tresero, Piz 246.
 Trettach, th 70.
 Trieben 308.
 Triebitz 129.
 Triefenstein, castle 28.
 Triesdorf 47.
 Triestach-Spitz, the 204.
 Trieste 332.
 Triffail 329.
 Trigesimo 300.
 Trins 273.
 Trippachspitz, the 219.
 Trisana, the 234.
 Tristenpitz, the 218.
 Trodena s. Truden.
 Trofjach 307.
 Troppau 352.
 Trostburg, the 275.
 Truden 290.
 Trzebinia 353.
 Tschanuff, castle 265.
 Tschau 338.
 Tschengelserspitz, the 238.
 Tschermers 242.
 Tschürgant, the 285.
 Tubbingen Kogel, the 156.
 Tübingen 10.
 Tüchersfeld 92.
 Tuono 287.
 Tüffer, Bad 329.
 Tulln 163.
 Tulmino 338.
 Türnitz 113.
 Turnau 113. 127.
 Tuttlingen 11.
 Tutzing 69.
 Tweng 308.
 Tyrnau 345.
 Tyrnstein s. Dürrenstein.
 Tyrol, Schloss 241.
 —, Dorf 241.
- Uderns 218.
 Udine 300. 338.
 Uebergossene Alm 194.
 Ueberkingen 7.
 Ueberlingen 15.
 Uebersee 90.
 Uihingen 7.
 Ulm 8.
 St. Ulrich 297.
 Ulrichsbrunn 325.
 Ultenthal, the 242.
 Umago 336.
 Umbal-Kees, the 226.
 Umbalthal, the 228.
 Umbrail-Pass, the 246.
 Umbrail, Piz 247.
 Umbrina, Val 248.
 Umhausen 268.
 Und, monastery 162.
 Unken 210.
 Unnutz, the 88.
 Unser Frau (Schnalsers-
 thal) 270.
 — — im Walde 287.
 Unterach 164.
 Unterau 274.
 Unter-Berschkowitz 114.
 Unterboihingen 10. 18.
 Unter-Drauburg 341.
 Unterhausen 20.
 Unterlana 242.
 Unter-Peissenberg 80.
 Untersberg, the 184.
 Unterstein, château 186.
 Untersulzbachthal, the 224.
 Untertauern 308.
 Untere Thörl, the 228.
 Untertürkheim 6.
 Unter-Vintl 297.
 Unter-Wessen 90.
 Unzmarkt 309. 322.
 Urach 19.
 Urfeld 85.
 Urgbach, the 237.
 Urkundspitz, the 272.
 Urschall, Val 234.
 Urschlauthal, the 208.
 Ursula Mts., the 341.
 Urthelstein, the 156.
 Uslava, the 125.
 Uttendorf 224.
 Uttenheim 298.
- Vacs s. Waitzen.
 Vaduz 233.
 Vagatin, the 340.
 Vahrner Bad, the 275.
 Vajolet Gorge, the 292.
 St. Valentin 158.
 — auf der Heide 238.
 — im Prettau 298
- Valentino Valley, the 300.
 Valfredda, Sasso di 293.
 Valle 303.
 Vallesina, the 303.
 Vallüla-Spitze, the 234.
 Valparola Alp, the 296.
 Valser Thal, the 274. 297.
 Val Tellina, the 248.
 Vandans 233.
 Vanitscharte, the 230.
 Varrone, the 281.
 Vehla, the 13.
 St. Veit 322.
 Veitsberg, the 32.
 Veitsburg, the 9.
 Veitschalp, the 309.
 Veitshöchheim 28.
 Velber Tauern, the 229.
 Velden (near Klagenfurt) 342.
 — (on the Pegnitz) 82.
 Veldern 230.
 Veldes 340.
 Velka Kappa, the 341.
 Venas 303.
 Venediger s. Gross-Venediger.
 Venesia, Cima di 240. 288.
 —, Val di 240.
 Venigia Pass, the 291.
 Vent 269.
 Veringen 14.
 Veringendorf 14.
 Verlicca 336.
 Vermiglio, Val 288.
 Vermunt Thal, the 234.
 Verona 281. 283.
 Verruca, hill 279.
 Vertainspitze, the 251.
 Verwaltersteig, the 200.
 Verza 288.
 Vezzano 280.
 Video, Mte. 244.
 Viecht, Abbey 73.
 Viechtenstein, castle 100.
 Viehberg 177.
 Vienna 130.
 Agricultural Society 152.
 Albertina 150.
 *Altlerchenfeld Church 141.
 *Ambras Collection 147.
 St. Anna 141.
 *Arsenal 146.
 —, Civic 150.
 Augarten 152.
 Augustine Church 140.
 St. Barbara 141.
 Belvedere 144.
 Burg 141.

- Vienna:**
 Burgthor 141.
 *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities 143.
 Capuchin Church 140.
 Cavalry School 151.
 Cemeteries 152.
 *Collection of Antiquities (Belv.) 147.
 Custom House 152.
 Czernin's Collection 150.
 Geolog. Institution 151.
 Greek Church 141.
 *Harrach's Collection 149.
 Heilandskirche 141.
 Heinrichshof, the 138.
 Hofburg 141.
 Hospital, General 151.
 Invalidenhaus 152.
 St. John 141.
 St. John the Baptist 141.
 Josephinum 151.
 *Lazaristenkirche 141.
 *Library, Imp. 142.
 *Liechtenstein Gallery 149.
 *Maria Stiegen 140.
 Mariensäule 150.
 St. Michael's 140.
 *Mineral Cabinet 143.
 Minorite Church 140.
 Musical Society 141.
 Nat. Hist. Cabinet 143.
 Opera House, new 138.
 Palace Gardens 152.
 *Picture Gallery (Belv.) 144.
 Polytechn. Institution 150.
 *Prater 152.
 *Printing Office, Imp. 150.
 Rathaus Church 141.
 Ringstrasse, the 137.
 Salvator Church 141.
 Schottenkirche 140.
 Stadtpark 137.
 *Statue of Archd. Charles 141.
 — of Prince Eugene 141.
 — of Emp. Francis 141.
 — of Emp. Joseph II. 142.
 — of Bessel 151.
 — of Schwarzenberg 137.
 *St. Stephen's Church 139.
 Stock im Eisen 140.
 Synagogue 141.
 Technolog. Museum 151.
 Theatres 132.
 *Treasury 153.
- Vienna:**
 Trinity Column 140.
 University 151.
 Veterinary Institution 151.
 Volksgarten 152.
 Vierzehnheiligen 32.
 St. Vigil 296.
 St. Vigilio, promontory 282.
 Vigo 292.
 Vigolo 280.
 Villach 342.
 Villacher Alp, the 342.
 Villingen 12.
 Vilpian 242.
 Vils, the (Danube) 97.
 —, — (Lech) 77.
 Vilshofen 97.
 Vilsrein 74.
 Vintschgau, the 238.
 Virgen 228.
 Virgilsburg, château 322.
 Visiaun 287.
 Vistula, the 353.
 S. Vito 303.
 Vöckla, the 164.
 Vöcklabruck 164.
 Vöcklamarkt 164.
 Vöhrenbach 12.
 Völkermarkt 327. 341.
 Volkersdorf 159.
 Volpers 264.
 Volsbach 105.
 Volta 263.
 Vorarlberg 231.
 Vorderbrühl 155.
 Vorder-Hütten 211.
 Vorderriess 307.
 Vorderriss 86.
 Vorder-Schwangau, ruin 76.
 Vöslau 315.
- Waag, the 346.**
 Wachau, the 161.
 Wagegg, ruin 69.
 Wagram 308.
 Wagram 129. 344.
 Währing 152.
 Waiblingen 24.
 Waidbruck 275.
 Waidring 210.
 Waitzen 347.
 St. Walburga 242.
 Walchen 224.
 Walchensee 85.
 —, the 85.
 Wald (Arlberg) 234.
 — (Pinzgau) 222.
 — (Styria) 308.
 Waldbachstrub, the 172.
- Waldburg, castle (Franconia) 103.
 —, — (Swabia) 9.
 Waldhausen 24.
 Waldrasterpitz, the 212.
 Waldsassen 107.
 Waldstein, castle 127.
 Waldstein, the 105.
 Walhalla, the 92.
 Walhallastrasse 92.
 Waller-See, the 164.
 Wallgau 85.
 Wallgau, the 238.
 Wallnerhütte, the 206.
 Wallner-Insel, the 187.
 Walsee 160.
 Walser Schänzle, the 70. 231.
 Walten 266.
 Waltenhofen 70.
 Waltenthal, the 266.
 Wangen 276.
 Wanzel Alps, the 323.
 Wart, ruin 277.
 Wartberg, the 22.
 Wartenburg, castle 164.
 Wartenstein, castle 319.
 Warth 231.
 Waschenbeuern 25.
 Wasseraifingen 25.
 Wasserfall Alp, the 225.
 Watzmann, the 185. 189.
 Waxegg, Alp 219.
 Waxenstein, the 81.
 Wegscheid 85. 310. 312.
 Wehlen 112.
 Weibertreue, ruin 23.
 Weichselbacher Thal, the 225.
 Weichselboden 314.
 Weiden 105.
 Weidlingau 158.
 Weierhof 224.
 Weiberburg 217.
 Weil 5.
 Weil der Stadt 1.
 Weilburg, the 156.
 Weilheim 79.
 Weingarten (Swabia) 9.
 Weinsberg 23.
 Weinzettelwand, the 320.
 Weiskirchen 326.
 Weisbach 91.
 Weissach 300.
 —, the 88.
 Weissbach, the 91. 189.
 Weissbriach 300.
 Weisse Berg, the 124.
 Weissenbach on the Lech 74. 231.
 — (Carinthia) 300.
 —, the (near Ischl) 171.

- Weisseneck, castle 327.
 Weissenfels 339.
 Weissenfels Lakes, the 339.
 Weissensee, the 79. 300.
 — Thal, the 300.
 Weissenstadt 105.
 Weissenstein, castle 229.
 Weisskamm, the 269.
 Weisskirchen 352.
 Weisskugel, the 269.
 Weiteneck 161.
 Weitenstein 341.
 Welfenstein 274.
 Wellenburg 69.
 Wels 99. 164.
 Welsberg 293.
 Welschenofen 292.
 Weltenburg, Abbey 43.
 Weltrus 114.
 Wendelstein, the 72. 87.
 Werdau 31.
 Werdenfels, ruin 80.
 Werfen 194.
 Werfenstein, ruin 160.
 Wernwag, château 14.
 Wertach, the 43. 69.
 Werth, the (Danube) 160.
 Wertheim 28.
 Wesendorf 162.
 Wesenstein, ruin 100.
 Wesenurfahr 100.
 Westerham 72.
 Westerhof, the 88.
 Wetterkreuz, church 162.
 Wetterschroffen, the 78.
 Wetterstein, the 78. 81.
 Wetterwand, the 194.
 Wetzdorf 153.
 Weyer 306.
 Weyregg 161.
 Wibersburg, castle 352.
 Widderstein, the 231.
 Wielandstein, the 19.
 Wieliczka 355.
 Wien, the 153. 158.
 Wienerisch-Neustadt 315.
 Wiener Wald, the 158. 163. 307.
 Wiesbachhorn, the 203. 224. 226.
 Wiesberg, ruin 234.
 Wiesen 317.
 Wiesent, the 42.
 Wildalpen 314.
 Wildbad 21.
 Wilde Gerlos, the 221.
 Wilde Kogel, the 167.
 Wildenschwert 127.
 Wildenstein, castle (on the Danube) 14.
 Wildenstein, ruin (near Ischl) 169.
 Wilde Pfaff, the 273.
 Wildhaus, castle 341.
 Wildon, ruin 327.
 Wildspitze, the 269.
 Wilferdingen 1.
 Wilhelma, the 5.
 Wilhelmsbad 26.
 Wilhelmsburg, the 8.
 Wilhelmsglück, mine 24.
 Wilhering, Abbey 101.
 Wiltau, or
 Wilten, Abbey 215. 272.
 Wimbach, the 188.
 Wimmach, the 221.
 Wimmer 167.
 Wimmergrund, the 221.
 Wimpfen 23.
 Windau, the 211.
 Windbachspitz, the 227.
 Windbachtal, the 227.
 Windberg, the 319.
 Windischgrätz 341.
 Windisch-Kappel 341.
 Windrisch-Matrey 228.
 Windschnur 296.
 Windthal, the 227.
 Winklern 204.
 Winnachtal, the 273.
 Winterbach 24.
 Winterschneidbach 47.
 Wippthal, the 274.
 Wirbel, the (Danube) 160.
 Wissegrad, ruin 347.
 Wochein, the 340.
 Wochu, Mte. 340.
 St. Wolfgang 175. 266.
 St. Wolfgangs-Bad 225.
 — — -See, the 175.
 Wolfsberg 327.
 Wolfsegg 164.
 Wonnetberg, the 287.
 Wörgl 72.
 Worms s. Bormio.
 Wormser Joch, the 246.
 Wörnitz, the 26. 42.
 Würth (Salzburg) 206.
 — (Lake of Starnberg) 68.
 Würth-See, the 80.
 Würther-See, the 342.
 Wraunka Tobel, the 265.
 Wuchern 341.
 Wunsiedel 105.
 Würm, the (Bavaria) 48.
 Würm, the (Wirttemb.) 1.
 Wurmlinger Capelle, the 11.
 Würzburg 26.
 Wurzen 339.
 —, Lake of 389.
 Zaberbach, the 221.
 Zafried Ferner, the 268.
 Zams 235.
 Zamserthal, the 219.
 Zara 336.
 Zargenkopf, the 315.
 Zauchtl 352.
 Zavelstein 22.
 Zbirow 126.
 Zebrun, the Grosse 252.
 —, Kleine 251.
 —, Passo 247.
 —, Valle del 247.
 Zell 103.
 Zeinesjoch, the 234.
 Zell, Bayrisch 87.
 — am See 206.
 — (Zillerthal) 218.
 Zellerhörnle, the 18.
 Zeller-See (Pinzgau) 209. 225.
 Zellnitz 341.
 Zeitweg 322.
 Zembach, the 219.
 St. Zeno, monast. 191.
 Zenoberg, castle 242.
 Zernetz 263.
 Ziano 291.
 Ziegelau 183.
 Zieglitzthal, the 200.
 Ziel, the 169.
 Ziller, the 217. 218.
 Zillergrund, the 220.
 Zillerthal, the 217.
 Zimmers s. Zembra.
 Zirknitz, the 200.
 Zirknitzer See, the 330.
 Zirknitzfall, the 204.
 Zirl 84. 236.
 Zirmkogel, the 269.
 Ziskaberg, the 124.
 Zittau 127.
 Zizelau 159.
 Znaim 126.
 Zollfeld, the 323.
 Zucco, Mte. 304.
 Zuckerhütel, the 273.
 Zufallspitz, the 252.
 Zuffenhausen 1.
 Zugspitze, the 82.
 Zug 262.
 Zwiesel 97.
 —, the 191.
 Zwieselalp, the 173.
 Zwieselberg, the 77.
 Zwieselstein 268.
 Zwing, the 225.
 Zwischenwasser 295. 322.
 Zwittau 127.
 Zwittawa, the 127.

Bodszyn

L Y S A O

Hód Mező V

Makó

Lécsény

Makó

Inda

St. E

Hetz

W

gese

a

ecakerek

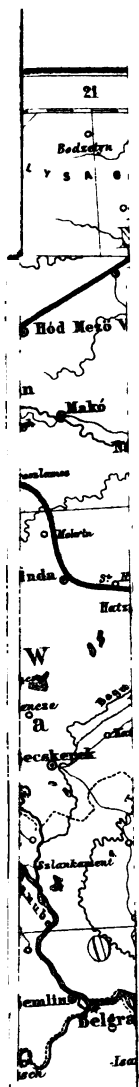
Salankpánt

emlin

Belgrá

Lea

loch



Print

Print





DEC 31 1937

